

English Records of Maratha History
Poona Residency Correspondence

Volume 7
Poona Affairs
(1801-1810)
(Close's Embassy)

Edited by
G. S. SARDESAI, B.A.

Author, Mirat-ul-Bihar
Editor, Selections from the Peshwa's Daftar

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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1940

[Price—Rs. 7-9-0 or 13s. net]

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Poona Residency Correspondence

General Editor—Sir Jadunath Sarkar

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MONUMENT TO SIR BARRY CLOSE.

“ This monument was erected by the Hon. East India Company to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Sir Barry Close, Bart., in testimony of their gratitude for his ardent zeal and entire devotion to their service equally manifested in the application of high military attainments and of profound political knowledge. His character derived its brightest honors from that union of conciliation and firmness, which after contributing to terminate a successful war, was eminently displayed in diffusing the blessings of peace over a numerous native population, who, without being subject to British rule, felt the protecting influence of British counsels in the mild administration of authority which succeeded the usurpation of Mysore.

*He departed this life April the 18th, 1813,
aged 56 years,”*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Government of Bombay take this occasion to acknowledge their obligation to the Shivaji Memorial Committee whose contribution of Rs. 3,900 has enabled the body of the Poona Residency Records to be typed and made available for printing, and to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., and Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., who are rendering their services as editors without remuneration or honorarium and are also travelling at their own expense in connection with the editing and publication of these volumes.

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INTRODUCTION

Col. Barry Close's Embassy 1801-1810.

1. PERIOD.

Colonel Barry Close, having been entrusted for some two years before with the management of the territories conquered from Tipu Sultan, was appointed to the Residency of Poona where he arrived on 7th December 1801 and took charge of his office from Col. Palmer, who had not proved vigorous enough in promoting Lord Wellesley's ambitious policy. From 1801 to 1809 Close discharged the duties of the Resident for eight years, with a short break from December 1804 to July 1805 when he was required to go to Berar and Nagpur for preventing in that region the spread of mischief resulting from Holkar's hostilities in Malwa and Rajputana. During these few months Captain Sydenham acted for him at Poona. In July 1809 Close was again sent on deputation to Hyderabad leaving charge of his office with his assistant Mr. Gowan, who however became ill in August 1809 and embarked for England, when the next senior officer, Captain Hamilton, conducted the duties at Poona, until, as Close's return seemed unlikely, Mr. Henry Russell was appointed to act for him at the Peshwa's Court, and carried on the ambassadorial duties from October 1809 to the beginning of 1811 when Elphinstone, fresh from his mission in Kabul, arrived and took permanent charge at Poona. Barry Close thereafter came to be employed for concerting measures to counteract the Pindari menace, and expired on 18th April 1813. It is necessary to note the above mentioned changes in Close's career in order to follow the authorship of the correspondence printed in this volume.

Before proceeding further it is necessary to give a short life-sketch of Close's career.

2. LIFE-SKETCH.

Barry Close was appointed a cadet of infantry at Madras in 1771, and thus commenced his career when very young. From 1790 to 1792 he was a Deputy Adjutant General with Lord Cornwallis's army and was present throughout the first siege of Seringapatam. Here he secured a private interview with Cornwallis and convinced him of the necessity of pressing the campaign to a speedy close. At the final siege and capture of Tipu's capital in 1799, Lieut-Colonel Close as Adjutant General and practically Chief of the Staff, was conspicuous for the efficiency with which he directed the several departments under his control. In recognition of these services the Court of Directors presented him with a sword of honour. After working for some months as a Commissioner for the settlement of the newly conquered country of Mysore, he was in the course of the year appointed British Resident at Mysore and in conjunction with Diwan Purnayya conducted the government. "In this new and extraordinary situation, he had not only to negotiate with, but form a state; and his genius, which moulded this new mass, has actually rendered Mysore beyond all comparison, the most efficient branch of the British Power in India," (1826). The town of Closepet commemorates his name in Mysore.

In 1801 he was transferred to the Poona Residency and held the post, with the interruptions noted above during the following ten years, amply confirming his previous reputation by his tact, courage, and excellent judgment, all of which qualities were repeatedly called into play during that critical time. Among his signal services was that of concluding with the Peshwa the Treaty of Bassein, the ultimate consequence of which was the destruction of the Maratha Power.

At the end of Lord Wellesley's administration, Close intimated a wish to be permitted to return, on furlough, to his

native country. The fact of two successive Governors-General (Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto) having solicited his continuance in office as a public benefit and as a personal favour to themselves, is the shortest and best comment on the value attached to his services. He closed his career by a campaign in Khandesh and Malwa, which afforded little of brilliant exploit, because his operations were so skilfully combined as to deprive his enemy of all hope and compel him to disband his army in despair.

Close was promoted Major General in 1810 and retired from the Poona Residency and India next year, on which occasion the Governor General (Lord Minto) issued a laudatory General Order. After returning to England, he was created a Baronet, but died on 18th April 1813 without issue. Mountstuart Elphinstone on hearing of his death wrote, "I doubt whether such an assembly of manly virtues remains behind him. A strong erect, and hardy frame, a clear head and vigorous understanding, fixed principles, unshaken courage, contempt for pomp and pleasure, entire devotion to the public service, formed the character of Sir Barry Close,—a character one would rather think imagined in ancient Rome than met with in our own age and nation." Close was an accomplished Arabic and Persian scholar.*

Under the scheme adopted for the publication of the Poona Residency correspondence, the northern and southern affairs are treated in separate volumes. The first years of Close's occupancy at Poona were taken up by the treaty of Bassein and the war that followed it, which are treated in a separate volume, so that this volume of the Poona affairs covers mainly the post-war period 1804–1809, with a few immaterial breaks for which the papers are wanting in the records preserved at the Alienation Office. An effort has been made to supply some of these gaps by recourse to the records at Bombay and Delhi.

* From Dictionary of National Biographies IV, and E.I. Military Calendars II.

3. THE PESHWA BAJIRAO AND HIS MINISTER.

This post-war period of Close's Residency at Poona has peculiarities of its own. The Resident had to concentrate all his clever diplomacy on preventing an anti-British combination of Indian powers during the latter stages of Wellesley's conquests. Devoid of any capacity for leadership, the Peshwa Bajirao II was kept so much humoured and pinned to a life of domestic enjoyment and religious observances, that he remained practically detached from politics and supremely ignorant of all external concerns and occurrences of vital importance in the various parts of the Indian continent. The Resident at Poona in co-operation with other British agents compelled Bajirao after the treaty of Bassein to remain a mere helpless tool in the hands of his protectors, ready to obey, though reluctantly, their dictates and shorn of all power for good or evil. All outside communication on his part, even of a ceremonial and complimentary character, was so successfully prevented by the various agents of the British Power that the centre of gravity of Maratha politics came to be confined to north India only, with no chance or liberty for Bajirao to reach it. He selected Sadashiv Mankeshwar as his minister and Bayaji Naik as his medium of communication with the Residency, both worthless characters possessing no capacity for government, beyond pandering to the low tastes of their master. Writes Captain Sydenham on 17 June 1805, "All my late communications with this government for some time past on every subject connected with the welfare and interests of this state, tend to one melancholy truth, the total incapacity of the present minister to give strength and respectability to the government. Under such a minister no government in the world can prosper." The Peshwa's two brothers, Amritrao the elder and Chimnaji the younger, tried to improve his ways, but even in this salutary task Sadashiv Mankeshwar proved the evil genius, as Henry Russell clearly testifies. "As long as Mankeshwar continues to stand between the Peshwa and Chimnaji Appa, I firmly believe their present differences never can be lastingly made up. I have a very erroneous opinion of the Peshwa's character, if he is prevailed

upon to get the better of a real enmity which he has once seriously and deliberately entertained for his brother," (23 September 1810).

This Sadashiv Mankeshwar was throughout Bajirao's career his main evil genius. The Resident speaks highly of Khanderao Raste who could have undertaken a reform of the administration. But, writes Russell, "Khanderao Rastia, who in consequence of the enmity between him and Sadashiv Mankeshwar, was some time since deprived by the Peshwa of his subhadari of Bassein and his saranjam lands, and in whose favour Colonel Close last year made an ineffectual attempt to move the Peshwa, died on June 2nd 1810." On another occasion Russell writes, "the political and personal enmity between Sadashiv Mankeshwar and Khanderao Rastia had reached such a height that the Peshwa found it absolutely necessary to dismiss one or other of them. Khanderao's character and talents were in every respect so much superior to those of Mankeshwar that in the necessity of selection between the two, the Peshwa's preference would have fallen upon Khanderao; but in this instance, as in many others of a similar kind, there was a consideration of a personal and private nature which contributed to influence the Peshwa's choice. Whatever may have been Mankeshwar's inferiority to Khanderao in all points of their political rivalry, there was a point of superiority in Mankeshwar's domestic establishment, which found no rivalry in that of Khanderao's, (dated 30th September 1810).

4. THE SOUTHERN JAGEERDARS.

The Maratha raj was originally based on the strength of hereditary chiefs or confederates scattered throughout the country. These chiefships got loosened in course of time and facilitated British conquest. Sindia and Holkar who were the most powerful vassals of the Peshwa in the north, attracted the attention of Wellesley, Lake and Malcolm and often baffled their wits. A few minor chiefs similarly existed in the south and defied the Peshwa's authority so flagrantly that the adjustment of their disputes taxed Colonel Close's powers of mediation to the utmost, with the result that the

major portion of the papers here presented refer to the affairs of the Patwardhans, the Rastias, the Desai of Nipani, the Rajas of Kolhapur and Sawantwadi and a few minor chiefs and their disputes with the Peshwa. As they were shielded by the British government, Bajirao found himself helpless in coercing them or in exacting obedience from them. Besides the subject of these southern jagirdars, the only others treated in these papers deal with frequent robberies, local rebellions, disputes of land and boundaries, payment of debts, tributes and other old claims, the occasional tours of the Peshwa to Saswad, Wai, Satara, Kolhapur, Nasik and places hardly beyond a radius of about 100 miles from Poona,—the longest journeys he undertook being the one to Kartikswami near Bellari and the other to Ellora near Aurangabad. This insipid and lifeless Peshwaship of Bajirao cannot but present to one's mind a painful contrast to the Maratha activities of former days. Bajirao is here clearly seen declining towards extinction. A few minor souls burning with an ardent desire to resuscitate the lost Maratha independence, are found engaged in forming new plans and intrigues, but they suffer in the end the bitter mortification of an easy exposure. If Bajirao gave them the least support, he was at once so severely snubbed that the only feasible principle of life for him was to court the Resident's favour by saying yes to every request from the latter. He often evaded visits, feigned an illness or religious excuse, and even ran from Poona, rather than face the Resident. The latter on his part spent his utmost exertion in satisfying the Peshwa's fancy in all kinds of innocent pursuits and in consciously maintaining the figure head on the musnd of Pooha against any outside effort, even on the part of his own brothers, to improve matters. A large subsidiary force was maintained at Sirur at the Peshwa's expense and for his service only ; and yet not once was he allowed its use even in his sorest need of putting down his disobedient jagirdars. One cannot but admire the vigilant care and diplomatic skill with which the Residents prevented not only any actual harm to their own interests but any healthy reform of the Maratha Government, though it must be confessed that the latter was an impossible task so long as Bajirao was at the head of affairs.

5. HOW A SERIOUS CRISIS WAS SAVED.

Unlike his predecessor Malet and his successor Elphinstone, Close studiously maintained a soft and tactful attitude towards the Peshwa, so as to prevent any crisis for which in those restless times there was no small ground or opportunity. Few students of history seem to have realised the gravity of the danger which threatened the British power during their war with Holkar in 1804 and 1805. The failure of Lake's assaults on Bharatpore shook British prestige throughout India. The recall of Wellesley and the appointment of Cornwallis rather aggravated than eased the latent discontent of the Indian powers. The culminating point was reached in the summer of 1805 when after the British reverses before Bharatpore Sindia and Holkar joined their forces at Sabalgad near the Chambal, and were bold enough even to keep the British Resident under restraint for some months. Some of the best representatives of Maratha valour and diplomacy eagerly flocked to Sabalgad with ardent aspirations for restoring their national supremacy. How cleverly the serious predicament was saved by Malcolm in the north and by Close in the south, excites one's admiration even to this day, and is well illustrated partly in Wellesley's Despatches and more vividly in the papers here presented. In view of the danger from Holkar the Governor General invested Close with full civil and military powers (see letter of 19 April 1805). Bajirao was successfully restrained by Close; and Daulatrao Sindia was content to be a mere passive onlooker with his inward spirit impelling him to head the projects agitated at Sabalgad, but his total lack of boldness and initiative making him as meek and pliant before the Resident as a lamb before the lion. Malcolm had indeed a tough job in meeting, on the one hand, Cornwallis's dictates of non-interference and preserving, on the other, all the gains which Wellesley had secured, an obscure chapter of Indian history, which is clearly explained by Malcolm in his Political History of India.

There was an astute Munshi named Kaval Nayan, who had been long in the employ of Sindia, who came to Malcolm's help, ready to execute his wishes. He met Sindia, detached him from the hostile influence of Holkar and arranged separate

accommodations with both, so that the danger of an Indian combination against the British Power during 1805 slowly died down. For thus saving British fortunes in India at a critical juncture, Malcolm and Close are the two persons who deserve a debt of gratitude from Britain. Indeed, the Maratha Power was built up by Bajirao I and Mahadji Sindia in the north, and lost by Bajirao II and Daulatrao Sindia in the south. The Marathas at the moment had no single capable leader either in war or in diplomacy, and lost their empire even more rapidly than they had gained it.

6. BRITISH CREDIT ESTABLISHED.

While trying to undermine Bajirao's prestige and influence, the Residents at the same time tried their best to earn the goodwill of the general populace of the Deccan. Free medical help and beneficent vaccination were readily offered by Dr. Coats, whose silent services to humanity are for the first time revealed in this Residency Correspondence. "It is an object," writes the Resident "of policy as well as a principle of humanity, that I have ventured to recommend Mr. Coats' services to the favourable consideration of the Governor General." Once a strange outrage was committed against some British officers picnicing near Poona and it was reported by the Resident to Bajirao for redress. The real facts of the case did not come out fully as no evidence was either obtained or recorded about those who perpetrated the deed. Bajirao, to please the Resident, at once ordered the culprits to be blown from the mouth of a cannon. But the Resident interfered on the ground of clemency and manipulated the whole incident to excite admiration for the British and hatred for Bajirao in the popular mind. The full and eloquent report on this outrage dated 9th January 1810 is recommended to the reader's attention.

The root cause of all the mischief at Poona was Bajirao himself. Even the position of the southern chieftains who figure so prominently in these papers and who caused no small amount of trouble and concern both to the British and the Peshwa, could have been improved and utilised towards the support of the Maratha State, if the British had set about to

do it. But they obstinately supported an incompetent Peshwa at Poona and scrupulously put down every effort towards emancipating him from British control. The period of Close's Residency coincided with the non-intervention policy of the Home Government, the evil effects of which became so intolerable and manifest to the Governor General Lord Minto, that when he appointed Elphinstone to Poona, he clearly intended to end the inconvenient show, ruinous alike to the people at large and in no way advantageous to the consolidation of British Power. How Elphinstone hastened matters will form the subject of a subsequent volume.

As has been remarked in previous volumes, the chief merit of these records lies not so much in bringing to light new facts of historical importance, as in providing a fresh and realistic picture of the declining days of the Maratha Power and of the clever manoeuvres of British diplomats. Indeed during the first two decades of the nineteenth century such a vivid contrast is presented between the Indian and the British personnel acting on the stage of history, that it fully accounts for the quick establishment of British rule in India.

For convenience of study the volume is roughly divided into the following sections :—

- (1) The British-Maratha Clash, 1802–1803 ;
- (2) The Peshwa and his Southern Jagirdars, 1804–1806 ;
- (3) The Peshwa's intrigues and pilgrimage to Kartikswami, 1807 ;
- (4) Friction all round, 1808–1809 ;
- (5) The affray in the Kuttore Garden, October–December, 1809 ;
- (6) Disputes and increasing confusion, 1810.

CHRONOLOGY.

[THE PERIOD OF CLOSE'S EMBASSY BEING COMPARATIVELY PEACEFUL, THERE ARE NOT MANY INCIDENTS TO BE RECORDED HEREIN.]

- 1801** December 7 .. Col. Close takes charge of the Residency.
 ,, 9 .. Col. Close has his first visit to the Peshwa.
 ,, 18 .. Col. Palmer leaves Poona for Calcutta.
 ,, .. The Peshwa's agent Sadashiv Mankeshwar carries on secret intrigues at Hyderabad.
 ,, .. The Gaikwad's Vakils visit Bombay for negotiating a separate treaty with the British Government.
- 1802** January 18 .. Peace between France and England was announced by the Resident to the Peshwa.
 ,, 24 .. Failure of Sadashiv Mankeshwar's mission to Hyderabad is reported.
 February 8 .. Maj. Walker at Baroda proposed a separate treaty with the Gaikwad.
 ,, .. Nana Fadnis' agent at Lohgad defies the Peshwa's authority.
 August .. Yeshawantrao Holkar's Vakils reach Poona to explain situation to the Peshwa.
 September .. Mirkhan and other commanders of Holkar start raids in the Deccan.
 October .. Vaccination was encouraged in Bombay
 ,, 25 .. Holkar inflicts defeat upon the Peshwa at Poona. The latter flies to the west coast
 December 3 .. Close reaches Bombay
 ,, 7 .. Amritrao Peshwa's Vakils reach Bombay.
 ,, 10 .. Bajirao and his brother accompanied by Capt. Kennedy leave Revdanda for Thana.
 ,, 16 .. Bajirao arrives at Bassein.
 ,, 24 .. Bajirao's family were captured by Holkar at Harnai.
- 1803** February 19 .. Holkar sends his demands to Col. Close.
 March .. Holkar goes to Jejuri.
 ,, 10 .. The treaty of Bassein was ratified.
 ,, 15 .. Holkar presents his terms for an accommodation with Sindia and seeks British mediation.
 ,, 16 .. Balaji Kunjar was deputed by the Peshwa to Sindia to effect reconciliation with Holkar.
 ,, 20 .. Close arranges a plan to reinstate Bajirao at Poona.
 May 7 .. Bajirao reaches Chinchwad from Bassein
 ,, 13 .. Bajirao entered Poona and was reinstated.
 ,, 28 .. Holkar's troops despoiled Sindia's palaces at Jamgaon and Chamargonda.
 ,, 31 .. Balaji Kunjar is reported to be treacherous to the British cause.
 June 1 .. Bajirao exhibits bitter hostility to Amritrao.
 July 14 .. The Raja of Tanjore sends congratulations to Bajirao for his re-instatement.
 ,, 24 .. The islands of Khanderi and Underi were transferred to the British.

- 1803** August 6 .. The British declared war against Sindia and Bhosle.
 „ 18 .. The fall of Ahmednagar is announced
 September 3 .. The British call upon the Peshwa to adopt retaliatory measures against Sindia
- 1804** July 1 .. Arthur Wellesley offers British guarantee to the Southern Jagirdars against ill-treatment by the Peshwa.
 „ 3 .. He offers similar guarantee to Jiubai, widow of Nana Fadnis.
 „ 6 .. Settlement was effected with Amritrao by Arthur Wellesley.
 „ 11 .. Arthur Wellesley issued his memorable despatch on the settlement with the Southern Jagirdars.
 „ .. He issued a similar comprehensive scheme for organizing the Poona Subsidiary Force
 „ 14 .. Mr. Strachey was appointed Settlement Officer to deal with Southern Jagirdars.
 „ 19 .. Bombay philanthropists collected funds for relief of famine at Poona
 „ 24 .. Fatesing Mane was killed in an action near Pandharpur
 August 9 .. A geographical survey of the Deccan was undertaken by Bombay Government.
 September 24 .. Lord Valentia visited Poona
 October 7 .. Sir James Mackintosh visited Poona.
 December—July 1805 .. Col. Close on deputation to Nagpur.
- 1805** January 30 .. Bapu Gokhale defeats the Pratimdi.
 February 1 .. Bayaji Naik was restored to his duty as the Peshwa's agent to the Residency
 March 19 .. Surgeon Robeson is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Poona.
 April 19 .. Col. Close was invested with full Civil and Military powers.
 May .. Resident Jenkins was kept under restraint by Sindia;—Maratha Chiefs held an important conference at Sabalgaud near the Chambal
 „ 10 .. Ali Bahadur's mother arrived at Poona from Banda.
 „ 16 .. Arthur Wellesley issued standing instructions for the protection of Ahmednagar Fort.
 „ 31 .. An anti-British conspiracy by Surjerao Ghatge was detected.
 „ .. Amritrao submits his terms for a permanent residence at Benares
 June 17 .. The Resident condemns the Peshwa's Government and his Minister Sadashiv Mankeshwar,
 July 25 .. Maratha standards captured by the British were despatched to England.
 Dec. 31 .. The Geographical Survey of the Deccan was completed.
 „ 31 .. The Peshwa visits Kopergaum.
 „ 16 .. Telegraphic connection between Bombay and Poona was inaugurated.
- 1807** January 9 .. Dr. Coats' services for vaccination at Poona were extended.
 February 15 .. The Peshwa claimed tributes from Chiefs in Bundelkhand.
 March 3 .. Baburao Angre was besieged at Kolaba by Manaji Angre.
 April 18 .. The Peshwa sent reinforcements for the relief of Baburao Angre.
 „ 27 .. Balaji Kunjar's secret activities in north India were exposed.

- 1807** April 30 .. The gun Mahakali was removed from Saswad to Poona.
 May 7 . Kolaba and Baburao Angre were relieved.
 „ 30 .. Bajirao visited Wai.
 June 12 .. Bajirao married a wife from the Dhamdhere family.
 August 14 .. The Peshwa visited Pandharpur.
 October 16 . Bajirao left Poona on a visit to Kartik Swami.
 November 13 .. The Peshwa reached Sandur.
 „ 17 . The Peshwa's devotions to the shrine were completed.
 December 13 . Sadashiv Mankeshwar's mother died at Poona at the age of 85.
 „ 21 . The Peshwa reached Poona back from his pilgrimage
- 1808** February 12 . The Peshwa left Poona for Kopergaum and Ellora.
 March 12 .. Insurrection of Mahipatram in the Nizam's State.
 „ 19 .. The Peshwa demands the services of the Subsidiary Force for subduing the southern Jagirdars.
 May 4 .. Raja Shahu of Satara died. Bajirao paid a condolence visit.
 „ 6 .. Bajirao's dispute with the Baroda State started.
 „ 19 .. Ghazi-ud-din's Jagir in Bundelkhand was restored by the Peshwa to his heir.
 May—December Domestic troubles continued among the Ghorpade brothers at Sandur.
 August 14 . The Resident entertained the Peshwa at the Residency.
 December 10 . Open hostilities occurred at Sandur between the rival claimants.
- 1809** January 2 . Amritrao expressed his desire to visit Poona from Benares.
 „ 6 .. The Peshwa despatched the ashes of Madhaorao Narayan to be consigned to the Ganges at Prayag.
 February 27 . Close visited the Peshwa at Kopergaum and reported the improvements and constructions effected there by the latter.
 „ 26 .. Sitabai wife of Chimnaji Appa died at Poona.
 May 11 .. Col. William Wallace commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force died. Col. Lawrence was appointed in his place.
 „ 16 .. The Peshwa returned to Poona after some three months sojourn at Kopergaum and Ellora.
 „ 23 .. Severe ill-feeling between the Peshwa and his brother Chimnaji was reported to the Resident.
 June 27 . Jiubai, widow of Nana Fadnis, left Panwell and took permanent residence at Menavli.
 July 29 .. Surjerao Ghatge was murdered in Sindia's camp.
 „ 29 .. Col. Close proceeded to Hyderabad.
 August 12 .. Mahipatram was put to death by Dharmaji Chela near Indore.
 October 24 .. Close was transferred from Poona and Henry Russell was appointed to act for him.
 „ 29 .. An affray took place near Poona between four British officers and the Peshwa's servants.
 November 13 .. Henry Russell took charge at Poona.

- 1810** January 9 .. Punishments inflicted by the Peshwa upon the perpetrators of the Poona Affray were reported to the G. C.
- February 7 .. Capt. John Ford was appointed to command the Resident's escort.
- March—April .. The Peshwa at Kopergaum.
- May 25 .. Khanderao Raste died.
- August 25 .. Yashodabai, widow of the late Peshwa, was removed from Raigad to Bassein.
- September .. Raja Pratapsingh visited Saswad and Jejuri.
- October 17 .. A son was born to the Peshwa.
- December 30 .. Elphinstone was appointed to the Residency of Poona.
- 1811** January 2 .. The Peshwa left Poona on a visit to Guhagar.
- .. 6 .. Sir James Mackintosh visited Ellora.

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CLOSE'S EMBASSY

SECTION 1

The British-Maratha Clash, 1802—1803

NO. 1—Col. Close reports his arrival at Poona and adds that he has requested Col. Palmer to stay on for a few days more for a personal consultation on a variety of points of public business.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE, RESIDENT, POONA,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 7th December 1801.

My Lord,

I had the honour of addressing Your Lordship by a private dispatch on the 28th ultimo from Bombay, intimating that I was about to embark for Panwell. On the following day I arrived at that station, and on landing was received with much attention by the Peshwa's servants, and met by an intelligent person from Colonel Palmer, with conveyances and every article necessary to facilitate the remainder of my journey, and yesterday morning made my entrance into this place, having been met on the road by a suitable deputation of compliment from His Highness's Durbar. To-day I am to have a visit from Gopaul Row Munshy, who I expect, will fix an early day for my visiting the Paishwa. Colonel Palmer in consequence of my arrival is preparing to return to Calcutta, but as I have much occasion for his aid in referring to the records of the Residency, and

must find it necessary to consult him on a variety of points before I can be qualified to enter on the conduct of the public business. I have requested him to defer delivering over charge until after my first visit shall be paid to the Paishwa, and other matters of ceremony shall be concluded, to which he has obligingly consented. Indeed, it behoves me to mention that in addition to various offices connected with my own convenience he has omitted no occasion that offered during his late conferences with the Paishwa, to impress His Highness's mind in a manner favourable to Your Lordship's selection of me for this station and to a candid construction on His Highness's part of the sentiments which I may have occasion to urge on public subjects.

Although I have scarcely had time to make myself acquainted with the exact state of the negotiations pending at this Durbar, I can perceive that it has reached a point of advancement from which no further progress can be made until Your Lordship's sentiments shall be obtained on the last propositions from the Paishwa, lately forwarded by Colonel Palmer, unless some consideration should meanwhile arise sufficient to induce the Paishwa to concede the points from which he at present withholds his consent.

No. 2—The Resident is requested to depute his assistant Mr. Strachey to Bombay to wait on the Persian Ambassador Khwaja Khalil who was shortly expected to arrive there.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Calcutta, 12th November 1801.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to inform you, that His Lordship being desirous of manifesting every degree of attention and respect towards Khawja Khulleel, who has been appointed ambassador to the British Government on the part of His Majesty the King of Persia, and who is shortly expected to arrive at Bombay, has deemed it expedient to direct your Secretary, Mr. E. Strachey, to attend the ambassador on his arrival at the Presidency and to accompany him to Fort William in the capacity of Mehmandar. I am therefore directed to desire that you will permit Mr. Strachey to proceed to Bombay as soon as the exigencies of his duty at Poona may admit of his absence from the Residency.

No. 3—The Resident acknowledges the Governor General's orders about Mr. Strachey proceeding to Bombay to wait on the Persian Ambassador and signifies his compliance as soon as possible.

FROM—COL. CLOSE, RESIDENT, POONA,

TO—THE SECRETARY IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 8th December 1801.

Sir,

I have received your dispatch of the 12th November last signifying the orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, that Mr. E. Strachey should be directed to proceed to Bombay, as early as the public business at this station should permit, for the purpose of attending Khaujah Khulleel, ambassador from His Majesty the King of Persia on his arrival at that Presidency, and accompanying him as Mehmaundar to Fort William.

By arrangements which I adjusted on the coast, part of my baggage was to proceed by Hyderabad, from whence it was to come forward under the protection of Mr. Strachey to this station. He is now, I expect, well advanced on his journey, and as his services can be spared from this Residency, I have forwarded an express to him, signifying my desire that he will come on with all expedition, in order that he may, if possible, be at Bombay to attend Khaujah Khulleel at the period of his arrival.

I have transmitted a copy of your dispatch to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and I trust His Lordship's arrangement for manifesting every attention and respect towards the Persian ambassador, will be fully executed and attended with all the effects proposed. When I was lately at Bombay it was expected that Khaujah Khulleel would shortly arrive, but I infer that he has not reached that Presidency, as otherwise, I should probably have received some intimation on the subject.

No. 4—Col. Close sends an account of his first ceremonial visit to the Peshwa,

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 11th December 1801.

My Lord,

By my address of the 7th instant I had the honour to advise Your Lordship of my arrival at this station, and my expectation of soon procuring an audience of the Paishwa.

The 9th instant having been appointed for the purpose, I accordingly proceeded on that day to His Highness's dwelling in company with Colonel Palmer and his suite and the gentlemen present belonging to the Residency.

We found the Paishwa prepared for the occasion, attended by his brother Chimnaje Appa and the principal persons of his court.

The etiquette of the occasion seemed to discourage conversation, and required that my communications to the Paishwa should be made through Munshy Gopaul Rao, who on that account was placed immediately on my right.

His Highness received me with the usual ceremonies, and gifts were presented to me.

Complying with this formality, I conveyed expressions of compliment to His Highness, by making enquiries after his health and signifying the high satisfaction I experienced in the honour of visiting him, to which he replied, through the Munshy, in terms of great politeness.

The interview lasted nearly an hour, and was closed by the Paishwa's rising from the musnud, and presenting to me with his own hand a small basket of folded betel.

Since the meeting took place I have not received any communication from the Durbar.

The principal ceremonies incidental to my arrival being concluded, I have judged it proper to receive charge from Colonel Palmer, and shall accordingly forward intimation on the subject to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the different Residencies.

No. 5—Col. Close reports Col. Palmer's departure from Poona and mentions that the Peshwa was averse to opening further negotiations until he has had a reply to the points communicated by Col. Palmer on 19th November for the Governor General's consideration.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 19th December 1801.

My Lord,

Colonel Palmer having procured an audience of leave of the Paishwa, proceeded yesterday on his return to Calcutta.

At his invitation I accompanied him on the occasion of the above interview. It commenced in open Durbar, but we soon after retired with

His Highness to an adjoining apartment where, Colonel Palmer renewing the subject of his former conferences observed, that he could not omit the opportunity of his last audience to present once more to High Highness's attention the great liberality and favourable tendency of Your Lordship's views and propositions, and the substantial benefits which would necessarily result to His Highness's government from their being speedily carried into effect; that acting on Your Lordship's wishes and instructions, as well as from his own inclinations, he had ever manifested the greatest solicitude to be instrumental in extending and improving the amicable relations subsisting between the two governments, and that although his endeavours to such an end had not met with entire success, he had yet great satisfaction in reflecting on the pleasing footing of intercourse which he had constantly maintained with His Highness's court; and that he could with great confidence assure High Highness that he would always find in his successor, Lieut.-Colonel Close, the same disposition to preserve the most desirable grounds of communication, and the same anxiety for the improvement of His Highness's interests under the completion of an arrangement which could operate only to the security and honour of His Highness's government and the general tranquillity of India. To these observations I made corresponding professions, and His Highness after signifying his entire satisfaction at the polite and attentive mode of behaviour which he had always observed in Colonel Palmer, and his confidence that Your Lordship's appointment of me would not fail to be equally pleasing to him, he caused us to be presented with the usual marks of compliment, on which we withdrew.

Having learned from Colonel Palmer and the records of the Residency the precise state of the negotiations at the court, I felt an extreme desire to have a conference with Gopaul Row Moonshy for the purpose of ascertaining, previous to the departure of Colonel Palmer, how far the Paishwa continued to adhere to the particulars of his latest advances communicated to Your Lordship by Colonel Palmer's dispatches of the 30th November, a step which I thought the more necessary from the nature of the conversation which took place between the Paishwa's Vakeel at Hyderabad and Major Kirkpatrick, reported in the Major's address to Your Lordship of the 6th instant.

But although I have been urgent in repeated messages to the Moonshy, expressing my desire to see him on business, I have not yet succeeded in procuring a meeting. He was to have visited me yesterday. He afterwards apologized, and appointed this day, and now I have received a message from him, intimating that fresh business obliges him to defer his visit till tomorrow and from this studied procrastination I conclude that the Paishwa is averse to the subject of the negotiation being agitated in any respect till the arrival of Your Lordship's sentiments in reply to his last overtures. I shall not desist, however, but continue to reiterate my wishes for a meeting on business till my purpose succeeds.

On the 16th instant Gopaul Row noticed by message to Colonel Palmer the circumstances of the conversation at Hyderabad referred to above, intimating that it was unfortunate that Major Kirkpatrick had made mention of what had passed at this Durbar, as the court of Hyderabad would not fail to obstruct the progress of the pending negotiations by every means in its power.

Although an accommodation has apparently taken place between the Paishwa and Amrut Row, it does not seem probable that the latter will be admitted into any office of authority or into any share of His Highness's confidence. He has been prevented from being present at the Durbar on any public occasion since my arrival, and of late he has proceeded by permission to a spot near one of the sources of the Godavery, ostensibly for purposes of devotion, but probably more with a view of relieving himself from a situation which he found very irksome.

No. 6 The Resident in reporting his interview with the Peshwa's Munshi, explains why the Peshwa objects to the British Govt. forming separate alliances with the members of the Maratha Empire and arbitrating their mutual disputes.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 21st December 1801.

My Lord,

Shortly previous to my arrival here, the Paishwa had experienced some embarrassment on account of arrears long due to the corps of Mankarees, who generally serve near His Highness's person. They had on one occasion besieged His Highness's dwelling, and acted so licentiously that Gopaul Row Moonshree to appease their clamour, had pledged himself, that a part of their demands should be discharged and the remainder liquidated within a stated period. The sum promised was accordingly paid to them, but the stated interval having elapsed without any step having been taken for satisfying them in respect to the portion of arrears still due, they again loudly demanded payment, and on the 19th instant at length assembled round Gopaul Row and placed him in Dherna, from which he managed to relieve himself by another advance of cash collected from the soucars of Poona and a new stipulation for the discharge of the remaining balance.

These transactions, I find, obliged Gopaul Row to observe some delay in complying with my wish to have a meeting with him on business, previous to the departure of my predecessor.

Yesterday evening, however, he paid me a visit. After the usual interchange of compliment I observed, that as we could communicate personally with certainty and facility on all subjects of import and of a confidential or private nature, it was my wish that our intercourse on all material occasions should be conducted without the employment of a medium, that the observance of this rule besides being mutually convenient, would, I was well assured, be particularly satisfactory to Your Lordship, as tending to prevent misconceptions and give precision to the delivery of our sentiments. That on subjects of lesser moment we might communicate by message; and that it would be pleasing to me, if he would take an occasion of imparting my wishes in these respects to the Paishwa. He told me, that he perceived distinctly the propriety and advantage of adhering to the modes of intercourse I had suggested, and that he was certain the mutual observance of them would be highly approved by the Peshwa, to whom he would make a full communication on the subject by the first convenient occasion he could procure.

I then proceeded on the intention I lately intimated to Your Lordship of ascertaining how far the present disposition of this Court continued to accord with the result of Colonel Palmer's conference, conveyed in his address to Your Lordship of the 30th of November last. After a conversation of some hours in which I could not prevent Gopaul Row from falling into tedious digressions, I ascertained that the Paishwa adhered to the result above noticed with this difference, that instead of agreeing to an arbitration generally of all differences subsisting between this Sircar and the Nizam's, His Highness assented only to an arbitration taking place for the adjustment of subsisting differences referring solely to the treaty, asserted to have been concluded on the 11th of Zeeheege 1208 *fussillee** by Azim-ool-Omrah, on behalf of the Hyderabad Government, and Nana Furbaveese on the part of this Sirkar, and afterwards formally interchanged and mutually ratified. I explained to Gopaul Row that according to the official writing of Colonel Palmer, this Sirkar had agreed to abide by an arbitration of differences generally subsisting between the two states without any exceptions, and that I did not doubt but on further recollection he would perceive that the Colonel's statement was founded on the conversation which had recently passed. He persisted, however, in assuring me that he was confident that his own ideas on the point were not erroneous, and that there was no misconception on his part, which terminated the subject.

In the course of conversation he dwelt much on Your Lordship's demand for allowing an option to the Raja of Berar to become a party to the proposed treaty, insisting that an alliance with the Paishwa's Sirkar, virtually included the different members of the Marhatta Empire and recurred frequently to the unreasonableness (as he expressed it) of this

* 17th May 1799.

Government being required to abandon its rights to the choute of Beder, especially as it was obvious that it was Your Lordship's intention that the proposed adjustment of claims between the two Governments should be conducted on principles of impartiality and justice. To these objections I replied that my predecessor had already demonstrated to this Government that it was not unusual to form separate treaties with the great members of the Mahratta Empire, and that as the main ends proposed by Your Lordship in the projected alliance were to give strength, security and stability to this state and to lay the foundation of order and tranquillity in Hindostan, a reference to these generous and commendable views would solve and remove in a satisfactory manner, every point of difficulty or objection which could be opposed to any of Your Lordship's demands.

Although every attempt to give any further desirable turn to the disposition of this Durbar previous to the arrival of Your Lordship's sentiments in reply to the dispatches of my predecessor, must be nearly hopeless, I shall not omit any occasion that offers, to use such reasoning with Gopaul Row as may tend to lessen the groundless jealousy which continue to influence the Paishwa's mind, and lead him to contemplate Your Lordship's propositions through a distorted medium.

No. 7 - The Resident describes the troubles which the Peshwa was experiencing from the Mankaries and several members of ancient families of the State, such as the Phadkes, the Patwardhans and the Rastias.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 31st December 1801.

My Lord,

Little material has happened in relation to this Court since I had the honor of addressing Your Lordship on the 21st instant.

The body of Mankaries who had been so importunate and turbulent on account of their arrears were no sooner appeased, than the sillahdar cavalry in the neighbourhood of this place pursuing their example, surrounded the Peshwa's dwelling in a licentious manner and pressing their demands for pay, continued their lawlessness for some days, when Gopal Rao interposing satisfied them by discharging a portion of their arrears and promising them payment of the remainder in a short period. The Paishwa continues to pursue his plan of reducing to indigence and obscurity the different members of the ancient families of the state. After experiencing some restraints and menaces the elder branch of the house of Furkia has lately bound himself to pay to the Paishwa in the course of 12 days the sum of 10 lacs of rupees, an agreement which has been

extorted from him under assurances from His Highness of being treated in future with becoming attention and indulgence. The descendants of the late Purseram Bhow continue in apprehension of worse treatment from the Paishwa, who has failed in various attempts to entice Appa Saheb or his brother to visit the Durbar. Of late Gopaul Rao Moonshee has employed additional means for encouraging the younger brother, while His Highness presses the Kolhapur Rajah to persevere in his depredations on their Jagheer possessions. The head of the house of Rastiah continues to attend in person, but the two brothers who were besieged by the Paishwa's troops in a fort of consequence, have lately recovered their freedom by sallying and completely defeating the besiegers, an event which has occasioned great uneasiness and dejection at this Durbar. His Highness, disappointed in his hopes of being able to protract the warfare between the Scindia and the Holkar, is now as desirous of acting as mediator for reconciling the hostile powers, an office, however, in which he is not likely to be employed.

Emrut Row continues on his pilgrimage to the Godavery, but the Paishwa feeling some anxiety at his absence has taken measures to expedite his return.

Moraba has secret conferences occasionally with His Highness, but is not vested with any public charge.

By a private communication which I have just had the honor to receive from Mr. Duncan, I am led to conclude that his negotiations with the Gaickwar Government promise to terminate shortly in a manner highly favourable to the public interests.

No. 8—This important letter discloses the secret machinations and designs carried on by the Peshwa against the British Government. He is reported to be attempting to frustrate Anglo-Nizam cordiality.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 29th December 1801.

I have received from Colonel Kirkpatrick (through his brother) a copy of the memorandum which he lately prepared for Your Lordship's perusal, on the paper of secret intelligence procured at Hyderabad; and as the Colonel has signified his desire that I should communicate to Your Lordship such ideas as may occur to me, relative to the grounds of his speculations, it is at his instance principally that I am induced to address Your Lordship on the subject.

The memorandum was forwarded through the Resident at Hyderabad, purposely that he might accompany it by such remarks as he might think applicable to the points of enquiry it involves. He has told me, however, that after attentively considering the paper, nothing material has occurred to him for observation, except that he coincides generally in the force of Colonel Kirkpatrick's reasonings.

Every day's experience tends to strengthen the impression, that from the first Your Lordship's amicable and liberal views in relation to this state have not only been discordant with the natural disposition of the Peshwa but totally adverse, owing to that selfish and wicked policy, which in a certain degree he seems to have realized. A slight recurrence to the history of his machinations is sufficient to demonstrate, that in the midst of personal peril and the lowest debasement he viewed the admission of permanent support from Your Lordship, as well as the relinquishment of his pretended demands on His Highness the Nizam, with the deepest aversion, the one as tending to prevent the progress of his meditated intrigues within and the other his plans of action abroad.

That he should have acted on hopes of being able to shake our influence and the foundations of our interests at Hyderabad by hostile negotiations at the period when his own affairs were involved in the utmost state of perplexity and hazard, would scarcely be credited, had not the result of the enquiry made into the grounds of the transaction left the fact unquestionable. That a mind apparently so timid and versatile, should in the hour of depression and imminent danger, be at the same time, so sanguine as to be led into offensive schemes so extensive and difficult of execution, is indeed not easy to reconcile: but if no doubt can be entertained of his former hostile proceedings under the deterring situation of affairs referred to, there can be little cause to differ from the conclusions drawn in favour of the authenticity of the late secret intelligence, corroborated as it is, by so powerful a change of circumstances.

In judging of the grounds of that important information, it is not necessary to allow much weight to the consideration of its being difficult for Baajy Rao to form any prospect to his mind of being soon able to connect himself efficiently with the French. In his former hostile intrigues he could have had no such prospect. His aim and that of his confederates, as it then was, so it doubtless now is, to excite disgust in the mind of His Highness the Nizam at his present political relations with the English, and thus dispose him to the revival of Mahratta connection and influence, to impress him with the probability of effectual aid being procured as long by negotiations now on foot with the French, of whom members may be expected to appear in India at the return of peace, to cherish the faction in favour of Feridoon Jah formerly alluded to by the colleagues of Kadir Hussain, and thus prepare the way for a grand effort, in opposition to the

British interests on the occasion of His Highness's death, which in the common order of events refers to a not remote period.

Certain it is that in the conception and for the conduct of such atrocious machinations Baajy Rao could not have pitched upon a fitter instrument than Suddasheo Munkaisur, a person more completely at his devotion, more expert at intrigue or more rootedly inveterate against the British Government.

Thus, my Lord, whether I advert to the dark complexion of the Peshwa's disposition and character, the disgustful history of his domestic and public conduct, the late change of circumstances so favourable to the advancement of his designs, or the means he employs for the execution of them, I cannot but decidedly agree in the results drawn by Colonel Kirkpatrick from the series of his political enquiries.

No. 9—The Resident alludes in this letter to the serious differences that had occurred between the Bombay Government and the piratical tributaries of the Peshwa.

FROM—THE RESIDENT, POONA,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 2nd January 1802.

I do myself the honour of forwarding for Your Lordship's notice some papers of correspondence which have lately passed between the Government of Bombay and this Residency.

As the capture to which they relate cannot be regarded by the British but with feelings of much dissatisfaction, I regret extremely that the stipulation of an existing treaty referred to by the Bombay Government is not more favourable to the freedom and credit of the commerce of that Presidency.

The detention of the British Officers by the Subahdar of Savendroog after they had been formally demanded by the Honourable the Governor, seems to have been an unjustifiable, harsh and wanton act of power, and on this point I judged it proper to remonstrate in a tone which if the Paishwa's orders can be relied on, will, I trust, prevent a repetition of such conduct, but as the stipulation alluded to denies to the Honourable Company the privilege of freighting foreign boats not having passes from this state except from pure necessity, in which case our Government is bound to furnish proof of the lading being British property, and as the two boats captured by the Subahdar had neither British passes nor colours,

I find it most convenient for my purpose to avoid discussion on the merits of the stipulation and rest the impropriety of the Subahdar's behaviour in the seizure of boats on the notoriety of the property being British, from its being accompanied by so many British Officers whose veracity could not be questioned, and on the circumstance of such extreme proceedings being totally incompatible with the friendly connection which subsists between the two states.

Your Lordship will have had but too much occasion to notice the differences which occur between the Government of Bombay and the Mahratta piratical tributaries. In a case of rather recent date, the Honourable the Governor has been obliged to make a reprisal and although this decided and necessary act may not be productive of any serious consequences, it may probably at this period lead to strengthen these present grounds of complaint and dispute, by which our government may be ultimately compelled to call for the adoption of active measures for its relief.

No. 10—In alluding to the negotiation going on between the Bombay Government and the Gaikwad State, the Resident emphasises the opposition offered to it by the Peshwa.

FROM—THE RESIDENT, POONA,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 5th January 1802.

The Honourable the Governor of Bombay will have kept Your Lordship minutely informed of the progress of his negotiations with the Guickwar Government, and of his occasional communications with this Residency relative to the extent of the measures which he proposed to adopt under Your Lordship's instructions for the attainment of certain objects connected with that State.

The recent arrival at Bombay of two Vakeels from Raoba, the Guickwar Minister, seems to have been the means of greatly advancing Mr. Duncan's views. Copies of dispatches which I have had the honour of receiving from him and the Government of Bombay subsequent to that event, I do myself the honour to enclose for Your Lordship's notice together with transcripts of my letter in reply to the Honourable the Governor and one which I addressed to him this day relating to the same subject.

The opposition shown by the Peshwa to Mr. Duncan's negotiations will probably be productive of little further effect than that of adding to the anxiety of Rowba to be reinforced by a detachment of British troops.

No. 11—The Resident assures the Governor General of his diligent attention to the requirements of the Persian Ambassador travelling overland from Bombay to Calcutta. The letter is partly mutilated.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 8th January 1802.

There is reason to think that the Persian ambassador will prefer travelling by land. As Bombay is bare of troops Mr. Strachey has with the concurrence of the Honourable the Governor, requested of Major Kirkpatrick to forward two native companies to this place to serve as an escort to the Ambassador, and that it is his wish that I should use all practicable means to induce the Peshwa to receive Khajeh Khuleel in a style suitable to the dignity of his commission and the power of his Sovereign.

Mr. Strachey will probably further require my assistance for procuring certain articles of equipment for the Ambassador and his suite, and I beg to present my assurances to Your Lordship that I shall be diligently attentive to the whole of his wishes on so interesting an occasion.

No. 12—The Resident reports his conversations with the Darbar Munshi on the subject of the negotiation with the Gaikwad's Government and says it was opposed by the Peshwa as being inconsistent with the treaty of Mahad.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 9th January 1802.

My Lord,

Yesterday evening Gopal Row paid me his promised visit. After the usual friendly enquiries had passed, I called to his recollection the several communications formerly made to the Paishwa by Colonel Palmer on the subject of Mr. Duncan's correspondence with the Guickwar Government, and then took occasion to observe that the present Rajah had been pleased to confirm the act of his predecessor, Gobind Row, by which the Guickwar choute at Surat and the district of Chowrassy had been ceded to the Hon'ble Company, and that this consistent and equitable conduct on his part promised to lead to the establishment of an improved alliance between his State and the British Government.

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Gopaul Row replied that he had a distinct remembrance of the different intimations which had been given to this Court on the subject alluded to, that His Highness the Paishwah had received information of what I mentioned and entertained a full assurance that Your Lordship would not authorize the adjustment of any arrangement that should not entirely consist with the rights of the Poona Sircar and with the friendly relations which connect it with that of the Hon'ble Company. To this I answered that the whole of Your Lordship's views and measures were certainly calculated to impress His Highness with such a conviction, as they went to demonstrate a sincere wish not only not to infringe His Highness's rights but to effectually promote his interests. This observation tended to introduce the subject of Your Lordship's propositions to this Court and I had an opportunity of soon perceiving that Gopal Row had come provided with papers to assist him in discussing the one relating to the treaty of Mhar, the proposed arbitration of differences and the Nizam's claim to a total exemption from choute.

I shall avoid troubling Your Lordship with a detail of all the arguments that were used in the examination of these points, after it had been shown to Gopal Row that the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar did not preclude an enquiry into any authenticated document that might be produced connected with subsequent agreements between the two Governments, and that should it prove that such agreements were in favour of this Government, the arbitration would be influenced accordingly in its decision. The only objection he had to offer to the prescribed points was that as all the differences subsisting between the two Governments might be adjusted immediately on the basis of existing vouchers, he could not perceive how it could be necessary that an article stipulating for the proposed arbitration should be inserted in the proffered treaty of alliance. Here I could only oppose that no arbitration could take place with the prospect of an effect without a previous stipulation between the parties concerned; that the arrangement proposed by Your Lordship therefore for effecting an adjustment was indispensable; that as it was acknowledged on all sides that Your Lordship's views were fair and honourable, there could be no cause to doubt that the arbitration would be conducted on principles of justice and impartiality; and that under this view of the question it was clearly a matter of indifference to this Court whether the adjustment should be made previous to the proffered treaty of alliance or subsequent to it, supposing it could be practicable to adopt the former mode. Gopaul Row without relinquishing this objection which he still endeavoured to maintain, observed that he would mention the subject of our conversation to the Peshwah and recommending it to me to keep the subject of the existing difference in mind, made a motion to rise which terminated the conference.

No. 13—The Resident forwards news from the Poona Court regarding Duncan's negotiations with Baroda and the concern of the Peshwa about Holkar's movements. Peace between France and England was announced to the Peshwa who expressed his gratification.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 18th January 1802.

My Lord,

I have not had any communication with the Court on the subject of the pending negotiations since I was visited by Gopaul Row on the 8th instant.

Of the progress of Mr. Duncan's measures I have not received any intimation since his departure for Surat. The opinion which I gave to him at that period, namely that there was no cause to apprehend much obstruction to his future operations from this Court, I have reason to adhere to : The Guikwar Vakeel has gained access to Futeh Sing who, it is not improbable, will ere long be conveyed with the Peshwa's concurrence to Brodera to be united in the Government with his brother Anandrao.

The Paishwa continues to hold meetings frequently with Sindiah's Vakeels at which Balajee Kunjur and Gopaul Row are generally present. Of late it has been the desire of the Vakeels to obtain from His Highness a force accompanied by the Zuraw Patka* to act in conjunction with a corps of Sindiah's troops against the Holkar's, but His Highness seems reluctant to acquiesce. Indeed it would appear that the Paishwa has scarcely the means of assembling at this time a detachment of strength suitable to the dignity of the Zuraw Patka.

The ratification of the preliminary articles of peace with France having been proclaimed at Bombay, I judged it proper to announce the event to the Paishwa, explaining that the terms were most advantageous and honourable to the British Nation. His Highness received the annunciation in a manner strongly expressive of his satisfaction, in further demonstration of which he caused a salute to be fired of 25 guns.

* The Peshwa's laced banner.

No. 14—Col. Close reports to the Governor General the failure of Bajirao's mission to Hyderabad for bringing about a general confederacy including the Nizam in opposition to the alliance proposed by the British.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 24th January 1802.

My Lord,

I had formerly the honour of acquainting Your Lordship that I should be anxious in my endeavours to ascertain the real grounds of Sadasheo Munkesur's mission to Hyderabad and obtain information of what passed between him and this Durbar.

On the 14th instant the Peshwa held a private consultation with Gopal Rao, Baloojee Kunjur and the two Vakeels of Sindia, the occasion of which was the receipt of a dispatch to His Highness from Sadasheo Munkesur intimating, that altho' he had done all that was possible to accomplish His Highness's views at the Nizam's Court, he had now not the smallest prospect of succeeding in any one object of his mission. This intelligence was instantly communicated to Major Kirkpatrick, and two days after I learnt thro' the same channel that His Highness had received another letter from Munkesur to the same effect, particularly stating that the Nizam's Government now felt itself confident under its union with the English and that it was quite impracticable to lead it into His Highness's views. From Major Kirkpatrick's address to Your Lordship of the 10th instant, I perceive that his intelligence of that period went to state that Munkesur had been particularly hasty in forwarding successive dispatches by his own dawk to Poona and that his negotiations had been checked by the result of a conference which he had recently held with Ragotim Rao.

That the mission of Munkesur to Hyderabad aimed at dissolving the ties which unite that State to the British Government, seems to be no less supported by the reasonings of Major Kirkpatrick than by the consequence which appears to have attached to Munkesur's dispatches announcing the failure of his negotiation. Had the event been considered of an ordinary nature it would scarcely have induced the Peshwa to hold a special consultation; and had the mission pointed at objects relating merely to this Government, the occasion would scarcely have required the presence not only of Baloojee Kunjur but of Sindia's Vakeels. If the mission proceeded originally from the principal authorities of the Mahratta Empire, instead of from the Peshwa alone, the Vakeels having been parties at the consultation, and supposing Munkesur's deputation to refer to this authority, it will naturally

follow that its object was to bring about a general confederacy in opposition to the defensive alliance which Your Lordship is desirous to establish for the tranquillity of India. But whatever may be the aim of Munkesur's mission and to whatever quarters it may refer, the recent coincidence between the intelligence received here and at Hyderabad at the same period of time, seems to furnish satisfactory ground of belief that it has failed of success, and so decidedly as scarcely to allow of its being renewed. The Peshwa, I understand, had resolved on recalling Munkesur, but changed his intention at the instance of Gopal Row, who has reason to consider him as an enemy.

With regard to the Peshwa's Government it seems, if possible, to become less respectable every day. The great families of the State with whom he is at variance, prevail over him in every contest and the depredations of Juswant Row Jivajee have become so serious as to occasion some uneasiness to the inhabitants of Poona, and induce Bajee Rao to take measures for collecting a force at a position on the Bhima, about twenty miles from hence, with a view of preventing an attack on the capital. But the troops are so ill paid, disobedient and licentious that few of them probably will be prevailed on to assemble.

I am concerned to inform Your Lordship that owing to the warfare between Scindia and Holkar our Dak communication with Hindoostan has lately been interrupted. The runners who bore the dawk packets of the 4th instant from Scindia's camp near Dhar were attacked and plundered near Boorhanpoor; some parts of the packets having afterwards been collected were received here yesterday morning. Amongst the papers of news there was only one English letter which, bearing Mr. Strachey's address, was forwarded to Bombay.

No. 15—The Resident informs the Governor General of his having declined to discuss with the Darbar Munshi matters of importance in the presence of a third person. The Munshi agreed to observe the precaution.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 25th January 1802.

My Lord,

I have received from Major Kirkpatrick a copy of his address to Your Lordship under date 15th instant. Transcripts of its enclosures he had formerly dispatched to me that I might have early information on the subjects to which they relate.

Aware of the wily practices of this Durbar and wishing to deprive the Peshwa and his servants of the means of mistaking the substance of my

public communications falsifying their own representations as imputing expressions to me which I never used, I took the precaution at my first meeting with Gopaul Row to point out to him the inconvenience that might result from a medium being used on public subjects, and then apprized him of my intention to avoid conversing by means of a third person and limit my communications on subjects of any importance to occasions of personal meeting with which, as I formerly noticed to Your Lordship, he showed himself perfectly satisfied. From this rule which I originally judged indispensable I have been careful not to deviate. Indeed the necessity of it and of every precaution which I could possibly adopt to guard against evasion and falsehood from the Darbar, was pressed upon me by the result of my first conference with Gopaulrow, when he had the effrontery to openly deny what he had stated from the Peshwa to Colonel Palmer respecting an important article of the pending negotiations.

The Parsee writer alluded to by Sadasheo Munkesur visited the Durbar on new year's day for the purpose of placing before the Peshwa the usual gifts from the Residency and denies having touched on any subject besides those expressions of compliment which the occasion demanded.

On these points I have communicated fully with Major Kirkpatrick by a private address.

No. 16—Col. Close reports Bajirao's dissatisfaction at the cession by the Gaikwad of his share in the Chauth of Surat, to the British.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th January 1802.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward for Your Lordship's information copy of a packet which I have lately received from Mr. Duncan, dated Surat January 21st.

As Mr. Duncan's measures in relation to the Guikwar State aim at the accomplishment of very important objects, I have much pleasure in acquainting Your Lordship, that it continues highly probable, that no part of his proceedings will meet with impediment from this Government. That His Highness the Paishwa on hearing of the cession of the Guikwar Choute at Surat and the district of Chourassy was much dissatisfied, cannot be doubted. Various considerations, however, have impressed him with the expediency of restraining his inclinations; and his views will now be limited probably to obtain as large a Nuzzer as possible in return for his act of conformation in favour of the new Government.

No. 17—Col. Close communicates news received from Baroda of Col. Walker having succeeded in his mission to win over the Gaikwad to the views of the British Power.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 8th February 1802.

My Lord,

I lose no time in forwarding for Your Lordship's information copy of letter from Mr. Duncan to my address, together with a return of the troops embarked for Cambay under the command of Major Walker. The remaining papers of the packet referred to by Mr. Duncan being much in detail are too numerous to be copied without considerable delay. I shall therefore content myself with stating the substance of them which I hope, Your Lordship will consider as sufficient.

Major Walker having been received at Brodera with marks of cordiality and joy, had presented gifts from Mr. Duncan to Anandrao, the Rajah, and Raojee, his minister, and was employed in prosecuting the objects of his mission, which were chiefly to reconcile the minister to the plan of not moving the troops forward from Cambay, unless the measure should become obviously necessary, and also to the moderate proceeding of suspending hostilities against Mulhar Rao (who, it was supposed, would continue passive within his own Jagheer) and agreeing to the differences subsisting between that chieftain and the Guikwar Government being submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Duncan. The suspension of hostilities had actually taken place, and this moderation afforded some hope that Major Walker might succeed in the remaining points. Mulhar Rao's correspondence had softened considerably, but he continued to show himself averse to the ministry of Raojee. His rabble were computed to amount to about 20,000 of all descriptions, and it appeared that although Mr. Duncan had taken measures to remove the apprehensions of the Arab corps at Brodera, and the Guikwar minister had also done much to conciliate their good will and attachment, their apparent disposition was still such as to give the minister some uneasiness, a circumstance that may induce him to press for the movement of the troops to Brodera, even should the desired adjustment be effected with Mulhar Rao.

I have great pleasure in acquainting Your Lordship that by a visit which I received this morning from the Guikwar Vakeel at this station, I learn that the Guikwar minister has, as explained by a letter which he addressed to Gopal Rao, succeeded in reconciling the Peshwa to his

conduct in the cession of the Guikwar Choute at Surat and of the district of Chourassey and soliciting the aid of the British Government. On the arrival of the letter the Vakeel waited on the Peshwa by appointment and was very graciously received.

I availed myself of the Vakeel's visit to me this morning to enquire into the transaction between the Peshwa and the Guikwar State, by which the latter became bound to pay on account of the former, the sum of 10 lacks of rupees to Dowlut Rao Sindiah. The Vakeel admitted the fact of the transaction and acknowledged that as the agreement had not been entirely fulfilled by the Guikwar Government, the Peshwa had shown some dissatisfaction on the subject. He observed however that the Guikwar minister would find it in no way difficult to adjust all such concerns with the Peshwa, who, he doubted not, would now be prevailed on to acquiesce in the departure of Fatteh Sing for Brodera, a wish that was ardently desired by his brother Anaba.

No. 18—Col. Close reports Bajirao's hostile attitude towards the British and his resolve never to accede to any arrangement that would tend to restrain his liberty.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 7th March 1802.

My Lord,

I have not been honoured by any dispatches from the Honourable the Governor of Bombay since the receipt of his letter intimating his intention to proceed to Cambay, nor has the Guikwar Vakeel at this station received any advices of a late date from the minister or any person at Brodera ; but a report prevails here that Major Walker's detachment has marched forward to that capital.

Although the Peshwa continues to show himself satisfied with the proceedings of the Guikwar Government, he yet objects to the departure of Fatteh Sing, observing that he ought not to change his situation till the Guikwar territory shall be restored to tranquillity and the affairs of the government finally adjusted. The Guikwar Vakeel however now agrees with me, that in detaining the young Prince His Highness's sole motive is to oblige the Minister to purchase his liberty at a high price.

A short time since, I received a memorandum from the Peshwa respecting some duties which this Government had used to collect in the districts of Chowrassee lately ceded to the Hon'ble Company. This claim, I learn from the Guikwar Vakeel, is not unfounded. The duties

refer merely to the transit trade of the district and their amount, I imagine, is inconsiderable. As His Highness's memorandum must be replied to, I have judged it proper to address Mr. Duncan on the subject.

Nothing material seems to have occurred of late affecting the internal concerns of the Peshwa Government. The Jaghiredars at variance with His Highness seem rather to add to their advantages. The Killedar of Loghur who is supposed to possess the remaining portion of Nana's property, continues totally independent, but intimates that he would willingly submit to His Highness's authority, could he possibly obtain security that any terms which he might adjust with His Highness would be adhered to.

Jeswunt Row Jiwajee having experienced a sharp defeat from Gopal Bhow, seems to be principally engaged in repairing his losses. A part of the troops which the Peshwa had assembled on the Beema to restrain his depredations still continues at that position, but their number is too small to admit of their affording much protection to the adjacent territory.

The Peshwa, I am informed from good authority, has written to Doult Row Sindia to the following effect, that he is resolved never to assent to any arrangement or mode of proceeding that may tend to control the acts of his Government or unfavourably affect its entire independence; that accordingly, the Poona State will continue to conduct immediately its own transactions with foreign powers; that no fair precedent can be drawn from the practice of early times when the Peshwa was a minor, or when usurpation may have robbed him of his rightful authority; that on former occasions of negotiation when Mahadjee Sindia bore a leading part, the interests of the Poona State were sacrificed to undue considerations; that in the prosperous career of that chieftain in Hindoostan he had totally neglected the parties who had just claims to participate in the advantages of his successes, and that therefore a review of early events went more to strengthen than weaken the independent and paramount authority of the Poona Government.

From so high a tone being maintained by His Highness, the Vakeels of D. R. Sindia manifest great dissatisfaction. In all their discussion they have been openly countenanced by Ballojee Koonjur, and of late they have not scrupled to use menacing hints respecting Gopal Row, to whose continuation they attribute in a great degree their want of success.

A few days after their arrival I received a message of compliment from the Berar Vakeels, in which they made particular inquiries concerning Your Lordship's health and the progress of your tour. I repaid the compliment on the following day with a degree of cordiality which, I understand, was very acceptable to them. They have had frequent meetings with the Peshwa, and I have reason to believe that they maintain

a confidential intercourse with Sindia's Vakeels, and have remonstrated with the Peshwa on the subject of his negotiations with the English, instancing the conduct of their master, who, though lately pressed by the British Government to conclude a close alliance with the Company, had decidedly rejected it.

A Vakeel from Jeswunt Row Holkar arrived here a short time since. He has had a meeting with Amrut Rao (who has not yet returned from his pilgrimage) and communicates with the Durbar through Gopal Row. His object is to interest the Peshwa in favour of his master, and it has been conveyed to me by an authentic channel that some months ago His Highness dispatched persons secretly to Alee Bahadoor for the purpose of persuading this chief to agree to an arrangement for supporting Jeswunt Row Holkar in the event of his being reduced so low as to hazard the transfer of his possessions to the dominion of Sindia. This provisional measure seems to correspond so fully with the spirit of His Highness's policy, that I should conceive his real wishes are at variance with the information lately given by Gunput Roy to Colonel Collins, importing that His Highness was using means to effect an accommodation between the Holkar and Sindia.

No. 19—The writer communicates news of Holkar's movements and the depredations committed by his troops.

FROM—ANDREW ANDERSON,

TO—GENERAL JONES, COMMANDER.

Barrowley, 3rd September 1802.

My dear Sir,

Four of my Hircarrahs are just come in from the Ghauts, they have been out twenty days, eight of which they were in the service of the Duffedar named Sujah Khan, a Patan of Holkar's Pindarees who was below the Ghauts recruiting, and during this period they were informed that the party to which the Duffedar belonged was then encamped at Boondgaum ten coss above the Ghauts, consisting of 5,000 men under a Saraut Khan Pattan, and that 25,000 more were in the Nazerban or Neddeban district, the whole under Meer Khan Pattan, that Juswunt Row's army is in great force at a place about a day's march from Ahmednagar, where it is reported that they are to be joined by the Bounsla's army and fifty-two hundred (5,200) from Amaruth Row, who is again dissatisfied with Bajee Row's conduct, that at Newasa they were a night in company with a Hircarrah who said, he was going from the Paishwa to Scindia with an invitation from him to proceed with his army to Poonah, that great hopes are entertained that a reconciliation will take

place amongst the Mahratta chieftains, and that the whole will join against the British whom they consider as their common enemy. I am informed that the inhabitants of the villages near the Ghauts having heard that a large force, had left Surat, are assembling and preparing to assist in defence of their lives and property and that they expect the Pindara army to descend by the Goree Ghauts, in order to penetrate Guzerat etc., which they propose laying waste.

The preparations making by Holkar and Sindia for taking the field after the Dussera* are said to be very great indeed; there are a number of other reports in circulation which in time would be alarming, but as I do not give them credit shall not trouble you with their detail. However as the success of the detachment and even the safety of the city and province may depend on our having authentic intelligence, I trust in being allowed the means of obtaining it. The man whom I mentioned to you to have been apprehended at Baroach on suspicion of being a spy, and who was sent prisoner to the Adawlet, is, I am told, one of twelve spies sent from Holkar's army to procure information of the state of the military force in Surat and other parts of the Guzerat.

P.S.—I arrived here yesterday.

No. 20—A letter received from Yashwantrao Holkar is forwarded to the Resident for information.

FROM—J. GRANT, SECRETARY TO GOVT., BOMBAY,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the translation of a letter yesterday received from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, being in answer to that addressed to him by the Honourable the Governor as per English copy forwarded to you under date the 23rd ultimo.

Translation of a letter to the Governor of Bombay from Jeswunt Row Holkar, without date, but received at Bombay on the 14th September 1802,

(After quoting the purport of the Governor's letter to him.)

Inasmuch as between this Sircar and that of the Honourable English Company the bonds of amity and friendship are firmly established, whilst

* The Dussera was on 6th October 1802.

with the Sircar of the Guicowar, Khas-Khey], Shumshre Behader, the greatest unity and harmony do also prevail, the commission of such improper acts can under these circumstances be only ascribable to their having heedlessly proceeded without my privity and done prejudice to the place and pergunnahs in question, but on receipt of your letter, a Huzra (special messenger) has been appointed and dispatched to that multitude of Pindarrahs, and the most positive injunctions have been laid on their Jamadars never to enter into, or interfere with or commit disturbances in any Sirkar's possessions or country without express leave from myself, a different conduct on their part tending to the interruption of the amicable relations existing with such Sarkars.

I request therefore you will set your mind entirely at ease, and as you are one of the Honourable English you will, holding in view the increase of the dignity and unanimity subsisting between the two Governments, let every thing be done for the promotion of the mutual friendship, and continue in the same way to make me happy by your favourable correspondence.

No. 21—Oral information gathered by letter-carriers about Holkar's army is communicated to the Resident from Bombay.

FROM—SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1802.

Sir,

In continuation of the subject of my letter of this date, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a paper of information, containing the verbal report of the Cossids, who proceeded with the letter from the Honourable the Governor to Jeswant Rao Holkar.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT,

Sub-Secretary to Government.

Relation of the cossids who went with the letter from the Honourable the Governor to Jeswant Row Holkar.

Proceeding from Bombay on Tuesday about eight o'clock in the night, we arrived at Poona in two days and half and leaving that place the next day we halted and remained one whole day at Allaballa, being apprehensive

of being robbed by the Bheels. We the next day paid 2 Rs. to the chief who sent one of the Bheels to conduct us safely and we accordingly left Allaballa and arrived on the 5th day at Chandore, where we found Holkar and delivered the letter we were charged with. He directed his men to give us provisions which we were supplied with twice in the course of three days that we remained at Chandore, on the evening of which latter day Holkar having sent for us delivered to us a letter in answer to the one we had carried, which taking, we the next day set out on our return and arrived here yesterday about three o'clock p.m. Holkar personally questioned us as to the number of troops the English had; we replied that we were only poor people and cossids that earned a livelihood by carrying letters backwards and forwards, but that as he (Holkar) was a Sirdar and had a numerous body of troops, we also believed that the English had an equal number.

It was reported in Chandore that Holkar's force consisted of a lack of men, but from our own observation, we believe that he had then with him about 20,000 men. We also heard that 2,000 men belonging to him were encamped near Copergown under two chiefs, called Sabood Khan and Meer Khan, the latter of whom with half of this number of men, was encamped on the other side of the river Godavery and that about 10,000 men under Futteh Sing Mania were at Chamergoonda.

No. 22—Letter from Dhondo Ballal Nitsuray is forwarded for disposal to the Resident. Nitsuray was Nana Fadnis' agent at Lohgad fort and probably seeks British help against Bajirao's high handedness.

FROM—SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, in continuation of the Hon'ble the Governor's correspondence with you from Cambay, copy translate of a letter from the Killadar of Lohgur.

Translation of a letter from Dhondo Balaul Needsure to the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esquire, President and Governor of Bombay, dated Lohagud Castle, 10th Jummadee-loval, or 8th September 1802, and received at Bombay the 17th ditto.

(After title and preamble)

Some time ago, I dispatched Babajee Punt Kelkar to your Honor's presence at Cambay to represent the particular situation and

circumstances of this place, upon which your Honor was pleased to write to Colonel Close, and to desire him to intercede and get executed the business in my favour from the Sircar, all which I understand from Mr. Miquel de Lima de Souza's letter, for no answer has been received from your Honor.

The length of time since the Carcoon left this, has been such that it has exposed the matter to inconvenience ; and meanwhile there have occurred certain points which it has become indispensable to attend to. In this view it had been considered to make use of the intervention of Bhosla, but should I send an agent thither, it will consume 3 or 4 months, wherefore this expedition was postponed. Matters continue to be thus procrastinated between us, and should I dispatch an agent to the presence of Colonel Close, the confusion and cross arrangements at that quarter are such, that I cannot be sure whether any agent of mine would arrive or not, so that hearing you are arrived at Bombay, I have sent back Babajee Punt to your presence, and he will set forth through Miquel Sahe and Bappoo Cote, the particulars of my situation, after understanding which I request you will be pleased to send me a decided answer, such as may bring the business to a settlement.

I trust in your friendship and regard.

No. 23—Spread of vaccination in Poona is recommended to the Resident by the Bombay Governor.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Medical Board at this Presidency under yesterday's date ; and to request the favour of your good offices in countenancing the measures that may prove necessary for establishing and spreading the vaccine disease at Poona, and in its vicinity.

2. The Brahmin with the subjects under inoculation as mentioned letter from the Medical Board, now proceeds on his journey ; having received an advance of rupees 150 for undertaking the trip.

TO—THE HON'BLE GOVERNOR DUNCAN,

Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir,

A Brahmin from Poona and practitioner of physic by profession, has resided here for some time past, and has attended Dr. Kier's patients in the Cow-Pox. He has procured two children and is ready to set off for Poona with the view of introducing that disease into the countries of the Paishwa. As he is a poor man he requires some funds for this purpose. We have mentioned to him the sum of Rs. 150, with which he appears to be satisfied, and which we hope you will be pleased to sanction. We shall write to the Surgeon at Poona, who will be happy to give him such assistance as lies in his power. Without the countenance, however, of men of rank in the Poona Government, it is probable that this scheme will fail of success; we therefore, Hon'ble Sir, beg to refer it to your consideration to afford him such recommendation to our Resident or to others in authority at Poona as you judge, will effectually promote this humane undertaking.

We have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) William Muir.

(, ,) H. Scott.

No. 24—The Resident who has arrived at Bombay sends a letter to the Peshwa's Minister and requests the British agent at Bankot to deliver it to the person addressed. The defeat of the troops of the Peshwa and the Sindhia at Poona on 25th October and the consequent flight of the former to Bassein are important occurrences to which the following papers refer and which will be dealt with in the volume on the war.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

Bombay, 6th December 1802.

Sir,

You will be informed of my arrival at this place by the Honourable the Governor in Council. Enclosed I do myself the pleasure to forward an English letter open for Ragonaut Row, the Paishwa's Minister for British Affairs, which I request you will peruse, close and cause to be delivered to him with the least possible delay. You will perceive that it is my wish that Ragonaut Row should repair hither with all expedition. Any effort of yours to facilitate his embarkation must contribute to the public convenience.

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I need scarcely add that I shall be highly gratified by receiving your sentiments as occasions may offer, on subjects connected with the public service during the period that you may be employed near His Highness's person.

TO—RAGONAUT ROW.

I beg you will acquaint His Highness the Paishwa, that I arrived here on the 3rd of this month and that I experience great satisfaction in finding that His Highness is so attentive to the security of his person, and has expressed himself with such wisdom and propriety in the communications which he has lately held with Captain Kennady, the Sirdar of Bancoote.

By the correspondence of the said Sirdar I learn that His Highness has resolved to dispatch you to this Presidency on business relating to his present situation, and in consequence I have been expecting your arrival hourly for these two days past. Be pleased to acquaint His Highness with my best respects, that it is my opinion that he ought to send you to this place with the least possible delay.

(Signed) By. Close,

Bombay, 6th December 1802.

Resident.

No. 25—The Governor of Bombay sends some important documents and information to the Governor General relating to affairs at Poona. The enclosures nos. 1 & 2 are quoted in the sequel.

FROM—JONATHAN DUNCAN,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bombay, 7th December 1802.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on this day of Your Excellency's letter of the 16th ultimo, with its enclosure containing a copy of instructions addressed under the same date to the Resident at Poona, and beg leave to assure Your Lordship that the orders contained in that dispatch will be duly attended to on the part of this Government.

Meanwhile I avail myself of the present opportunity to forward to Your Excellency in the accompaniment No. 1, copies of the translations of letters this day presented to me by Ramchunder Govind who has just arrived here on the part of Amrut Rao, together with a report in the paper No. 2 of such verbal communication as passed on the occasion of this person's visit to me, the 3rd paragraph of which contains the purport of

his message from Amrut Rao ; the explanations in the two preceding ones being considered by him as casual and not meant for record, tho' as bearing on the general question, I have included them.

Upon consulting with Colonel Close on this subject, that officer suggested that a letter should be written to Captain Kennedy (as has accordingly been done) desiring him to acquaint the Peshwa with the arrival of Ramchunder Govind on the part of Amrut Rao and Holkar, and to express thereon some surprise to His Highness, that the emissary of those persons should, thus have been allowed to precede the arrival of Raghonath Rao, who has for these two days been expected on the Antelope from Choule.

No. 26—This is a communication from Amritrao to the Governor of Bombay, through his agent, requesting settlement of Holkar's dispute.

No. 1.

Translation of a letter from Amrut Rao to the Governor of Bombay.

At this period I have dispatched to you the creditable Ram Chunder Pundit who will represent to you on his arrival, whatever I have committed to his charge for the purposes of friendship.

Dated 7th of Shabaan,
3rd of December.

Translation of a letter from Amrut Rao to Moonshee Mahomed Moheeneddien.

The illustrious and valiant Jeswunt Rao Holkar has, by the divine aid and his own tried courage and gallant exertions, defeated the army and battalions of Sindia and obtained a victory. Meanwhile my fortunate son Baba Saheb (qualifying hereby the Paishwa as his younger brother) taking to horse, separated from his people, and advanced a stage or day's journey, and by the advice of bad counsellors who are adherents of and disposed to this new scene of things, has thrown himself into the thorny wilds of the Conkan as most probably you must have heard from others. Several pressing messages have been transmitted to him from this urging his return, but through the incitement of diabolically wicked people, he has not had sense enough to profit by it ; all these particulars have been fully given in charge to Ramchunder Govind, and the Governor has also been written to on this subject. It is necessary that you should be attentive to give due effect to the commission of the said Chunder, and so to impress the Governor respecting every thing, that the bonds of friendship and intimate connection may always remain in their full force and energy and that he may act towards the corroboration of the line of unanimity.

No. 2.

Particulars learnt from Ram-Chunder Pundit, the Vakeel of Amrut Row, 4th December 1802.

The founder of the Holkar family was Mulhar Row whose son was named Kundy Row, who had a son called Maly Row. The latter died, and his father was killed in a war with the Jauts leaving a widow named Ahila Bye, who in concert with Mulhar Row, adopted Tukoojee Holkar altho' he was then a man of about 40 years of age, and had already a son named Cashi Row born to him in wedlock. Upon the death of Tukoojee Holkar in 1796, he left 2 sons born in wedlock, viz., the aforesaid Cashi Row and Mulhar Row, and Juswunt Row, the son of a concubine. In the trouble that ensued at Poona after the death of Tukoojee, Dowlut Row Sindia, in concurrence with Bajy Row the Paishwa, put Mulhar Row to death, by causing him to be (as Ramchunder Pundit says) trodden under the feet of an elephant. This Mulhar Row left a widow pregnant who, jealous of Cashee Row, (between whom and Mulhar Row a contest had arisen for the superiority, because Mulhar tho' the youngest, having been born after Tukoojee's adoption pretended that he had thence the best title to the succession,) took refuge with the Paishwa, in consequence of which her child the posthumous son of Mulhar Row, and to whom the name of Kundy Row has been given, fell into the power of Dowlut Row Sindia, who carried the infant with him when he proceeded last year from Poona towards Ougien.

Cashi Row now lives in a fort of the family on the south side of the Nerbudda, and was for the first few years acknowledged by Jesswunt (or Esswunt) Row Holkar as the successor of Tukoojee and the head of the family, but proving unfit for the management and the credit of Tukoojee's descendants being all interested in the support of their common estate, Jesswunt has lately required of Cashi Row to retire from all control, or (according to the words of Ram Chund) to become a fakker; whilst he himself has assumed the direction, and carries on the business under the seal of the infant Kundy Row.

After this general explanation which Ram Chunder did nevertheless not wish the Governor to commit to writing, he continued to explain that, when Jesswunt Row had been obliged by the obstinate partiality of their common master the Paishwa to the side of Sindia, to defeat the latter's army near Poona on the 25th of October, he sent to Junere and in consequence of the Paishwa's abandoning his capital, brought from thence Amrut Row, who acknowledging the superiority by blood of his younger brother the Paishwa had, however regretting the effects of ill advice on him always remained submissive to his Government; as Holkar wishes also to show himself, desiring only that His Highness will prove himself an impartial sovereign over all, and without ruining one party or the other equitably compose the differences between the

said Holkar and Sindia, and dismiss his own evil counsellors ; but as instead of adopting this course, the Paishwa first went to Seongur, and then to Mhar, Holkar sent forces against him, upon which he proceeded to Severndroog and is now come to Riudunda (or Choul) whence it is (Ramchunder adds) talked, that His Highness is coming here, upon all which, his master (whom he now avows to be acting in common concert with Jeswunt Row) expresses him desire, that adhering to the treaty which Nanna Furnavees caused to be executed with the English, we will not take any part in the present dispute.

The Governor observed, that, after consideration, an answer would be given to this intimation, and meanwhile he wished to know whether Holkar still acknowledged Bajee Row as his Dhunee or Master, to which Ramchunder answered yes ; provided he acted with justice and propriety in that character, but not otherwise ; here the conversation terminated on the coming in of the Governor's Munshee, who having been formerly in the service of Ragoonath Row, the father of the present Paishwa, is still much respected by the family ; whence, also Amrut Row has, on the present occasion, addressed a separate letter to the Moonshee in question.

No. 27—The Governor of Bombay communicates to the Governor General the representation made to him by Amrutrao, the Peshwa's brother at Poona.

FROM—JONATHAN DUNCAN,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bombay, 10th December 1802.

My Lord,

We have the honor to forward to Your Excellency the copy of a minute this day laid before us by our President on the subject of the mission to this place of Ragonauth Rao, and a continuation of the report already submitted to Your Lordship, as to the object of the visit to Bombay of Ramchunder Govind, on the part of Amrut Rao and Holkar.

In reference to the subject of the 1st paragraph of the minute in question, we take this Occasion to notice, that the Corps of British troops now to be held in readiness to join His Highness the Paishwa is to consist, in native Infantry, of 500 rank and file with their officers ; of 100 European rank and file with theirs and of a detail of artillery of not less than 50 Matrosses with their proportion of officers, and of gun and other lascars ; together with a suitable field equipment of ordnance, cattle and ammunition.

To enable us to furnish a detachment of the strength above specified, it has become indispensably necessary to re-embody the Portuguese militia, but it shall be our object to disband that Corps as soon as the exigencies of the public service may safely admit of our dispensing with its services.

President's Minute.

Ragoonath Row having arrived in the evening before yesterday on the Antelope informed Colonel Close of his arrival and again in a full conference held yesterday with the Colonel and me, that His Highness the Paishwa continues firm in his adherence to the terms projected with the Colonel, and is ready to embark for Bassein and there to live under the protection of a corps of British troops until the means to be applied by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General shall enable him to return to his capital.

Yesterday forenoon I had also another interview with Ramchunder, the Agent of Amrut Row, who began by adverting to the manner of his master's joining Jeswunt Row, explaining that from Sinhgarr Bajy Row had written to him a letter to join him which he was preparing to do, when he was forced to yield to the more urgent injunctions of Jeswunt Row who sent to him for that purpose Shehamut Khan and Meer Khan, by whom a letter from Bajy Row to him was also intercepted.

Ramchunder next repeated the grievances of Jeswunt Row Holkar and said that on the Paishwa's restoring to the family their estates and giving up to him Kundy Row, the son of the late Mulhar Row, and surrendering also or at least dismissing from his presence and councils Balajee Coonjur, he (Holkar) would wait on His Highness with all submission to his authority, but this vakeel at the same time added or at least intimated, that as there was no prospect of this and as Bajy Row had deserted his Gaddee or throne, and betaken himself to the jungles, it was in meditation to give themselves and the Marhatta Empire another master.

In answer I observed that Bajy Row's having left Poona would not probably appear to the other states of India as amounting to an abdication of his authority, and that there appeared to me no better mode for all parties than to conciliate their difference, which he readily admitted, but said that all their own repeated endeavours to that effect had failed, upon which in view to the anxiety expressed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to avoid, if possible, entering on hostilities with Holkar, I added that in cases of differences between parties, whether in public, or private life, they were most easily accommodated by the intervention of a third party or common friend, which the Vakeel likewise

concurred in, but said that there was no such one to interpose unless it were the Nagpoor Raja (who had already uselessly exhausted all his influences with Bajy Row) or the Nizam or the Hon'ble Company, and on my taking occasion to notice that the Nizam and the Company were one, he said well then, if the Company will undertake to adjust our differences, to me it appears a very advisable course to be pursued, and altho' I speak thus for only my private opinion, yet I am ready and willing to strive on my return to impress it on Amrut Row, who may in that case do the like towards Holkar.

Ramchunder appears anxious to return and I have promised to let him have my answer without delay.

No. 28—The Governor of Bombay replies to Amritrao expressing sentiments of amity towards him.

FROM—THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

TO—AMRUT ROW.

Bombay, 10th December 1802.

After compliments.

I have been favoured with your letter advising that you had deputed Ramchunder Govind to explain all affairs in that quarter, and referring to him for particulars which, having accordingly heard from the said Govind, I have likewise from motives of friendship, put your said agent in possession of my sentiments on the several points in question, as he will not fail to apprise you.

Memorandum, 10th December.

The answer of Moonshee Moheeneddien to the letter to his address from Amrut Row is merely to intimate that, he (the Moonshee) heard the Governor express his sentiments to Ramchunder in a proper manner, and to such a purport as appeared for the mutual advantage of the two states ; viz., that of the Hon'ble Company and that of the Marhattas.

No. 29—Bajirao's flight to Bassein escorted by Capt. Kennedy is narrated.

TO—THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Manoree, 10th December 1802.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you that His Highness the Paishwa after passing this place yesterday, landed with Chimajee Appah and

about one hundred attendants at the village of Manoree. Captain Kennedy was, I understand, with him. I am sorry I was not apprized (till late) of His Highness and suite being there, or should have attended to offer every kind of refreshment the island afforded. A little fruit, etc. I sent, was very favourably received as it reached the place before the expected supply from Bassien arrived. The Maratta fleet are underwith a ship proceeding to the northward.

I have etc.,

(Signed) Wm. Simpson.

No. 30—The Resident suggests that the corps meant for the support of the Peshwa may be stationed near Thana.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, 15th December 1802.

Hon'ble Sir,

As His Highness the Peshwa has passed the port on his way to Bassein I beg leave to suggest that the Corps destined for His Highness's support should be ordered to march and encamp for the present in the vicinity of Tannah.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay, 16th December 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to acquaint you that, in compliance with the requisition contained therein a force as per particulars in the return will march tomorrow morning, and reach Gorbunder on the north end of the island of Salsette in three or four days march, and the Commanding officer Lieut. Col. Boyde has been directed to comply with all requisitions he may receive from you

General Field Return of a Detachment proceeding on service under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Charles Boyde, Adjutant General's Office, 16th December 1802.

MO-III Bk C_a 37—3a

	Troops.														Followers.														
	European Commissioned officers.						Staff.			Drummers and Fifers.	Rank, and File.						Lascars.				Grand Total.								
	Lieut.Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Subbadaurs.		Jemahdaurs	Sergeants.	Havildars.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Naques.	Matrosses.	Privates.	Syrangs.	Tindals.		Tindals.	Lascars.	Boys.					
Detachment of Artillery ..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	5	..	40	..	100	..	1	3	3	92	..	155	2	5	16	80
Detachment of His Majesty's 84th Regiment ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..
1st Battalion 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry	1	..	..	6	2	1	..	1	8	8	12	35	10	..	..	47	..	560	..	..	..	..	..	36	716	..	16	..	..
Total ..	1	..	2	8	5	1	..	1	8	8	20	35	12	3	5	47	40	660	1	3	3	92	36	980	2	21	16	80	

BRITISH-MARATHA CLASH

As I saw them this day in marching order.

A true copy,
(Signed) J. A. Grant.

(Signed) Ol. Nicolls,
M. G.

(Signed) Robert Gordon,
Adjt. General.

No. 31—The Secretary forwards to close Capt. Kennedy's report of Bajirao's journey from Revdanda to Salsette.

FROM—THE SECRETARY, GOVT. OF BOMBAY,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay, 16th December 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter just received from Captn. Kennedy dated yesterday, and to acquaint you that the Magistrate and Collector of Salsette have been directed to act towards His Highness with all civility and in such mode as you shall point out to them.

Captn. Kennedy has been authorised to return to his station after he shall have obtained the Paishwa's leave to depart.

Salsette Manorce, 15th December 1802.

Hon'ble Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that His Highness left Revdunda on the 13th instant at noon and the wind ever since has been so very unfavourable, that we have only this instant 11 a.m. arrived at this place, into which His Highness, being so much exhausted for want of nourishment, not having tasted any kind of food since the day he went on board, was obliged to put being unable to proceed further until he got some refreshment.

He tells me he will stay here to day and tomorrow will proceed to Bassein, but whether by land or by sea he is not as yet determined.

I understand that Annund Row Dumaul, the Subedar of Harnee and Sounndroog, is taken and sent up to Poona a prisoner. His brother was likewise taken but made his escape to Bancoot, and reported that every place in the vicinity of Severndroog, except the fort, had fallen or rather been given up to Amrut Row and Holkar and from which I have every reason to suppose the fort itself is now in their possession, as there were not more than from eighty to one hundred men in it altogether, who from being badly paid, or other motives, were indifferent about maintaining the garrison. I believe some attempt was made from Bancoot to bring off the family of His Highness and Chimnajee Appah's, but whether they have been successful I have not as yet heard.

As I am in great expectation of having His Highness's permission to leave him the day after tomorrow, I have to beg, Hon'ble Sir, that you will be pleased to let me know if I am to proceed immediately to my

station, or if I am previously thereto to wait on you, Hon'ble Sir, for any further commands, than were contained in the last letter I have had the honour to receive from you to that effect.

I hope, Hon'ble Sir, you will pardon me for sending this paper, being sent for by His Highness at one o'clock this morning and was since with him on board a pattimar boat, I had not an opportunity of sending for my writing case; and therefore was necessitated to borrow this, being very anxious to let you know where His Highness was, as no doubt you have had a report of the Herculean and all his vessels having passed Bombay yesterday, you might naturally conclude he arrived at Bassein today.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) MICHL. KENNEDY,
Captain.

No. 32—The Secretary sends to the Resident reports of Fakhruddin Hussein Khan's activities at Poona.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay, 25th December 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to enclose for your information copy of a minute by the Hon'ble the Governor under date the 23rd instant, together with the correspondence with Fakhiredien Hossain Khan that is mentioned to accompany it.

Bombay, 23rd December 1802.

President's Minute.

I deliver in for record, some correspondence I have had with Fakhireddien Hossain Khan, which has, on my part, been conducted in conformity to the suggestions with which I have been favoured by the Resident at Poona, in promotion of the important objects with which that officer is now entrusted on the part of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

Cazim Saheb's professed objects in visiting this place, were to learn and advise his Master Fakhireddien of the wishes and intentions of this

Government, followed by an intimation that the latter had it in his power to detach the Pattan interest from Holkar or otherwise to distress that chieftain in the articles of provision for his army ; but as these suggestions so indifferently tally with the succeeding steps pursued by Fukhireddien in joining the army of Holkar at Poona, it has been deemed sufficient to reply in the general terms contained in my answer, with which it is intended that Cazim shall take his leave and return.

Translation of a letter to the Governor of Bombay from Fukhireddien Hossain, received the 16th December 1802.

I have the honour to advice you of my being in good health and of my anxiety to hear that you are in the enjoyment of the same blessing.

How can I express to you the thankfulness I felt for your kind attention to my brother Kehmauleddien. God grant that you may long continue to overshadow and support us.

At this period Mirza Kazim will have the honour of paying his respects to you and to submit to your consideration various points in which I am interested and he will likewise report to me whatever you shall be pleased to signify thereon.

I am hopeful of continuance of your favour. Dated at Purinda the 25th of Rajub 1217, 22nd November 1802.

Answer from the Governor of Bombay dated 23rd December 1802.

A week has passed since I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 25th of Rajub, since which I have twice had the satisfaction of seeing Mirza Kazim, and have learnt thro' the intelligence afforded by the newspapers that you have lately arrived at Poona with a view to take part in the disjointed concerns of the Maratha Empire, respecting which I have only to offer it to you as my friendly and confidential advice, that you should be careful not to pursue during the present important crisis any line that may run counter to the intention and wishes of His Highness the Nizam, lest the interests of your 2 brothers in the service of that state should be thereby prejudiced.

Of your brother Kemauleddien I entertain the best opinion and he will, I am persuaded, always continue to deserve my fullest support.

Kazim Sahib now returns to you ; let me hear from you of your welfare, which I shall be always glad to learn the accounts of.

No. 33—Capt. Kennedy reports from Fort Victoria the news about Bajirao's family and ladies of his party.

FROM—CAPT. KENNEDY,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Fort Victoria, 24th December 1802.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that in obedience to the orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council, I now forward ninety-nine barrels of gun-powder for the use of His Highness the Paishwa, and for which I have to request you will at convenient time cause His Highness to grant a receipt.

Having only arrived here the night before last, I have not as yet received any intelligence either from Ray-Gur or Severndroog excepting a flying report that the families left by His Highness in the latter place are removed to the town of Hernee and put under charge of four or five hundred of Holkar's Cavalry, who it is said, are to escort them to Poonah very shortly and if the man commanding in that fort manages well, I think he may rescue them, without much difficulty.

No. 34—The Bombay Government forward definite information on the revenues of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, for the knowledge of the Resident at Poona, to enable him to arrange his dealings with the Peshwa in contracting the ensuing treaty.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Bombay, 29th December 1802.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Barodah dated the 21st instant and to express a hope that the lights it contains may, in addition to the information collected on the same subject at the Presidency, contribute to your information, or otherwise, as none more particular can be obtained from the Accountant's office here. This Government will furnish you as soon as possible, with such further particulars as they may obtain from Surat, the Collector of which has in this view been directed to procure and transmit with the shortest possible delay the most accurate estimate, that the former accounts combined with the modern information which his situation may lead to the acquisition of, of the actual productive value to Government of all the

Paishwa's districts between the Tappy and Myhe as composed of the following districts, viz., Jamboosar, Dubbhoy, Ahmood, Desbara, Oolpar, Hansood, Ancklasur, and Choute on Gandavy, which last may perhaps be included in some of the other districts, as altho' found in a general account of the revenues of Guzerat printed more than 20 years ago, the name is not readily recognized here by any of the natives. Perhaps instead of Gundavy it ought to be read Mundavy but this the Collector's report will best ascertain.

To

Governor Duncan.

Honourable Sir,

In consequence of your instructions of the 4th instant, which I had the honour to receive on the 14th I transmit the best account that I have been able to procure of the Paishwa's revenues in Guzerat.

The following is the annual value of the districts under the lease of the Guicawar Government.

			Rs.
The Paishwa's moiety of Ahmedabad comprising his share			
of the gross revenue of the city and country	..	3,25,000	
do. of Pietlaund	..	3,50,000	
do. of Napar and Cambay	..	70,000	
do. of Dhonduca Rampore and Goga.	..	1,05,000	
do. of Veeramgam	..	60,000	
do. of Parantyj	..	35,000	
The Paunch Mahalls			
Mahomedabad	..	20,000	
Alinah	..	45,000	
Zarrah and its 12 Villages	..	55,000	
Antroly	..	10,000	
Visapore, Warah, Senore and Mandel	..	15,000	
			1,45,000
	Carried forward	..	10,90,000
B. O.			
Ditto of Pallanpore	..	25,000	
Ditto of Mulluckgeery from Cattiwat and Zalliewar	..	5,00,000	
Total of the Paishwa's gross revenues under the Guicawar Government			
	..	16,15,000	

The Paishwa's Camavisdars usually rented of His Highness the whole of these revenues for five lacs of rupees per annum and some instances appear of the lease being so high as six lacs. From the best sources of my information however the Paishwa never realized more than four and generally but 3 lacs and a half rupees a year from this branch of his revenue.

This deficiency arose from the inability of the Camavisdar to maintain a sufficient body of troops, which are not only necessary to go on Mulluckgeery but to make the ordinary collections in Guzerat. The Guicuwar Government pays at present for this lease five lacs of rupees as Raseed and one under the head of Nuzzerana. This the Dewan asserts is more than those possessions yield, but the inconveniency of the Paishwa's Sursuba established in the middle of Guzerat and the great political advantage of placing the whole of the country under one administration, formed sufficient inducements for Rowba to give a higher rent than the revenue is worth. It should however be understood that the Guicuwar Government can make these collections at little additional expence, as the forces which it is obliged to entertain ordinarily for Mulluckgeery and the collection of its own revenues, suffice also to realize that of the Paishwa.

The following is, I believe, a pretty correct statement of the present annual gross revenue of the Paishwa's territorial possessions to the northward of the Neerbudda, and of which he retains the full sovereignty.

			Rs.
Jamboosur from 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ to	..	..	5,00,000
Ahmood from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to	..	..	1,50,000
Duboy from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to	..	..	2,00,000
Total ..			<hr/> 8,50,000

These districts are farmed to the highest bidder from year to year, and are in other respects under so destructive a system, that their revenues are capable of great improvement and might no doubt be increased by better management to the advantage of the ryot.

The Company's books will show what these districts yielded during the period while they were in our possession.

I have not been able to obtain information sufficiently authentic of the Paishwa's revenues arising from the Attaveesay, nor in general of any of his possessions south of the Nerbudda, but as his territories in that direction were formerly under the administration of the Chief of Surat,

I should imagine that an accurate account may be obtained by a reference to the records of that settlement.

(Signed) A. WALKER,

Baroda, 21st December 1802.

Resident.

No. 35—This letter gives an account of the hardships inflicted by Holkar's troops upon Bajirao's partisans near Bankot.

Extract of a letter from the Officer in charge of the Residency of Fort Victoria dated the *25th December 1802*.

I have the honour to acquaint you I received intelligence this morning from Dasagaum that one hundred cavalry, and fourteen hundred Infantry belonging to Holkar, under command of Subadaur Ramjee Punt Gullaund descended the Ghauts a few days ago and are expected to arrive at Mahr in course of this day or tomorrow, but whether they are to remain there for further reinforcement to make an attempt on Rayghur or proceed to Severndroog, I have not as yet been able to learn.

The families of His Highness the Peshwa and Chimajee Appa, have been removed a few days ago (I understand 22nd) from the fort of Severndroog and lodged in the town of Hernee, where they are quartered by four hundred cavalry, who, report says, will have orders to escort them to Poona, to which place it is Holkar's intention to have them very shortly conveyed, unless they are able to shake the fidelity of their present keepers, and make their escape to this place.

An unfortunate woman, the wife of Ballojee Maunkeshwar, who commands the fort of Sattarah and has charge of the Sow Rajah, after experiencing with her two daughters-in-law great hardship and distress, arrived last night at Vellass with only an indifferent cloth about each of them which for some days and nights, I am told, was all the covering they had. This woman having one son at present with His Highness at Bassein and a mother in Rayghur, left Poona the beginning of November last, and being unable to get to her husband at Sattarah on account of the communication to that place being entirely stopped by Holkar's troops, she came down to Mahr for protection, from whence being with child, she was conveyed to Arniah, a place between Kulsee and Hernee to lie in, where she remained concealed until a few days ago when she was discovered by Holkar and Amrut Row's emissaries, from whom, I am informed, she with great difficulty made her escape leaving everything belonging to her behind, and travelling with a faithful servant by night and concealing themselves in the jungle by day. I have sent

them to the head Bramin at Vellass, and desired he would receive them and treat them with kindness and hospitality.

No. 36—The British agent at Bankot reports the arrival of a body of Holkar's troops at the top of the Ghat, apparently with the object of capturing the fort of Raighur where Bajirao's ladies were seeking shelter.

FROM—M. KENNEDY, BRIT. AGENT AT BANKOT,

TO—THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, BOMBAY.

Bankot, 29th December 1802.

Hon'ble Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that I received intelligence last night from Dass Gaum of three thousand more of Holkar's troops having arrived at the top of the Ghat, and are expected hourly at Beerwaddy within a few coss of Mahr, where they are to join Ramjee Punt Gullaude.* So from this movement it may be easily divined that an attempt on Rayghur is the object of this force, as without them there was already a sufficient force in this quarter to maintain the places they have got possession of against any troops His Highness could send hither or for levying contributions through the country.

A report has been now brought me that some troops were sent down from Rayghur the night before last against Ramjee Punt Gullaude, and that there was some skirmishing during the night, but nothing of consequence was the result of this night attack.

The ladies are still within a few coss of Sevendroog and the plan now formed for taking Ray Gur is I understand, to make them go up in front of the troops, and by that means get possession of the place, as they expect the fort will not fire on the women.

I have the honour to be with the
highest respect,

Hon'ble Sir,

etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) M. KENNEDY.

*Munshi Rama Dayal? See Forrest, Maratha Series, p. 591.

No. 37—Holkar is assured that the British Govt. will readily endeavour to effect a peaceful accommodation between him and the Peshwa. This letter is printed by Forrest, in Maratha series, Vol. 1, p. 595, and is here repeated for easy reference.

**FROM—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
TO—JESWUNT ROW HOLKAR.**

19th February 1803.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has perused your list of demands, conveyed to me in your letter of the 14th Ramzaun (9th January 1803) and directed me to address you on the subject of them in the following terms.

In regard to those articles which have a reference to Dowlut Row Sindia and require from His Highness the Peshwa an order on that Chieftain for the surrender of Cassy Row Holkar and the transfer of his territories, I am desired to observe that as Dowlut Row Sindia exercises independent authority by his own right, such of your demands as refer to him exclusively cannot be adjusted by the mediation of the British Government without his consent; but with a view to this fact I am desired to assure you that the utmost influence of the British Government and its allies will be used to effect an accommodation between you and Dowlut Row Sindia on terms as favourable to your interest as may be practicable, consistently with the principles of equity and truth and with the just rights of Sindia.

With respect to those demands which require from His Highness the Peshwa pardon and future employment under the Poona Government for those individuals who have been attached to you since your arrival at that capital, it is to be observed that those individuals must themselves be the best judges of the consideration or favor that may be reasonably shown to them by His Highness's Government, which will at all times be willing to receive their solicitations for the procurement of so desirable an object as a general amnesty.

That a cordial accommodation should be effected between you and His Highness the Paishwa is an object which His Excellency the Noble Governor General has particularly at heart. At the same time it is matter of great regret with His Excellency to find that although you have always professed obedience to His Highness's wishes and a strong desire to obtain a place in his favour, you continue to avoid manifesting any proof of the sincerity of these professions by retiring with your troops and thus establishing a favourable impression on His Highness's mind. His Excellency cannot sufficiently lament the abstention of so requisite a demonstration of your allegiance to His Highness's Government.

Nevertheless as the establishment of general peace and tranquillity is His Excellency's constant and earnest aim, he has desired me yet to repeat that in the event of your being able to effect an adjustment with His Highness's Sircar, the terms of it will be guaranteed by the British Government for your security.

By command of His Excellency the Noble the Governor General I had formerly the honor to intimate for your information that engagements of a defensive kind had been entered into by His Highness the Paishwa's Sircar and the Honourable Company, which required that a British force should be stationed in His Highness's dominions for purposes of defence and protection. This part of the engagement will now be carried into execution, and it is expected by the British Government that you will continue to preserve the relations of peace and friendship which have hitherto uniformly subsisted between your Sircar and the Honourable Company, and withdrawing from Poona with your forces, give directions to your people on no account to oppose the measures requisite to giving immediate effect to the engagements above stated.

No. 38—Holkar forwards five articles of adjustment to be effected with the Peshwa and promises to agree to British mediation.

FROM—JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT POONA.

Poona, 19th February 1803.

I was favored with your acceptable letter at the moment of expectation, and it conveys much satisfaction to my mind. It was written by your friendly pen that a correspondence by letters and messages continues between Sreemunt Pundit Bahaudur and me. My friend, nothing but the mediatory advice and guarantee of yourself and the British Government for an adjustment, can be satisfactory to me. The negotiations of others cannot be satisfactory to my mind. I am honored with notes from Sreemunt Saheb Bahaudur, and of necessity I reply to them.

Lists of my demands were formerly sent to you, and I now send you five articles. They will be fully comprehended by you. I have repeatedly explained matters to you in a full and particular manner, but you have written nothing essential.

Whatever you have adjusted with His Highness Pundit Purdhaun conformably with my demands, I am ready to obey and shall always conform to.

No. 39—The Poona Resident sends his remarks on the information given him by Col. Collins of an accommodation which Holkar was seeking with Sindhia and expresses a hope that the Peshwa would be allowed to return to Poona unmolested.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—COLONEL JOHN COLLINS, RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF SINDIAH.

Bassein, 26th February 1803.

Sir,

I am this moment honored with your dispatches of the 8th and 11th instant.

Gunput Roy's intelligence to you that Sindiah has authorized Ambajee Inglia to conclude an accommodation between him and Holkar is so important, that I shall wait anxiously to have the result of your first conference with Sindiah, from whose solicitude to see you I would draw a favorable inference. By a letter from a Brahmin correspondent of mine at Poona dated 22nd instant, I learn that Holkar has lately received a dispatch from Ambajee Inglia in which he observes, that owing to a long and destructive warfare, the Marhatta territories both in Hindostan and in the Deccan have been brought into a state of desolation; that it is proper therefore to think of peace and that it is accordingly his (Ambajee's) intention to repair to the Godavery with an escort of five thousand horses; and that if Holkar is desirous of peace it is proper that he should also repair to the Godavery, that both parties meeting on the banks of that river should confer for the purpose of effecting an accommodation. My correspondent observes that he had not learned that Holkar had dispatched any reply to the above proposal.

You will have seen from my public correspondence that, in every instance where I have had occasion to advert to the demands of Holkar at this Durbar, the Peshwa has shown the utmost delicacy in regard to the rights and pretensions of Sindiah, and the strongest aversion to enter on any measure which might be displeasing to that chieftain or tend to weaken the friendship and cordiality which His Highness is desirous to preserve with him.

I would hope that if Sindiah is really disposed to come to an accommodation with Holkar, the adjustment will be of a general extended kind and thus include a provision by which the Peshwa will be enabled to return without opposition to Poona, enter on the full possession of his territories and the exercise of his authority agreeably to his just rights and pretensions.

No. 40—Col. Close communicates to the Commander-in-chief the movements and positions of the various Maratha Commanders in the vicinity of Poona.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—LIEUT. GENERAL JAMES STUART, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

Bassein, 2nd March 1803.

Sir,

You will have received from the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, for dispatch, agreeably to their respective addresses, duplicates of letters from His Highness the Paishwa to his Commanders and Jaghiredars on the Kistna, intimating to them the approach of the British forces to the Marhatta frontier, and directing them to join and co-operate with these forces as they advanced from the Toombuddra.

I have now the honor to forward for your information a copy of a letter from Gunput Rao Paunseh to the Paishwa, acknowledging the receipt of His Highness's instructions and conveying assurances that he and his party will join and co-operate with the British Army as it advances into the Marhatta territory.

Gunput Rao Paunseh holds the hereditary charge of the artillery department under the Poona State and commands a corps consisting of cavalry, infantry and guns at a position on the Kistna a few coss from Merich.

By a letter just come in from Major Kirkpatrick dated 22nd ultimo it appears that on that day Colonel Stevenson with the whole of the subsidiary force, a few native companies excepted, marched from Hyderabad towards Khurdlah there to join His Highness the Nizam's contingent, supposed to amount to about 9,000 cavalry, six thousand infantry and 12 guns.

According to my latest advices from Poona, Meer Khan and Nago Jiwaree, are jointly levying contribution in the districts near Punderpore. Futteh Sing Mannia, with his division is similarly employed to the westward of Punderpore near Carad, a post belonging to the Prittee Niddee. Shahamut Khan with his troops is near Baramuttee, which is situated a few marches from Poona in a south eastern direction, but what may be his immediate object I have not learned. It is supposed that he will be detached towards Ahmed Nugger, should Sindiah's troops approach in any force from that quarter.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar has lately made a few marches from Poona. On the 26th February he was encamped near Loni on the Hyderabad road. He gave out that he was destined for Jejuri where he would remain a few days to pay his devotions and then proceed to a village called Siddee

Take, belonging to Baba Furkia, about 30 coss in an eastern direction from Poona. Here, it is supposed, he will halt for a time to watch the course of events.

Amrut Rao is still at Poona with a small force, being about to march it is supposed, for the village of Wairag near Punderpore,* in order to connect himself by marriage with a Brahmin family there and afterwards join Holkar at Seedee Take. As of late however little confidence has subsisted between him and Holkar, it seems doubtful what direction he may ultimately pursue.

Eleven days since Sindiah occupied a position between Aseer Ghur and Barhaunpore, he had not been joined either by Colonel Collins or the reinforcement on its march from Hindostan.

No. 41—The Resident forwards Bajirao's instructions to his Commanders for joining the British armies.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES STUART, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE ARMY.

Bassein, 3rd March 1803.

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to forward instructions from His Highness the Peishwa to his Sardars and Jageerdars on the Kistna enumerated in the accompanying lists, directing them immediately to join and co-operate with the British army as it advances into the Marhatta territory.

It may be of importance that these letters should be forwarded agreeably to their respective addresses without loss of time.

P.S.—I hope to have the pleasure of sending you ere long an order similar to those now forwarded from the Peishwa to Goklah.

No. 42—This incomplete letter was probably addressed by Col. Close to Col. Collins, communicating to him the plans of the Maratha Chiefs and their intrigues at Hyderabad.

TO—COLONEL JOHN COLLINS, RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF SINDIAH.

March, 1803.

Sir,

I lose not a moment in forwarding the enclosed copy of a letter from Doulut Rao Sindiah to Sookhroodur (Chakradhar ?) Pundit and also

* At Wadgaon near Poona, says a letter further on dated 16th March.

a copy of one to the same person from Gopaul Bhow, Sindiah's Commander on the Taptee.

Sookhroodur Pundit is an officer of rank in the service of the Nizam, and at present commands on His Highness's western frontier.

The originals of these letters were lately communicated by Azeem-ool-Omrah to Major Kirkpatrick who immediately addressed His Excellency on the subject of them.

Baba Phurkia has lately arrived at Hyderabad as Vakeel to the Court from the ruling party at Poona. He states it to be the wish of that party that the Nizam should assist them either openly or secretly, and that they are willing to accede to the treaty lately settled between the Peshwa and the Honourable Company, provided the Peshwa shall return to Poona and that they (Holkar and Amrut Rao) shall be permitted to administer the affairs of the Government.

By this time, I hope, you have received a copy of His Excellency's instructions to the Madras Government of the 2nd ultimo, and also of His Excellency's instructions to me dated 11th ultimo.

Being still ignorant of the plan of movements which may have been determined on for the Carnatic Army and of the views and dispositions which may have been shown by Sindiah in the course of his conference with you and adverting also (incomplete).

No. 43—This appears to have been addressed to the Governor of Bombay by some British commander, probably Arthur Wellesley.

Draft letter.

March, 1803.

Hon'ble Sir,

Under present circumstances it is of great importance that I should be furnished, as soon as possible, with sketches containing all the geographical information which has been found at any time respecting the tract of country between this neighbourhood and the Nerbuddah, extending to the Nizam's frontier to the east and to the sea to the west. The sketches should, if possible, be accompanied by a description of the passes which form communications between the upper and the low country to the westward, and particularly of the passes by which an army with cannon might enter the Attaveesy from the tract north of the Godavery running along the western mountains.

It is supposed that Lt. Colonel Reynolds is most capable of furnishing the information here described and it is requested that he in particular may be called to furnish all that his labours have collected respecting the tract above mentioned, with the least possible delay. It is my intention to send copy of this letter for the notice of H. E. the Governor General.

No. 44—Col. Close forwards to the Governor General a copy and translation of a letter received by him from Daulatrao Sindhia.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bassein, 3rd March 1803.

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to forward for Your Lordship's information a copy and translation of a letter which I have this day received from Dowlut Rao Sindiah. Your Excellency will perceive that Sindiah's style is particularly polite and cordial; and that he evinces a strong desire to cooperate with the British Government for the restoration of His Highness the Peshwa's authority.

I have also the honor to forward for Your Lordship's notice copies of my dispatches dated yesterday and today to Lieutenant General Stuart.

No. 45—Col. Close bitterly complains about the difficulty he meets, with in transacting business with the Peshwa owing to his procrastinating habits and religious observances.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bassein, about 9th March 1803.

My Lord,

From Colonel Collins I have received copy of his address to Your Lordship of the 2nd instant and from Major Kirkpatrick copies of his despatches to Your Lordship down to the 1st instant inclusive.

By private letters from the Carnatic of the 22nd inst. I learn that the troops were within a march or two of the Toombodra, but that on the 18th ultimo Major Malcolm had not reached Madras.

Although His Highness the Paishwa if possessed of any feeling, must be deeply interested in the recovery of his Government, I meet with the utmost difficulty in transacting even the slightest point of business with the Durbar. His Highness's habits incline him to the society of Bramins and the celebration of religious festivals, the dispensing of charities and the performance of stated devotions added to the discrimination of hours into good or bad, afford him abundant pleas for every species of temporal neglects; all of which is aggravated by the absurdity of the Maratta policy which considers adherence to appointments, even of the most serious nature, as incompatible with the preservation of dignity and state.

I have been anxious to a degree to deliver to His Highness the ratified copy of the treaty of Bassein; repeated messages which I sent to the Durbar on the subject were attended with no effect. I then sent a written memorandum to the ministers copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and although I had a meeting with them yesterday the only answer I could obtain from them was that His Highness would certainly appoint an auspicious moment, as early as possible, to receive the treaty the arrival of which had given him great pleasure.

I procured the interview above alluded to with the intention of discussing the offers of accommodation which His Highness might be prevailed on to authorize me to make to Holkar, agreeably to Your Lordship's late suggestions, but nothing more could I derive from them than that they were not prepared for the discussion of so important a subject which should be treated with great deliberation; and although the Paishwa was rootedly averse to making any advances to Holkar whose extreme conduct towards the Paishwa's person and Government and enormities at Poona were notorious, I would nevertheless renew the question to His Highness's endeavour, to impress him with the necessity of adopting Your Lordship's ideas with regard to Holkar and make me acquainted with His Highness's ultimate determination on the subject. I hope therefore to have another meeting with the ministers soon and shall omit no practicable means to obtain promptly His Highness's acquiescence. Meanwhile I conceive that a little delay in addressing Holkar will not be attended with much inconvenience, as it must be desirable that previous to taking that step, I should be acquainted with the result of Colonel Collins's first meeting with Sindia on business and with the plan adjusted in the Carnatic for the concerted movement of the troops.

Holkar continues at Jejerry and by advices from his camp come in this morning, I learn that Meer Khan and Shahamat Khan have pressed him of late for cash for the payment of their troops, in reply to which he only repeated his wish that they would approach and join him at Gardoon on the Bheemah when he would pay all attention to their wants.

No. 46—Ratified copies of the treaty of Bassein are exchanged.

Memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel Close, Resident at Poona, to Balwunt Row Nagonaut and Ragonaut Row Junnahurdun, His Highness the Paishwa's Ministers for British affairs.

Bassein, 10th March 1803.

Many days since Lieutenant Colonel Close acquainted Ragonaut Row for His Highness the Paishwa's information that the ratified copy of the treaty of Bassein was received from His Excellency the most noble the Governor General, and accordingly expressed his desire that His Highness would appoint a day for its being presented to him in lieu of the copy now in His Highness's possession. Lieutenant Colonel Close now repeats the above memorandum and again requests of Bulwant Row Nagonaut and Ragonaut Row that they will mention the substance of it to His Highness and solicit him to appoint a time for his reception of the ratified copy of the treaty of Bassein.

No. 47—An incomplete letter communicating news of the movements of Holkar and Amritrao.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bassein, 12th March 1803.

My Lord,

Yesterday I was honored with Your Lordship's commands by means of Mr. Secy. Edmonstone's dispatches of the 11th ultimo.

The Peshwa and his principal servants are at present engaged in the celebration of the Hoollee which will terminate tomorrow*. After it closes I shall have the honour to present to His Highness the ratified copy of the Treaty of Bassein.

Not having been favored with any communication from the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George of date subsequent to the receipt of Your Excellency's instructions to that Presidency of the 2nd ultimo, I propose to defer addressing Holkar for a time to the effect explained by Your Lordship. By this delay I shall have the advantage of ascertaining previously the degree of readiness and the movements of the Carnatic Army, the result of Col. Collins' first conference with Sindia, which will probably afford some indication of the present disposition and views of that Chieftain, and also the principal objects of Baba Phurkia's mission, which ere this have probably been made known to the Resident at Hyderabad.

* The Holi terminated on 13 March.

By various advices from Poona it appears that in consequence of letters which he had received from Ambajee Ingliā, Holkar on the 1st instant despatched to Sindia's Durbar two Karcoons called Veetul Punt and Sham Rao, with a letter addressed to Ingliā intimating that these persons were sent to him agreeably to his wish to confer on the subject of peace, and that his (Holkar's) demands for an accommodation with Sindia were the same as had been formerly communicated, namely that Kundeh Row Holkar with his adherents should be released, that he should be put in possession of the Holkar territories; that he (J. R. Holkar) should fill the capacity of his Dewan with full authority; and that both Sirkars should act according to the rules of peace and good neighbourhood, and each avoid to trespass on the frontier of the other.

By letters of recent date from Europeans at Poona it appears that Amrut Rao has been very undetermined of late as to the line he should pursue under present appearances, a circumstance which seems to be confirmed by the deputation which he lately sent to Bombay, the particulars of which will be conveyed to Your Lordship by the correspondence of that Presidency.

Holkar has moved to the distance of 6 or 8 coss from Poona (incomplete).

No. 48—This paper contains the demands of Holkar on the fulfilment of which he was prepared to effect peace with Sindia.

*Extract of a letter from a Bramin at Poonah dated
15th of March 1803.*

Not long since Jeswunt Row Gorepary and Nagojee Gundoo arriving from Ambajee Ingliā waited on Holkar at Jejuri, and accompanied him hither. After which they had a meeting here with Holkar and Amrut Row and explained themselves to the following effect. "It is agreed that Khundeh Row Holkar shall be heir and master, that Cashee Row Holkar shall be his Dewan, and that Juswent Row Holkar shall be established as a Sirdar. If these propositions shall be agreed to, the settlement shall be confirmed by a Khillaat from the Paishwa Bajy Row." Holkar stated in reply, it is agreed that Khandeh Row Holkar shall be heir and master, but I shall be Dewan with full authority to manage the Government; no person shall interfere with me. This you must write to Sindia's Durbar. The two vakeels then said they would do so. Two days afterwards they waited on Holkar and Amrut Row when they were engaged at the Hooley*, and told them that they could not wait for any time at Poona, as Ambajee Ingliā had desired them to ascertain personally their sentiments respecting an accommodation and then return to Boorhaunpore. That if they (Holkar and Amrut Row) therefore would

* That is, 8th March 1803.

explain what they wished they would return to Ingliā and communicate the same. On this Holkar and Amrit Row consulted for some time and proposed the following articles :—

- 1st. The boy Khandeh Row Holkar shall be heir and master ;
- 2nd. Sindia shall restore to the said Khandeh Rao the money and property which in the course of some years past he has collected from the Holkar territory ;
- 3rd. Sindia's predecessor borrowed the sum of 17 lacks of rupees on a bond from one of Cundy Row Holkar's ancestors (probably Tukcajee) and when Sindiah destroyed Malhar Row he recovered the said bond by force from the servants of the deceased. Sindia must now discharge the sum due on the said bond including interest ;
- 4th. Sindiah violently destroyed Malhar Row Holkar. Satisfaction must be given for this act.

These four articles must be complied with. On such grounds peace may be concluded between the two States. Ambajee Ingliā is a wise man. We have now explained our sentiments and when he replies to them in a liberal manner we shall consider and communicate our final demands.

The above articles having been committed to writing were delivered to the Vakeels who then took their leave. They afterwards returned to Jejuri in company with Holkar, and it is now reported that they have proceeded on their way back to Sindia's camp. It is believed here that Jeswunt Row Gorepary and Nagojee Goondoo were not deputed for the purpose of any negotiation, but merely to ascertain the present temper of Holkar, the strength of his army, and whether he was really or only ostensibly disposed to make peace. Indeed Nagojee Goondoo who formerly served Nana Furnaveese disclosed so much to one of his friends here.

No. 49—This is a communication from Yashwantrao Holkar probably to Col. Close, explaining his own position with regard to Sindia and accepting British mediation in order to have his differences composed.

March, 1803.

List of articles proposed by me for a full adjustment of the points in negotiation.

- 1st. The subject of the march of my army from Poona was formerly mentioned, and if satisfaction be made to me according to my list of demands there will be no difficulty. It will be accepted.
- 2nd. Dowlut Rao Sindiah has taken possession of almost the whole of my territory, and is making himself master of the remainder. In

this case whither can I march and provide subsistence for my army? Whatever you may point out to obviate this difficulty shall be complied with.

3rd. In the last resource if an adjustment with Dowlut Rao Sindiah can be effected by your interposition, it is well. If not, it is of little consequence. I fear him not, but the British Government must be on my side, and Sreemunt Bahadur may return to Poona and settle his Government, and Sindiah must not be assisted by Sreemunt or the British Government, and let the order be sent to me. In every event I will manage with Sindiah and provide subsistence for my army in his territories; whatever you may write in reply to these articles shall be complied with.

True copy,

(Signed) Edward Scott Waring.

Assistant Secretary.

No. 50—Intelligence received through a secret news-agency. It refers to the movements of Holkar.

Intelligence of the 16th March 1803 from a Bramin at Poona.

Amrut Rao is encamped near Parbotty. His force consists of 2,000 horses, 2,000 infantry and 20 guns of different sizes. He is soon to celebrate his marriage at a village called Wadgaon, two coss to the southward of Poona. Hurnaut Sing has sent off the widow of Nana Phurnaveese to Loghur.

Holkar has marched from Jejooree to Gardown on his way to Ahmednagar, and it is said that he proceeds to that post in consequence of having received proposals from the Killedar for delivering up the place. There is one brigade of infantry here with Hurnaut Sing and Holkar has desired this person to follow him with the brigade as soon as possible. Hurnaut Sing therefore is selling off the goods that he has plundered in Poona, and will march in the course of a few days.

No. 51—Col. Close informs the Governor General that Bajirao was altogether unwilling to conciliate Holkar in any manner and that Balaji Kunjar was proceeding to Sindhia's camp with all possible expedition.

FROM—COL. BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bassein, 16th March 1803.

My Lord,

I forward by this conveyance to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone a copy of a letter which I have lately received from Col. Stevenson and a copy of my reply despatched by return of the Dauck.

Yesterday evening Colonel John Murray of His Majesty's 84th Regiment assumed the command of the detachment here, agreeably to his appointment by the Bombay Government.

His Highness the Peishwa has fixed on the 18th instant as the most auspicious day for his being presented with the ratified copy of the treaty of Bassien.

It is with infinite concern that I am obliged to inform Your Lordship, that although I have at repeated meetings with the Peshwa's Ministers used every argument I could devise, for the purpose of impressing them with the expediency of my being authorized by His Highness to make offers of an accommodating kind to Holkar for the purpose of inducing him to retire from Poona, yesterday evening I received a final reply on the subject from Ragonaut Rao, containing assurances from His Highness of his implicit reliance on the British support for restoring him with honor to his Government, and of his wish to be regulated by Your Lordship's ideas in all things connected with his interests, but that to make any advances to J. R. Holkar after what had happened, for the purpose of purchasing his retreat would be wholly inconsistent with the relative rank of the Poona State and would be really injurious, intending to disgust Sindia and rendering His Highness contemptible in the eyes of the Maharatta Chiefs who are attached to his interests. It was not without many objections and interruptions that I admitted the whole recital of this reply. I urged repeatedly, as I had done on former occasions, that to facilitate the recovery of His Highness's Government and the re-establishment of tranquillity was the first object for His Highness's view and that to it all other considerations were subordinate and should concede, and that in no recommendation to this Court could Your Lordship be indifferent to the preservation of His Highness's honour and the security of his interests. In pushing my objections however I at length discovered that the Ministers had gone to the ultimate lengths on the question with His Highness and could not venture to renew it. I allowed the subject thus far to terminate, but not without strong expressions of my regret at His Highness's non-compliance, and of my apprehensions of the consequences that might result from it.

This morning I had the pleasure of receiving from Colonel Collins a copy of his address to Your Lordship dated the 8th instant and nearly at the same time, I was honoured with a letter from Lieut.-General Stuart dated 3rd instant alluding to a despatch to my address from the Right Honourable Lord Clive, which I have not received, and intimating that a strong detachment from the army was about to advance into the Maharatta territory agreeably to the plan described in Your Lordship's instruction to the Madras Government of the 2nd ultimo.

With this information before me I reflected that although His Highness the Peishwa declined to authorise me to make any advances on his part to J. R. Holkar, it would be only consistent with the spirit of Your Lordship's instructions, under such circumstances, to address a letter to that chieftain informing him of Your Lordship's sentiments respecting his list of demands and of your wishes to see an accommodation settled between him and the Peshwa, and also between him and Sindia and further apprizing him, that agreeably to my former intimation that part of the defensive engagements lately concluded with the Peshwa which required a British force being stationed in His Highness's dominions, would now be carried into execution, and that as Your Lordship was ever desirous of preserving peace and tranquillity it was expected that he would caution his people not to obstruct the measures necessary for the purpose. A copy of the letter which I propose addressing to him is enclosed and I hope it will be honoured with Your Lordship's approbation.

By a letter from Major Walker it appears that Ballojee Koonjur arrived at Baroda on the 1st instant, and the Peshwa's Ministers assure me that he has been directed by the Peshwa to pursue his journey to Sindia's Court with all possible despatch. They further assure me that he is charged in a manner which must enable him to give all requisite information to Sindia on the subject of the treaty of Bassein; in the disclosure of which, however, he will probably be regulated by circumstances. I expect that on his arrival he will communicate with Colonel Collins and cooperate with him in pursuit of the objects desirable for both States.

No. 52—Col. Close informs Col. Collins of Balaji Kunjar's embassy to Sindhia and of the Peshwa's solicitude to befriend the latter in opposition to Holkar.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—COLONEL JOHN COLLINS, RESIDENT WITH SINDIAH.

Bassein, 17th March 1803.

Sir,

I have been honored with your dispatch of the 8th inst. and now do myself the pleasure to enclose copy of my last address to His Excellency.

It has given me great concern to find that Ballojee Koonjur halted so long at Baroach. His orders from this Durbar required him to proceed with all expedition to the camp of Sindiah, and his slow progress has certainly made the Paishwa exceedingly uneasy. You will perceive that

he reached Baroda some time since, and as he has been repeatedly enjoined of late to expedite his journey, I trust to hear soon of his having arrived at his destination.

At leaving this place he gave me the most positive assurances that he would cooperate with you in the most confidential manner and keep nothing in view but the benefit of both States under the present alliance.

That certain parts of the treaty may not be distinctly known to him is not improbable, but the Paishwa's ministers assure me that his knowledge of it must be sufficient to enable him to give the Maharauja all satisfaction on the subject. He knows that the treaty is strictly defensive, which point alone should do much towards divesting the Maharauja of the solicitude he expresses, and perhaps you may find it convenient to regulate your communication of the treaty to him by the degree of acquiescence he may afford to your propositions.

You will observe that the Paishwa is so scrupulously delicate in regard to the Maharauja's rights and so anxious to preserve his good will and avoid giving him any cause of umbrage, as from such disposition to hazard in a considerable degree the welfare of his own interests. He has sent me repeated messages of late expressing his confidence that on the arrival of Ballojee Koonjur (who is accompanied by Jadoo Row's brother, Nimajee Bhasker) the Maharauja's mind will be put wholly at ease.

In his solicitude to preserve the friendship of the Maharauja His Highness seems to be firmly persuaded that no accommodation can possibly take place between the Maharaja and Holkar, the distrust of these chieftains in each other being such, in his opinion, as to form an insuperable bar to their union and as Narain Row Beid who has proceeded with Jadoo Row Bhaskur to Nagpoor, coincided perfectly in the propriety of the Paishwa's having resorted to the British support, His Highness trusts that the above embassy will terminate in nothing hurtful to his interests or favourable to those of Holkar.

I presume you receive regularly the Akhbars of Holkar's camp. Messengers wait on him frequently from Ingliā, but I do not learn through any channel that the negotiation on foot is at all advanced.

You will make the communication to Dowlut Row Sindia which you may judge proper in consequence of the letter which I have addressed to Holkar as desired in His Excellency's instructions to me of the eleventh ultimo. I allude to the offer for an arbitration of differences between Sindia and Holkar by the British Government.

I shall keep you acquainted with the movements of our troops. Major General Wellesley, I expect, has ere this crossed the Maharatta frontier especially as the Maharatta Jageerdars and Sirdars on the Kistna appear to be well attached to the Peshwa's interests.

No. 53—The Resident suggests the best plan for British armies to concentrate on Poona for the help of the Peshwa.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES STUART, COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE ARMY.

Bassein, 20th March 1803.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 3rd and 9th instant. No advices have reached me from Colonel Stevenson of later date than the 7th instant, nor have I further notice of his progress than that he expected to reach Purrundah (Paranda) on the 24th instant.

Major Kirkpatrick writes that Purrundah is but two or three marches from Punderpoor. From Poona it is about 116 miles.

The latest letter I have received from Major General Wellesley is dated 8th instant.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I dispatched to Jeswunt Rao Holkar on the 19th instant, and also translation of a letter of intelligence which I received this morning from Poona. You will perceive that almost the whole of Holkar's force may be assembled on the Bheemah near Purrundah without much delay. Shahmut Khan's position, Paungaum, is not far from Kurdlah.

In the idea that Major Malcolm may have joined the army, I transmitted to him yesterday copies of the latest advices from Colonel Collins. Scindiah had made the most friendly professions to him, but had deferred conversing with him on business, ostensibly on account of the Hooley, but in reality, as the Colonel supposed, from a wish to ascertain the result of some propositions which he has made to the Berar Rajah, before he should explain his disposition respecting the present differences to the British Government.

As the Honorable Major General Wellesley is to advance towards Poona by the eastern route of Punderpore, I conclude that it will be most eligible for the Peishwa to ascend into the upper country by the Bhore Ghaut. The detachment here is now commanded by Colonel John Murray. I have recommended that it should be reinforced by his Majesty's 78th Regiment. On its arrival thus augmented, Colonel Murray's detachment may be employed as escort to His Highness the Peishwa and at the same time serve to convoy a supply of arrack and provision for the army from Panwell. The eligibility of this plan, however, must depend on the advice to be received hereafter from the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley. The depot required to be formed at Bombay, is, I understand, in a state of forwardness.

A paper of intelligence this moment come in from Holkar's camp, states that on the 15th instant he moved from Jejuri to Moregaum on the route to Gardoon, from whence one road leads to Ahmednuggur, and another to Hyderabad. He was to move on the following day, but the object of his march seems to have been unknown. His camp was ill supplied with Bunjarries, and flour in his bazars was at the high price of 6 seers for the rupee.

No. 54—The Resident forwards pertinent news from various quarters regarding the movements and plans of the allied armies.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Bassein, 21st March 1803.

My Lord,

The ratified copy of the Treaty of Bassein was presented to His Highness the Paishwa on the 18th instant agreeably to appointment.

His Highness expressed his acknowledgments for Your Lordship's attention to his wishes in the speedy transmission of the document for his acceptance, observed that he had been particular in selecting an auspicious moment for being presented with it, that an occasion so joyful could not be suitably celebrated at present, but that he would be mindful of this object at a convenient season.

Since addressing Your Lordship on the 16th instant, I have been honored with a packet from the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George containing a copy of His Lordship's instructions to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 27th February, and from His Excellency I have lately had the pleasure to receive a copy of directions in consequence to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley.

Accompanying I have the honor to forward for Your Lordship's notice transcript of a packet which I yesterday dispatched to His Excellency Lieut.-General Stuart, and also a copy of a paper of intelligence which I received this morning from Poona.

Colonel Collins has favored me with a copy of his address to Your Lordship of the 12th instant. Meha, the person whom he mentions to have been deputed by Sindia to the Peishwa, has not yet arrived here. Whatever may be the object of Sindia in this mission, I do not apprehend that any measures which this chieftain can pursue, can operate much to divert the Peishwa from the course he has adopted or shake the strength of the late alliance.

The march of the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley seems on the 6th instant to have been unknown at Poona. The Peishwa is using measures to bind Goklah to his interests, and proposes deputing three of his Sirdars here to the Kistna for the purpose of encouraging the several chieftains in that quarter and uniting them heartily in concert with the British troops.

(A true copy)

(Signed) M: ELPHINSTONE,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 55—Translation through the medium of the Persian language of a Maratta letter from Yashwunt Row Holkar to Baba Farkia communicated to the Resident.

March 23rd, 1803.

Be his fortune uninterrupted and propitious who is esteemed by princes. To Raaj-Eysree Ramchander Pundit Babah Saheb. After expressions of respect, be it known from his friend Ashwunt Row Holkar that being acquainted with the welfare of this, he should communicate the welfare of all in that quarter.

The requisite information has been derived from the several letters which you dispatched hither by the dawk. You wrote that I should transmit to you the communications which had been received from His Highness the Nizam and from the minister of His Highness and a memorandum of my own demands and of those of Sreemunt (Amrut) Row Sahib, that I should make you acquainted with any resolutions which I might have formed in order that you might conduct your negotiations in conformity thereto, and that I should particularly inform you of the nature of the answers which might be received to our letters from Sindia and the Bhoosla.

Sir, the connexion between His Highness the Nizam and Sreemunt has lasted during five generations. In that connexion His Highness is the more noble of the two, and if therefore any differences should occur, His Highness should accommodate them both by word and writing; or should not this be practicable, he should sincerely exert his influence; for between the two states there is no difference. Having entered into appropriate explanations with the several chieftains and having reconciled them all, effected an arrangement of the Government of Sreemunt, and united therewith His Highness should prevent foreign interference. Such are the acts which would be worthy of His Highness's parental kindness; for in either state such an aspect of affairs as now exists, may

occasionally happen ; and if His Highness relinquishing the brotherhood of a century acquiesce in a new fangled policy, the state of Sreemunt also is powerful, its resources in men and in stores are double, nay even triple* the former amount. And let it not be imagined that we are disunited, for in the moment of necessity we will in one single day be all of one mind. Reflecting on this circumstance and on the ancient policy having united with the State of Sreemunt and reconciled our domestic differences, let His Highness effect an arrangement. For in this there is much advantage.

In like manner as you have addressed Sindeah and Bhosle, so also have we written and dispatched to them letters and a settlement will not prove difficult.

From Sreemunt Raj-Eysree Baajy Row Sahib letters and agents have arrived ; and the latter have returned ; in consequence of which Sreemunt's own parent Tae Sahebeh (Baajy Rao's consort) has been established at Poona. Having entrusted to her the conduct of affairs and obtained her permission I came to Jejoory and after performing religious ceremonies I shall proceed towards Chandor by the way of Gardoon.

From Ambajee Ingliia letters have been received recommending that I should send some person to form a connexion with my friend (meaning probably D. R. Saindeah), in consequence of which Weetul Lucshmun and Sham Rao Jeewajee have been deputed ; and if according to the communication of Ingliia, favourable accounts should be received, others also shall be sent ; after our union no difficulty will remain in confederating all, great and small, and if His Highness the Nizam adhere to his ancient policy, everything may be settled.

Having thus ascertained therefore the intentions of His Highness, you will set out on your return hither, and whatever may be determined in our mutual councils that shall be carried into effect. But if His Highness adverting to his parental goodness continue steadfast in his ancient policy, numerous modes will be discovered for the removal of every difficulty and if he be not steadfast, what signifieth it ? Everything is in the state of Sreemunt, and by the blessing of Providence, all will yet be well. Designing persons may, with interested motives, fabricate reports productive of difference, but on them no attention should be bestowed. Having ascertained therefore all matters at Hyderabad, you must return quickly.

What more need be written ? This is my representation.

Dated Zeekaad, 9th March 14th, 1803.

(True translation and copy.)

* A way of hunting probably at the projected triple confederacy between himself, Sindia and the Bhosla.

No. 56—Col. Close sends to the Resident at Hyderabad, news of the movements and dispositions of the various Maratha Commanders.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—MAJOR J. A. KIRKPATRICK, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Bassein, 26th March 1803.

Sir,

I am honored with your dispatch of the 16th instant.

Your letter to, and its enclosure from, Mhadow Rao Rastiah I have shown to Ragonaut Rao, who is decidedly of opinion that by the title Maharajah Rao Saheb Kebleh, Rastiah means the Paishwa, and that your letter will be accordingly received here, provided no accident happen to it. A Vakeel from Rastiah resides here, and the Paishwa continues confident of the attachment of this chieftain, with whose family His Highness has it in view to connect himself by marriage.

By letters from Poona I learn that His Highness the Nizam's troops are collecting in force at Perindah. I conclude Colonel Stevenson has reached that place, although I have not had the pleasure of receiving a letter from him since he marched from Bider. No accounts have reached me from any quarter concerning the progress of General Wellesley, who, in passing Dharwar, proposed to try whether Bapoojee Scindia would pay obedience to the Paishwa's orders, directing him to put that post in charge of Baul-Kishen Gungadhur, in order to its being used as a depot for the British troops during the present service.

By the latest advices received from Holkar's camp, he was at Rajapore, a place about 30 coss distant from Poona and westerly of Ahmednuggur. He had dispatched instructions to all his commanders to join him; and Harnaut Sing, it appears, has marched with that view from Poona where Amrut Rao still remains.

Accompanying is the latest document received from Colonel Collins. Scindiah's communications to this Durbar are similar to those which he has caused to be made to the Colonel.

Holkar is supposed to be on his march to Chandoor,* with the intention of lodging his family and heavy equipment there. If the different divisions of his army proceed to join him, he may perhaps approach towards Burhaunpore and attempt to awe Scindiah into terms of peace. Various reports have circulated respecting the advanced state of his negotiation with Scindiah, but none of them I imagine are deserving of credit.

* Chandwad near Nasik:

The Paishwa is using means to detach Fattah Maunia from the interest of Holkar and, I understand, with some prospect of success.

On the arrival of the 78th Regiment at Bombay, it will be ordered to reinforce the detachment here under Colonel Murray, who has lately been joined by the flank Companies and Staff of His Majesty's 84th Regiment.

No. 57—Col. Close acknowledges despatches of Col. Collins and informs him that the Peshwa was expecting Sindia's answers after his meeting with Baloji Kunjar.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—COLONEL JOHN COLLINS, RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF SINDIA.

Bassein, 27th March 1803.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 18th instant. The various packets you have enumerated have, I am happy to say, come regularly to hand.

By statements received from the Paishwa's ministers, I find that Doulut Row Sindia's communications to this Durbar are such as you have reported. He has informed the Paishwa of his having deputed Abba, Jadoo Row Bhaskur's nephew, to this Durbar, for the purpose described in your address to His Excellency of the 12th instant, expressed his desire to have full information on the subject of the treaty of Bassein, and insinuated that he and the Berar Rajah may find it necessary in so delicate a situation of affairs personally to visit the Paishwa's Durbar. The Paishwa has also received advices from Narrian Rao Waid, which state that the Berar Rajah has expressed his intention of paying a visit to the Paishwa, but whether from motives of civility or displeasure does not appear.

Although the Paishwa laments extremely that Sindia should be dissatisfied on account of the treaty of Bassein, he is still very averse that Sindia should receive any particular information respecting the terms of the treaty, till after His Highness shall have joined the British troops above the ghauts. He is hopeful, however, that Ballajee Coonjur has by this time reached his destination, and that the conciliatory explanations of this person will restore Sindia to temper and impress him with the expediency of his being reconciled to the late transactions at this Durbar.

Accompanying is a copy of a letter to Major Kirkpatrick, which contains the latest advices I have received from Poona.

The Honourable General Wellesley having marched from the Toombodrah towards Darwar on the 9th instant, expected to be in the neighbourhood of that post on the 20th where he was joined by a convoy from Hulliall.

No. 58—Colonel Collins sends news of Sindia to Colonel Close and offers to co-operate with him in all matters.

FROM—COLONEL COLLINS,

TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRY CLOSE.

Camp near Serowleh, 29th March 1803.

Sir,

Yesterday afternoon I had the honour to receive your several letters of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 25th instant with their respective enclosures. The arrival of these despatches on the same day, I cannot account or otherwise than by supposing that the ill usage which your Muttesuddee at Poona lately experienced from Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp followers, has prevented him from attending with his usual regularity to the despatch of the Company's dauks.

Ever since I was informed of the mission of Balla Koonjur to this Durbar I have been determined to regulate my communications of the defensive treaty to the Maharaja in strict conformity with the degree of information which that Vakeel has received on this subject from the Peshwa's Ministers, and you may rely on my co-operating with Balla Koonjur in all measures conducive to the benefit of the British Government and of the Poona State.

That Sindeah and Holkar have not the least reliance on each other's faith is most certain; nevertheless, I should feel no surprize were those chieftains to come to an accommodation through the mediation of the Berar Raja, who is at present employed in this negotiation and who means, I understand, to guarantee any treaty of peace that may be concluded by the means of his mediation.

You will perceive by the contents of my letter of the 26th instant, that Doulet Rao Sindia had been imperfectly informed on the subject of your address to Jeswunt Rao Holkar. On receiving your favour of the 17th instant, I lost no time in giving the Maharaja the substance of the 2nd paragraph of your letter to that chieftain and I have reason to think that this communication was not without its proper effect.

I have already had the honour in my address of the 26th instant, to give you all the information I have been able to obtain respecting the

extraordinary demand of Doulet Rao Sindia on Sookhroodur Pundit. That the Maharaja made this demand has been admitted by his Ministers, and I conceive that their justification of the measure can only be refuted or confirmed by His Highness the Peishwa.

No. 59—The Governor General instructs the Poona Resident to seek an early opportunity and get the 11th article of the Treaty of Bassein modified so as to exclude all Frenchmen from the Peshwa's Dominions.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE.

Fort William, 30th March 1803.

Sir,

Advices which His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has received from Europe of the possible renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France, render it highly expedient in His Excellency's judgment that you should avail yourself of any state of circumstance, which may afford an expectation of obtaining the Peshwa's consent to a modification of the 11th article of the treaty lately concluded between His Highness and the British Government.

The means afforded to us by the terms of that article for the exclusion of the influence and interest of France in the State of Poona, even in time of war between Great Britain and France, are defective and precarious and in the season of peace no restraint whatever is imposed by that article which can preclude the danger of a future connection between the State of Poona and the French through the agency of persons of that nation, or subjects of other European powers in the interests of France, residing within the Peshwa's dominions or holding official situation under His Highness's authority.

His Excellency is anxious to remedy these defects by obtaining the Peshwa's consent to the dismissal of any French who may now be residing within His Highness's dominions; and to the insertion of an article in the present treaty in terms similar to those of the 6th article of the treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam on the 1st September 1798 in the room of the 11th article of the late engagement with the Peshwa.

A transcript of that part of the 6th article of the Treaty of Hyderabad of 1st September 1798 which relates to the subject of this letter is enclosed for your information and guidance.

His Excellency desires that you will not neglect any opportunity which may be afforded you for the accomplishment of this important object at the earliest practicable period of time.

No. 60—News-letter giving the movements of Holkar and his commanders.

FROM—A BRAMIN AT POONA.

Dated 30th March 1803.

It is believed that Amrut Row Sahib will march from hence on Thursday or Friday next, after having celebrated the feast of Sree Rama. He will first proceed to Jejooree and from thence pursue his march to join Jeswunt Row Holkar.

Dodd Sahib's Corps which moved from hence a short time ago was attacked by a party from Ahmednuggur as it was passing that neighbourhood. The attack happened when Dodd Sahib was on the march and he lost two hundred loaded bullocks.

By late accounts Holkar was at a position 20 coss on this side of the Godavery. It was reported in camp that he intended to move on with expedition lightly attended. I have despatched Hircarrahs to his camp for intelligence and shall report to you on their return. Futteh Sing Maunia still continues at a position between Meritch and Kolapore. Shahmut Khan is at Pangow and Meer Khan near Panderpoor.

No. 61—Colonel Close communicates news from Poona to Colonel Collins, particularly referring to the movements of Holkar and General Wellesley.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—COLONEL JOHN COLLINS, RESIDENT WITH SINDIA.

Bassein, 1st April 1803.

Sir,

This morning I was honoured with your despatch of the 19th ultimo.

The Peshwa has received information through different channels that the partisans of Holkar and Amrut Row are taking great pains to impress Dowlut Row Sindia that the treaty of Bassein contains an article stipulating that the English, the Paishwa, and the Nizam shall compel D. R. Sindia to discharge all the Frenchmen in his service and abstain from all connection with the French in future.

From the enclosed extract it appears that the Maharaja's anxiety to obtain complete information of the contents of the treaty is very great, and as this solicitude on his part may be attributed in some degree to the above report having made a deep impression upon his mind, it may be for your purpose to inform him that the treaty is strictly defensive and contains no stipulation whatever to the effect abovementioned.

General Wellesley expects to be at Mirich by the 4th instant and will probably come on to Poona without much delay in order to re-establish the Paishwa in his capital.

I believe you receive daily Akbars from Holkar's camp, and as it is of great importance that we should here receive accounts constantly of his situation and occasional movements, I shall be greatly obliged by your transmitting to me such intelligence as you may receive on those points.

The Akhbar of the 28th of March from Poona mentions that on that day a Camel Hircarrah from Holkar's Camp at Parnair had arrived in Poona and delivered a despatch to Amrut Row from Holkar. I am led to think that Holkar has moved further to the northward with the view of adjusting some arrangements connected with Chandore.

Colonel Stevenson is at Perinda with the Hyderabad subsidiary force and His Highness the Nizam's contingent, waiting the arrival of instructions for his guidance from General Wellesley.

No. 62—This is a news-letter describing the move of the Bhosle of Nagpur to collect all Maratha chieftains on the banks of the Godavari and concert measures for the preservation of the Maratha Empire.

FROM—A BRAMIN AT POONA.

Poona, dated 1st April 1803.

Yesterday Amrut Rao Saheb received a letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar. It was to the following effect :—

“That he (Holkar) had received a letter from the Nagpoor Rajah, couched in these terms. That he (Holkar) should immediately come on to the Godavery,—that Scindia would approach to that quarter, and he (the Rajah) likewise would meet them both on the Godavery, that all these having met on the banks of that river, they would send for the Paishwa Bajy Rao, and also for Amrut Rao, and the rest of the chieftains, namely, the members of the Merich family, the Rastiah family, etc., and then finally arrange the affairs of the Mahratta Empire ; that Scindia's Vakeel and Bajy Rao's Vakeel had already arrived at the Rajah's Court.” Holkar's letter then proceeds to state, “that although he had formerly desired him (Amrut Rao) to come on to the Godavery, yet as the Nagpoor Rajah would soon address a letter to him, it would be proper that he should remain at Poona, till such letter should come to hand. On this account Amrut Rao had postponed his march”.

Jeswunt Rao had arrived within ten coss of the Godavery. After receiving the above letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Amrut Rao referred to some Persian papers, and caused them to be translated into the Mahratta language, and his view in doing so was to ascertain whether, when the Nagpore Rajah should proceed to settle the affairs of the empire, it would be requisite that any negotiation should be carried on with the English.

Amrut Rao has sent a letter to the Nizam, intimating that demands for cash had been made on the aumildar of the Purgunnah of Baseem*, who according to custom should pay a tribute to the Paishwa's Government; as the Aumildar, however, refused to comply, it was proper His Highness should compel him to discharge his tribute now due.

Some of Futteh Sing Maunia's cavalry have gone over to the Merich Jagheerदार and to the Rajah of Kolapore. Maunia's force may now consist of 6,000 cavalry, and 5,000 infantry.

Meer Khan continues near Punderpore, and Shahamut Khan at Pangaum.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) E. STRACHEY,
Secretary.

No. 63—This news-letter gives details of the negotiations going on between Amrut Rao and the Southern Jagirdars and between Holkar and Sindia for a settlement. The movements of Holkar are also mentioned.

FROM—A BRAMIN AT POONA.

3rd April 1803.

Yesterday, a letter was received from Moraba Furnavees to this effect :—that he had procured a meeting with Appah Saheb Patwardhan (of the Bhow Family) who plainly stated on his own part and in behalf of his brethren, that none of them could afford any support to Amrut Rao's party at this period, or make any promises to yield assistance in future; that in their eyes, Amrut Rao and Badjee Rao were the same; that they would hold themselves obedient to whichever of the two should be established on the throne and charged with the conduct of the public concerns, that he (Moraba) would be watchful of occurrences, and report on every thing material that should arise, but that it was clear beyond all doubt that none of the Bhow family would yield any succour at

* Wasim in Berar.

present, or commit themselves in regard to affording future support; that he (Moraba) had written to Goklah, at Savenore, soliciting him to come on to Poona, and would not fail to communicate his reply immediately on its being received; that so soon as he (Moraba) had reached Merich, Gunput Rao Phaunsia and Baul-Kishen Gungadhur, who lay encamped in the direction of Kolapore, moved off to the distance of 4 or 5 coss; that in the vicinity of the Kistna some of the Sirdars were in the interests of Badjee Rao and others not, but that, no description of them appeared to be well affected towards Amrut Rao.

The above letter having been perused by Amrut Rao, was immediately answered by him in the following terms :—

The affairs of the Poona State can never be restored to order by means of Badjee Rao. The whole of the Sirdars must unite with me, and concert a plan for the Government of the State. You must explain this in a particular manner to the different Sardars and by every means possible obtain their concurrence.

Meer Khan having advanced with his troops to the borders of the Solapore country and plundered a few villages, sent a message to the Polligar intimating that it was proper he should assist him with 5 lacks of rupees, that in case of immediate compliance all would be well; otherwise that he should proceed to lay waste with fire and sword the whole of the Solapore country; that he had in camp 5,000 horse and 10,000 infantry, which would be ready to meet any force which the Polligar might venture to oppose to them, but that it was better that a negotiation for settling the demand should immediately commence. Shortly after forwarding this message however Meer Khan fell back to Punderpore, where he still remains. Futteh Sing Maunia was encamped near Merich; from some cause he has moved from thence and taken up a position at Mungul-Vedda near Punderpore. Shahamut Khan was at Pangow, but he too has fallen back a few coss from thence.

Vettel Punt was deputed by Jeswunt Rao Holkar to Scindiah's Durbar on the subject of peace. Having arrived at Burhaunpore he submitted Holkar's demands to Scindiah, who having examined them, thus explained himself in reply. Holkar has demanded half of the conquests made by my predecessor in Hindoostan. Madajee Scindiah and Tuckajee Holkar made conquests in concert in Hindoostan and afterwards divided between them the acquired territories, but differences arising subsequently between the two chieftains, Tuckajee Holkar decamped and returned to his hereditary country. After this separation Madajee Scindiah augmenting his forces extended his conquests but at the expense of ten crores of rupees. Under these circumstances it did not happen that Tuckajee Holkar thought he should have a share. Both the chieftains however have passed away, and is it reasonable that Jeswunt Rao Holkar should now require a share? That such a requisition

should be complied with, is assuredly not just or proper, but if Jeswunt Rao Holkar must have a share, it is only right that he should first discharge half the sum expended for the conquest with interest thereon. He has plundered and laid waste the greater part of the territory in question; he should make good to my Sircar half the property, which he has thus realized. Having discharged these sums according to a fair calculation he shall receive the portion of territory which he demands. Vettel Punt communicated the above-reply to Holkar, who has since given information of it to Amrut Rao.

Hurnaut Sing, who marched some time since from Poona and took charge of guns which Holkar left at Waafgaum, is halted at Alla-bella.

The people belonging to Sevaghur, namely Govind Rao Pranjpy and Monavur Gosseine, have entertained 1,500 infantry*, and 300 horse, whom they pay by means of trinkets and other valuables, lodged in the fort. These troops began to descend from the hill, and Hurry Punt Bhavy and Luchmaun Rao Phurkia, apprized of their movements, sent two Harcarrahs to ascertain their numbers and some paths by which they might be attacked. Pranjpy's people, however, seized and confined the Harcarrahs, and seem now to mediate a night attack upon Poona with the view of seizing Hurry Punt Bhavy and others employed in plundering the city.

(A true translation)

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE,

Resident.

No. 64—This important letter explains the plans of Holkar and Amritrao for preventing the interference of the English in the affairs at Poona.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Bassein, 5th April 1803.

My Lord,

I do myself the honor to transmit for Your Lordship's notice No. 1, copy of an intercepted letter from Amrut Rao to Moroba Furnaveese on a mission to the Bhow family at Merich dated 25th Zilkad, 20th March, No. 2 copy of an intercepted letter from Jeswunt Row Holkar to the Pritty Niddie dated 10th Phagun Wad., 18th March, No. 3 translation

of a letter from a Bramin at Poona dated 30th of March; No. 4 copy of a letter to me, from Bapoo Chitnaveese servant of Amrut Rao received yesterday, No. 5, translation of a letter from a Bramin at Poona dated 1st of April 1803.

Your Lordship will have already perused Jeswunt Rao's letter to Azim-Ool-Omrah dated 27th of March.

From these documents you will perceive that although Holkar has proceeded to Chandore, he and his colleagues are still intriguing for the purpose of frustrating the treaty of Bassein, and still entertain some hope that the affairs of the Poona State may be restored to order in a manner which shall preclude the interference of the English.

By an Akbar from Holkar's camp I learn that he received my letter of the 18th ultimo on the 26th of March, an event which seems to have produced his letter to Azim-Ool-Omrah of the following day.

The latest dispatch I have received from the Honorable General Wellesley is dated 27th of March. He was then near the Gutpurba and expected to reach the Kistna on the 1st instant. He had received letters of the most satisfactory kind from some of the leading Sirdars on the Kistna who anxiously awaited his approach. He had not received any information of Holkar's march to the northward, but he would be soon acquainted with this event by a dispatch which I forwarded to him in duplicate on the 28th ultimo. I make no doubt but on the receipt of that dispatch, he will have determined to come on to Poona with all practicable expedition, and that on this plan it will be most convenient that the Peshwa should ascend into the upper country by the Bhore Ghaut.

Although Holkar tells Azim-Ool-Omrah that on marching from Poona he had delivered over the city to the ladies of the Paishwa's family, it is a positive fact that he left it in charge of his Commander Harnaut Sing, and that when this officer marched from Poona, the city fell under the charge of Amrut Rao, who continues to dig up the floors of the houses for treasure and plunder the inhabitants without mercy.

Colonel Stevenson with the subsidiary force and His Highness the Nizam's contingent is near Perinda within 8 marches of Poona. He might now approach to that capital without meeting with opposition, and would probably judge it expedient to comply, were I to recommend it to him to come forwards to meet the Peshwa; but as ere this he has undoubtedly opened a communication with the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley who has probably prescribed some concerted plan of movements for him as I am not acquainted with the exact state of things on the Kistna, and I shall in no respect interfere.

The Akbar from Poona of the 1st instant confirms the intelligence of Amrut Rao having postponed his march at the instance of Anniund

Rao Holkar, who reported the arrival of two Hircarrahs from Jeswunt Rao Holkar with intelligence that the Maratta affairs would be arranged without the interference of the English.

I now correspond with the Honourable Major General Wellesley by a variety of channels, and Your Lordship may rest satisfied that I shall spare no pains to keep him amply informed on every point that may be useful to him until he reaches his destination.

No. 65—The Commissariat Officer at Bombay informs Col. Close at Bassein of the difficulties he was likely to find in transporting cattle and provisions to Panwell for the army proceeding to escort the Peshwa to Poona.

FROM—THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER AT BOMBAY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, 23rd April 1803.

My Dear Sir,

It is usual for the ford of Bellapore to stop all boats entering the river (improperly so called) leading to Panwell, always an hour or two (at night) and sometimes at day. Any stoppage at Bellapore will prove inconvenient to us, because as the boats will leave this at low water and reach the length of Bellapore before high tide, a detention of even a quarter of an hour there may make us lose the tide or the most advantageous part of it.

May I therefore beg of you, if you think it right, to obtain an order from the Peshwa, that no interruption or impediment whatever be given to boats passing to Panwell, but that skilful pilots be held in readiness to go off and pilot such boats as may need it up the river, and in general that every necessary aid and information may be afforded that Bellapore is capable of.

I am glad I began to embark General Wellesley's first requisition as soon as the 20th; for I find our progress slower than I expected. Bombay is at present making a great effort in the export of cotton, so great that half the number of people and boats required are not to be had; and since the fire some thousands of working men have left the island, not to mention those of Col. Murray's detachment and such as your and the Peshwa's position draw toward Bassein. A great deal of extra work is also going on in Bombay. A vast number of huts and houses are building; the rubbish of the fire is clearing away; the fort ditch and some tank cleaning, etc., etc., tending to decrease the number of obtainable workmen. But General Wellesley's business will, I trust, proceed to his satisfaction and without interruption. Should any little unexpected impediments occur, I know him well enough to have confidence in his making due allowance. I do not however look to any impediments.

I am sending Col. Murray some pack cattle by way of Tanna to Cullian. Between Tanna and Cullian are half a dozen or more chokeys where it is possible some hindrances may occur. I notice this in the hope that you will be so good, if you can conveniently, as to take some measures to prevent such hindrance.

In the present scarcity of boats it will be the most convenient way, as indeed I think it would at any rate, to send the cattle for Col. Murray to Panwell by Tanna and Cullian. They may carry something and have the advantage of three or four days drilling on the road. Embarking them here and disembarking them at Panwell, under the bustle of other work will certainly be comparatively inconvenient.

I find I have made a wrong estimate of the capacities of the boats that I intended for the conveyance of the provisions to Panwell, and that many more will be required for a given number of loads than I reckoned. The first requisition will take between forty and fifty. We have also a difference of opinion as to their incapability (I speak of the covered luggage boats) of getting up to Panwell. The people say they cannot indeed, at the neaps, but at the springs or about that time. Moola Ismail is of a different opinion, and he is a very intelligent man. It may be that since we have not had from Bombay any immediate or expensive communication with Panwell, the water may have shoaled. Be it as it may, I shall be prepared to meet every contingency.

No. 66—The Resident reports to the Governor General Bajirao's arrival at Chinchwad and complains of the latter's increasing indifference to all public business. He offers his cooperation to General Wellesley.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Tallygaon, 7th May 1803.

My Lord,

His Highness the Peshwa ascended the Bhore Ghaut on the evening of the 5th instant, arrived here last night and as he proceeded this morning to Chinchoor a village about 9 miles from Poona, had an interview of ceremony with the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley.

Chinchoor being the residence of a celebrated Hindoo Deity, His Highness will probably remain there for two or three days and then proceed to make his entry into Poona. In the interval till that ceremony takes place, there can be little hope of any business of consequence being transacted with the Durbar, as, since the late happy turn in His Highness's fortunes his observance of superstitious forms and indifference to all public objects appear to be more inveterate than ever.

After the Paishwa's arrival at Poona the first object will be to lead His Highness to the adoption of measures for conciliating the chieftains who have shown attachment to his interests by joining the British troops and for assembling a corps to serve in conjunction with the British forces, conformably to the stipulation of the treaty of Bassein.

From what has already passed Your Lordship will conceive that I must expect to meet with great difficulty in prevailing on this Durbar to adopt any system of conduct calculated to give efficiency to His Highness's Government or further the common objects of the alliance. In every event, it will be my study to avail myself as much as possible, of the able assistance of the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and Major Malcolm who possess so fully Your Lordship's confidence.

No. 67—The Resident communicates to the Governor General Bajirao's wishes for salutes being fired throughout British possessions in India on the day of his entry in Poona.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Chinchwad, 9th May 1803.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa having resolved to make his entry into Poona on the 13th instant*, under every ceremony of rejoicing, has requested me to express his hopes that the happy occasion of his restoration to the Musnud, may be proclaimed by salutes at the different places in the British Possessions in India.

No. 68—The Peshwa is called upon to furnish his contingent of troops without delay.

Memorandum from Lieut.-Col. Close, Resident at Poona, to Balwunt Row Nagonaut and Ragonaut Row Junahurdhun, Ministers on the part of His Highness the Peishwa, for British affairs.

Chinchoor, 11th May 1803.

The state of things to the northward is not unknown to His Highness. The latest advices mention that Sindiah and the Raja of Berar are soon to have a meeting at Badoulah,† and are afterwards to proceed with their forces to Poona, Sindiah having actually marched to Badoulah

* Vaishakh Wadya 7 of Shak 1725.

† Edlabad.

for the purpose. If these chieftains approach to Poona their intentions cannot be mistaken. His Highness cannot require their aid at Poona at this period, and if they wish to do him a service they ought to direct their efforts against Holkar who continues to the northward. Under these circumstances it is recommended to His Highness that he should address letters to Doulut Row Sindiah and the Raja of Berar, entreating them not to come forward to Poona, where their services are not required and their troops could not be subsisted, but to continue in their respective territories and keep a watchful eye on Holkar who perseveres in his habits of plunder and, if not checked, may have the means of doing the most serious mischief. As Holkar is troublesome at Aurungabad, and Doulut Rao Sindeah and the Raja of Berar threaten to visit Poona, it is necessary that the troops under the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley should march soon and operate with those under Col. Stevenson for the defence of His Highness the Peshwa's territories, and those of His Highness the Nizam. The stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, however, require that in circumstances like the present His Highness the Peshwa should furnish a corps of infantry and cavalry to act in conjunction with the British troops, and in the present exigency His Highness the Peshwa is formally called on to furnish his contingent for service without delay. It is probable that His Highness may find it difficult to furnish the infantry above stated, but he may supply their place by an equal number of cavalry till the infantry can be levied, by which plan the cavalry which His Highness is now called on to furnish should amount to 16,000. Happily the Sirdars and Jaghiredars of His Highness's empire, present and assembling at Poona, are capable of furnishing the cavalry required; and to comply with the treaty of Bassein it is only necessary that His Highness should afford them such aid as may enable them to serve in the field. His Highness's contingent is required to be in readiness to march with the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley in the course of 5 or 6 days.

69.—This is a letter from the Governor of Madras to the Commander-in-chief stationed in the Raichur Doab, instructing him how to act in case of certain eventualities.

FROM—LORD CLIVE, THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS,

TO—LIEUT.-GENL. STUART, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort St. George, 19th May 1803.

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 14th instant.

The movements of the army beyond the frontier of the Company's possessions is a measure which requires a careful examination of the

principles, and of the spirit of the instructions stated in the Governor General's dispatch of 2nd February last. If such a movement could be supposed to lessen the internal security of our own territories, it would be my duty to postpone it until I should receive the farther orders of His Excellency the Governor General on the events which have subsequently occurred. But as such a delay is incompatible with the immediate object of the movement, it remains with me to consider and determine the question in relation to the actual state of affairs.

During the absence of the troops in the field, entire tranquillity has been maintained in the northern centre and southern division, upon the plan of arrangement recommended by Your Excellency. Appearances indicate no change of the present tranquillity of those provinces; and I do not foresee that the movement is calculated to produce any effect injurious to the continued tranquillity of those provinces.

The commotion in Malabar appears to be referable to causes which yet require to be ascertained; but, as far as it may be connected with the distance of the army, it is manifest that the force in Malabar cannot be augmented by detachment from your army, nor will it be practicable for you in the present state of Maratha affairs to make any movement from your present position for the purpose of favouring the operations of the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor. In this respect, therefore, the object of crossing the Tungbhadra is immaterial to the immediate restoration of order in Malabar; and the actual state of the province does not, in my judgment, require any relaxation of the plans intended by the Governor General for the settlement of the affairs of the Maratha Empire.

In Mysoor, the Government of His Highness the Rajah is so well established that the force collected by the Dewaun appears to be adequate to the maintenance of internal order, unless His Highness's territories should be menaced by the Maharatta chiefs on the frontier.

In the ceded districts tranquillity prevails, and the vigorous means adopted for the introduction of the British government in that province afford a well grounded hope that the temporary absence of the army will create no cause of interruption of the present tranquil state of affairs. In this respect the position you propose to occupy at Moodgul or on the banks of the Kistna is equally well calculated to cover the ceded country against any foreign aggression; and to admit of your return, if the internal state of the country should require an augmentation of the force now allotted for its protection.

We have yet received no certain information of the force destined to occupy the French settlements in India; but although reason exists for believing that the amount will be such as to require the constant exercise of our vigilance, the state of the monsoon will, in all probability, prevent any immediate attempt on the western side of India, and as

no part of the French troops has yet arrived in this coast, the position of your army cannot now be affected by considerations dependent on that event.

Upon the whole, therefore, it is my opinion that the internal tranquillity of the Company's possessions under this presidency is less liable to disturbance from any other cause than from any change which may be produced in the disposition of Jahgeerdars in the southern parts of the Peishwa's dominions, and in this respect, the position which you propose to occupy in the Dooaub appears to be better calculated than your present position on the south bank of the Toongbudra to restrain or to punish any aggression on the part of the Jahgeerdars.

Under this view of circumstances I am satisfied that the intended movement is at present entirely conformable to the fundamental principle stated by the Governor General with respect to the internal security of our possessions ; and as far as the movement relates to our allies, the Rajah of Mysoor and His Highness the Nizam, it is purely of a defensive nature and incapable of precipitating hostilities with the Maharatta nation.

The considerations of a more active nature which are connected with the immediate object of our operations for obtaining a settlement of the affairs of the Maharatta Empire, are stated with great force and accuracy by Major General Wellesley and Your Excellency ; and the importance of those considerations has been heightened by the danger which now threatens the life of His Highness the Nizam. By the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Resident at Hyderabad Your Excellency will perceive that danger to be extreme ; and in this respect, independently of the menacing posture supposed to have been taken by Juswunt Row Holkur and by Dowlut Raow Scindeeah, I am of opinion that Your Excellency's movement into the Dooaub is a measure of prudence and expediency for the purpose of giving effect to the arrangements dependent on the decease of the Nizam.

On these several grounds, I concur in the reasons stated by Your Excellency and by the Honourable Major General Wellesley for the movement of your army into the Dooaub ; and I entirely approve Your Excellency's intention of taking up a position either at Moodgul or on the banks of the Kistna as circumstances may appear to render most advisable for the purposes of the movement.

The farther movement of the army under your command towards Hyderabad in the event of an invasion of the Nizam's dominions by Holkur or Sinddeeah, so entirely involves the means of preserving the internal security of the Company's territories, that I am persuaded I shall receive His Excellency the Governor General's instructions on that subject, as soon as His Excellency shall have ascertained that it is the intention of those chieftains, or of either of them, to invade the dominions

of the Nizam, and I trust that I shall be enabled to convey to Your Excellency the Governor General's sentiments, before it shall become necessary to determine the question proposed to me in Your Excellency's despatch.

It appears to be the opinion of the Honourable Major General Wellesley that if the supposed invasion should be conducted by Juswunt Row Holkar alone, the force under the command of Colonel Stevenson will be adequate to the defence of the Nizam's territories; in this event, therefore, the British troops already in advance can require no aid from the main army; if Holkar and Sindeeah should make an united attack, it is still probable in the opinion of Major General Wellesley that the force under his own command, joined by that under the command of Colonel Stevenson, will be sufficient to repel the invaders. It is probable therefore in these cases that your position in the Dooab will be adequate to all the purposes suggested by the Resident at Poona or by Major General Wellesley.

But if the force to be eventually opposed to the British troops now in advance should be of such extent as to endanger the detachments under the command of General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson, it will become indispensably requisite for Your Excellency to advance without delay for the support of those corps.

From the complexion of Major Kirkpatrick's despatch, and from the force of the British Detachment at Hyderabad, it is reasonable to expect that the arrangements in consequence of the expected demise of the Nizam will be carried into effect without opposition, or at least without confusion. But if affairs at Hyderabad should unexpectedly take such a course as to endanger our interests in the succession of Secunder Jauh, it will be a case to warrant and to require Your Excellency to march with the army to Hyderabad.

It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the probable views of Dowlut Raow Scindeah or of Holkar, because it is impossible for me to found any instructions on the result of it for Your Excellency's guidance. Whatever may be the eventual policy of those chiefs, it appears to me that the disposal of the army under Your Excellency's command must be governed by the principles stated in the Governor General's despatch of the 2nd of February regarding the internal security of our possessions, until I shall have received instructions applicable to the present state of affairs, with the exception of the following contingencies :—

1st. That the invasion of the Nizam's territories by an union of the Maharatta chiefs should be so powerful as to endanger the interests of the British Government at Hyderabad at the expected demise of His Highness.

2nd. That the force to be eventually opposed to the force under the command of Major General Wellesley shall be such as to endanger the safety of the British troops.

If either of these events should happen before I may have received further instructions from the Governor General, it will be requisite in my judgment, and I accordingly desire Your Excellency to make such dispositions as you may deem to be expedient for advancing with the army under your command to the support of Major General Wellesley ; or for marching to Hyderabad to support the rights and interests of the British Government at that Court. Your Excellency's determination in the first case will be governed by the advices you may receive from Major General Wellesley ; and in the second case by those from the Resident at Hyderabad.

If the invasion of the Nizam's territories should not be so powerful as to produce either of these extreme events, it appears to me that sufficient time will be allowed to His Excellency the Governor General to adopt a concerted plan for the defence and protection of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions according to the terms of the defensive alliance. In this event therefore it will be prudent, in my judgment, that the army under Your Excellency's command should be reserved for the disposal of the Governor General either for the purpose of internal security or for augmenting the means of defending our ally.

No. 70—Bajirao's agent Balaji Kunjar was despatched from Bassein to Daulatrao Sindia with instructions to explain to the latter the import of the Treaty of Bassein and reconcile Sindia to the situation. The following correspondence refers to Kunjar's mission.

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONA,

TO—BALLAJEE KOONJUR.

Poona, 18th May 1803.

Since you proceeded from Bassein on your mission to the Court of Dowlut Row Sindia, I have anxiously watched your progress, and had great pleasure in hearing that, at Baroda you met with a reception and expression of cordiality from the Gaikwar Government and the British Resident, suitable to your rank as a confidential servant of His Highness the Paishwa, the Honourable Company's ally and to the important commission entrusted to your management. The pleasure I experienced from the above circumstances, could not but be augmented, when I learned that after some delay you had pursued your journey under a strong escort from Nudderbar ; and you may suppose that my satisfaction is now great at finding, from the correspondence of Colonel

Collins, that you have arrived in safety at Sindiah's Court, have had several conferences with that chieftain, that in these conferences you have by forcible statements, supported the Paishwa's cause under His Highness's alliance with the Honourable Company, and that you were about to visit Colonel Collins for the purpose of conversing with him on the common interests of the alliance and concerting a joint system of proceeding for its support.

I must report that the wisdom of your conduct and the devotion which you shew to His Highness's interests, contribute highly to my satisfaction and cannot fail to inspire me with the sincerest wishes for your welfare.

You will learn from Colo^del Collins the state of things here. His Highness ascended the musnud on the 13th instant, and his capital is now covered by a powerful army under the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, which will soon move towards the Godavery.

Let me add my best wishes for your health, and my desire that you should correspond with me as circumstances may permit.

Saturday, dated 21st May 1803.

Wrote as follows to the Resident with D. R. Sindia :—

I have the pleasure to enclose a letter from me to Ballajee Koonjur, which I request you will cause to be delivered,—an English copy of it is transmitted for your information.

No. 70A—

Poona, Friday, 20th May 1803.

To

Ballajee Koonjur.

I had the pleasure of writing to you a few days since, and this moment I am favored with your dispatch of the 23rd Mohurum. The letters you sent for the Paishwa and Balwant Row Nagnaut were forwarded to the Durbar and you will soon receive replies to them.

I have great confidence in your wisdom and discretion and the warmth of your attachment to His Highness the Paishwa, and am infinitely pleased with your conduct in communicating so fully with Colonel Collins who has a complete knowledge of the interests of the alliance and with whom you will of course continue to act in concert.

I perceive that Dowlut Row Sindia has mentioned to the Paishwa his intention of coming hither to visit His Highness. The desolated state of the Paishwa's territory is perfectly known to you, and you must perceive that the approach of Dowlut Row Sindia to this quarter, under present circumstances, would be highly injurious to His Highness's interests. On this subject, His Highness will doubtless write to you himself.

No. 71—The Resident at Poona explains for the information of Maharaja Sindia how the irregularities supposed to be committed by Colonel Stevenson's troops near Chamargonda occurred.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE RESIDENT WITH D. R. SINDIA.

Poona, 22nd May 1803.

I have received your dispatch of the 18th instant and with the view of enabling you to satisfy the Maharaja Dowlut Row Sindia respecting the irregularities said to have been committed to Chumargoondah by the troops under Colonel Stevenson, have delivered a copy of your dispatch to the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who will immediately desire Colonel Stevenson in an official form to communicate all that has come to his knowledge relative to any irregularities that may have been committed by the troops or followers under his orders since they entered the Mahratta territories. This information on being received shall be instantly transmitted to you. Under the intelligence however said to have been received at the Maharaja's Court, I lose no time in acquainting you, that by private letters received from Colonel Stevenson it appears that shortly previous to the march of the Colonel's army from Gardoon a party of Bunjarries who attended the camp were detected in plundering in some district situated near the Beemah, and that on this fact being reported to Colonel Stevenson he sent a body of troops in that direction and seized some of the marauders, who were tried, and punished, while others caught by the troops in the act were put to death. This conduct on the part of Colonel Stevenson being only consistent with the order and regularity we preserve in a British army, you may confidently assure the Maharaja even in the interval till the Colonel's report is received that if any depredation has been committed at Chumargoondah, it must have proceeded from accident and that on receiving the information above stated the Honorable Major-General Wellesley dispatched instructions to Colonel Stevenson enjoining him to keep the most vigilant eye on the troops and followers of the combined army under his command, and to punish with death any individual who should be detected in the heinous offence of plundering.

No. 72—This is a report from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Nizam's Subsidiary Force, to his Commanding Officer, that none of his troops were responsible for the plunder of villages in the Maratha country. The plundering was the work of Holkar's troops.

FROM—THE DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SUBSIDIARY FORCE,

TO—COLONEL STEVENSON, COMMANDING THE SUBSIDIARY FORCE
SERVING WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

South Bank Godavery, 26th May 1803.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of this day, and lose no time in laying before you the result of the enquiries I have made, together with a report of what has fallen under my own observation.

From the time the Subsidiary Force entered the Mahratta country, the strictest injunctions were given to the safe-guards (which were posted by the Deputy Quarter Master General) to afford every protection to the property of the inhabitants, and which, to the best of my knowledge, were strictly complied with. Most of the villages in our route were deserted, and the few inhabitants that appeared had been stripped of everything (as they asserted) by Holkar's horse. The town of Seddatake (16 miles south-east of Chumargondah, on the banks of the Beernah) was passed by the Subsidiary Force on the 24th April, and found to have been completely pillaged. Three men only were in it; and they reported that the place had been plundered by Holkar's troops some months before; and that they had been nearly starved in consequence of their not having even left them grain to subsist on. They said the inhabitants of that place as well as of every other village in the neighbourhood had fled to the Nizam's country.

The complaints made against the Brinjaries were chiefly confined to their having plundered the followers of our camp of their cloths and turbans, except in one instance, where they were found pulling down the doors and posts of the houses of a deserted village for the sake of the iron.

After the example made of two of them on the 30th April, I never heard of their having committed depredations of any kind; and I have reason to be assured that the safe-guards at all times protected the villages against them, and against the followers of our camp and the Nizam's.

I was in front of the line the day the Subsidiary Force passed Chumargondah (4th May) and had an opportunity of examining the town. It was entirely deserted, but we found a Fakeer at a tope near it and learnt from him that the place had been plundered and destroyed by Holkar's troops some months before our arrival. The marks of their encampment were very apparent and several horses

had been picketed in the town. The damage done to some of the houses by fire, together with the fires that had been made in the camp and the town, and appearance of the horses' dung was not of a recent date, and I can safely aver, that the town must have been destroyed some months before our arrival. The floors of most of the houses had been dug up, and their doors and frames converted into firewood, many pieces of which half burnt were lying in the streets. The images in the pagodas were thrown down and broke; a circumstance alone sufficient to exculpate the Brinjaries from having been the plunderers of the place.

From the best information I have been able to collect, it appears, that Monin Sing with Major Harding had been detached by Holkar to plunder Chumargoanda, and that two pier glasses found in the Maharaja's palace had fallen to the share of Major Harding, and were sent by him as a present to Captain Hemmings commanding the Resident's Guard at Hyderabad.

Twenty-two lacs of rupees are said to have been taken from thence.

No. 73—The writer reports that Chamargonda and Sindia's palace in that place were plundered and destroyed by Holkar's Commander, Fatesinh Mane.

TO—COLONEL STEVENSON, COMMANDING THE SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Camp Puttun (Paithan ?), 28th May 1803.

Sir,

In obedience to your instructions of the 26th instant directing me to enquire and report to you, respecting any plunder that may have been committed by the British or the Nizam's troops, or their followers etc. during the time this force was encamped in the Marrattah territories, as also to direct my particular enquiries regarding the plunder of Chumargondah and the destroying and burning the palace of the Maharajah Scindiah Bahadur, I have the honour to acquaint you that from every information I have been able to collect among the Sirdars of His Highness the Nizam's contingent, it appears that Futteh Sing Mania was the first who plundered and destroyed Chumargondah, about nine or ten months ago; afterwards when this force was laying at Purinda he visited that place a second time, plundered it and drove away the few inhabitants that had collected. His troops broke, and threw down the images in the different pagodas, dug up the floor of many of the houses, and burnt and destroyed several; in fact his party and the Pendarly Horse, left it in the state we found it on the morning of the 4th instant when the subsidiary force marched through Chumargonda. With regard to the Brinjarrahs having been concerned in the plunder of that place or having assisted in burning and destroying the Maharajah's palace, I am

convinced they are perfectly innocent; those acts must have been committed some time before the Brinjarrahs were in reach of the place.

(Signed) S. Johnston,

Persian Interpreter, Subsidiary Force.

No. 74—Colonel Stevenson reports that the plunder of Chamargonda and of the palace of Sindia was not perpetrated by troops under his command.

FROM—THE COMMANDING OFFICER, NIZAM'S SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—CAPTAIN BARCLAY, DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Camp Puttum (Paithan ?), 28th May 1803.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 22nd instant, covering a packet that was delivered to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley by the Resident at Poonah, desiring I would furnish the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley with an official account of any plunder which was committed by the British or the Nizam's troops, or their followers, during the time that my detachment was encamped in the Mahratta territories.

In reply to which, I have the satisfaction to inform you for the information of the General, that the British troops under my command have always behaved with the greatest good order and discipline and I hold myself responsible that they have never been guilty of any act of plunder, and that the country I have passed through since leaving Hyderabad, has not sustained a rupee damage from any irregular conduct on their part. His Highness the Nizam's troops have also conducted themselves with great propriety and I can with equal justice declare they have not been guilty of plundering the towns or inhabitants during my march.

I had, on some occasions, whilst marching on the bank of the Beemah, reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Brinjaries attached to the camp, having received frequent reports of their plundering camp followers and travelling merchants and sometimes molesting the few inhabitants that were found in some of the villages that the Detachment encamped near. I found it necessary at length to make a severe example in order to put a stop to their irregularities and I ordered patrols of

cavalry to the distance of four or five coss round the environs of camp, with orders to fire on all marauders who should be found in the act of plundering or of burning and destroying villages. In consequence of those orders, two or three marauders were shot who proved to be Brinjaries. This severe example put an entire stop to these practices, and the environs of camp have been free from plunder since that time.

In regard to the town of Chumargoondah and the Maharajah's house I am persuaded they could not have been plundered or burnt by any of the troops or followers under my command, as my line of march was on the south bank of the Beemah, at too great a distance from Chumargoondah for any of the followers to trust themselves so far, and neither the British troops or the Nizam's would leave the lines without my orders.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter I have stated everything that has come to my knowledge respecting plunder; but in order to give every possible information respecting plunder and more particularly the plunder of Chumargoondah and burning of the Maharajah's house, I have called on my Deputy Adjutant General to collect all the information he can from the safeguards and foraging parties that were detached in that part of the country; and on Captain Johnson who is my Persian Interpreter and Superintendent of Bazars and Brinjaries, to obtain all the information he can respecting the above circumstances, from the Nizam's Commanders and the Brinjaries, and I have inclosed their answers, which with my own observations contain all the information I have means of procuring.

No. 75—The Resident at Poona reports that Baloji Kunjar was acting treacherously towards British interests.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Poona, 31st May 1803.

Hon'ble Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward for your notice copy of a letter to my address just received from Colonel Collins.

When Ballajee Koonjeir joined the camp of Sindiah, he showed a ready disposition to communicate confidentially with Colonel Collins and a warm desire to cooperate with him in support of the Paishwa's interests, and in every endeavour to prevent any measures being taken by Sindeah to obstruct the object embraced by the treaty of Bassein. He expressed his entire approbation of the arguments which had been used by the

Colonel in justification of that treaty and manifested a strong inclination to support these arguments to prevent the menaced confederacy ; and the march of Sindiah to Poona became wholly unnecessary from the absence of Holkar and the return of His Highness to his capital. Ballajee Koonjur, however, has now thought proper to change his tone to maintain the expediency of Sindiah's marching to Poona and to reason on the assumed ground of the revised confederacy between Sindiah, Ragojee Bhouncello and Holkar being actually formed. This sudden reverse of speech and sentiment on the part of Koonjur is sufficient to warrant the suspicion that he is and has been inwardly hostile to the alliance lately concluded with the Poona State ; this may well account for his having taken means unwarrantably for transferring to Sindiah from the Paishwa's authority the lands claimed in his Sunnud by Laximon Bhasker in Guzeraut and can only add to the necessity of those lands being brought under the management of the Hon'ble Company with the least possible delay.

*Memorandum from Ragoonath Row Junardhan the Paishwa's Minister to
Colonel Close, the British Resident at Poona, dated 8 Suffer 1217
or 30th of May 1803.*

It was stated in a letter lately received from the Governor of Bombay that Ballajee Koonjur had ceded to Dowlut Row Sindiah the Pergunnah of Parchole and Phoolpara and Katurgaung, and an explanation was demanded by the British Resident whether Ballajee Koonjur had acted on authority, or under what circumstances he had acted.

The Paishwa's Government knows nothing of the transaction above alluded to ; it neither authorized Ballajee Koonjur to make the cessions, nor does it know under what circumstances he acted.

No. 76—Col. Close communicates the situation at Poona to the Governor General, mentioning the Peshwa's bitter hostility towards his brother Amritrao.

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE,

TO—MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Poona, about June 1803.

My Lord,

The detachment here has been lately reinforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin's Battalion from camp, with the exception of three Companies of the Corps on duty for the present at Ahmednuggur.

In consequence of a late communication from the Hon'ble General Wellesley, in which he suggested that an arrangement might possibly be effected with Amrut Rao, should 3,000 cavalry in his service be taken into the Hon'ble Company's pay during the war, as part of the 5,000 Mahratta horse to be maintained by the British Government, under the late cession in Bundelcund, and the assent of this Durbar be obtained to Amrut Rao's continuing in quiet possession of his Jaghire lands at Sungumnair. I yesterday procured a meeting with Sedasheo Maunkaisur, and renewed my endeavours to impress him with the necessity of the Paishwa's being reconciled to accommodate with his brother, who was now at the head of a considerable corps that might greatly interfere with General Wellesley's operations. It is with pain that I have to acquaint Your Lordship, that Sedasheo Maunkaisur combated all my statements to the foregoing effect with the greatest perseverance, and in the most arbitrary style, the whole of his arguments and expressions having tended to show that the Paishwa was more exasperated against his brother than ever and that His Highness now entertained the hope of being able to reduce him by force.

Whilst Maunkaisur held this extravagant strain, I did not fail to remind him of the contents of my former memorandum which had no other effect than to induce him at length to say, that he would communicate all I had stated to the Paishwa and inform me of the result.

The substance of this unsuccessful conference I have conveyed to the Hon'ble General Wellesley, who in his future conversations with Amrut Rao's Vakeel, I conclude, will be guided solely by a consideration of what is best for the British interests, leaving any points that may refer to this Durbar to be settled at a future period.

From General Wellesley's correspondence, Your Lordship would perceive that Ballojee Koonjur shewed little disposition to return to Poona, having assumed in a manner the office of Minister to Dowlut Rao Sindiah. Kistnajee Chitnis, however, and Dadjebah Daismook having separated from Sindiah's camp, have arrived in this vicinity and will probably have a meeting with the Paishwa in the course of tomorrow. It is probable they are charged with something similar. (The remaining portion is missing.)

No. 77—The Governor of Bombay orders the occupation of the districts offered by Baloji Kunjar to Sindia.

Extract of a letter from the Honourable J. Duncan to E. Galley, Esquire.

Dated 2nd June 1803.

Mr. Grant's letter will convey to you the instructions respecting Parchole as received to-day from the Resident at Poona. It would

certainly be very desirable to get possession of those districts without having recourse to hostility with Scindia. Could not this then be effected by a seasonable douceur secretly given to the party in charge ; if any such person there be, and who may be disposed to resist us, you will readily obtain credit for any expence incurred on such an occasion as the one here intimated. If the head man be obdurate, perhaps his people and such force as he may have with him, may not prove equally proof against temptation. It will be at all events necessary to act so, as that no additional parties of Sindea's troops may get into the Pergunnah previous to its being given up to us ; but I should be sorry that any hostility began first in your quarter. I will write you again on this subject on the 4th or 5th day from this at farthest and by express. Meanwhile, you may be weighing the effect of any or all of the means above indicated, or enter at once on possession, if peaceable opportunity present itself.

No. 78—The Governor of Bombay arranges for the regular payment of the Gujarat subsidy to the Peshwa and requests the Resident to attend to the interests of the Gaikwad as required by the treaty contracted with him.

FROM—J. DUNCAN, GOVERNOR, BOMBAY,

TO—COL. CLOSE, RESIDENT, POONA.

Bombay, the 3rd June 1803.

My dear Sir,

I have just received yours of the 1st and feel the more anxious to have a positive answer to mine of yesterday. Meanwhile I have already gone so far as to authorise Galley to direct hostilities against the man of Sindia in Parchole rather than to allow of his party being reinforced. Your construction of Balajee Coonjir's conduct is, I daresay, the true one unless the Paishwa be not himself at the bottom of the intrigue, which I cannot but feel some suspicion of, from pending former reports. I communicated to you (particularly of Coonjer's with Raoba at Baroda) and from Col. Collins now saying that His Highness had actually written to Sindia since his own return to Poona to invite him thither, but I trust there is no ground for the suspicion of such deep treachery as this would indicate.

By a letter from Major Walker of the 28th May he informs me that he hopes in 3 days from that date to send me bills in favour of the Paishwa for 2 lacs of rupees, which you may believe, I shall lose no time in forwarding. He also has (as he adds) a prospect of being very shortly able to be regular in the yearly payment of His Highness. On this account and under such circumstances I rely with some confidence, that you will be able to make a victorious stand for us. In fact our treaty of the 6th of July obliges and binds us to do all we can for the Guicowar at the Paishwa's Durbar ; and if Sindea or any one else were now to oust Rouba

from this farm, it would be a sorry sample of our influence. Indeed this is a thing that I have so much at heart that on every account I wish to interest you to resist all attempts to disturb our, at present complete superintendence over this fine province.

No. 79—The Governor of Bombay communicates to Col. Close his view about retaining the pargana of Olpad and the movements of Fatesingh Gaikwad.

FROM—J. DUNCAN,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, 16th June 1803.

My dear Sir,

Letters are come in today from Surat and Brodera of the 7th and 9th. At the latter period everything was quiet in the Attaveesy. At least nothing is said to the contrary.

In respect to the Pergunnah of Oolpaar Mr. Galley writes as follows:—“In every point of view so valuable is this Pergunnah that in my humble opinion it could not be restored without very great injury to Surat.”

Mr. Ingles was awaiting at Bulsaur the arrival of Captain Horton to proceed to take possession of the Pergunnah and fort of Parneira, and there are reports in town that this also has been effected; which would complete our acquisition of all the Paishwa's cessions.

Major Walker writes under date the 7th—“I am almost afraid of promising anything, however fair the prospect may be; but I am assured of bills for 2 lacs for the Paishwa tomorrow”. The next post and express will, I trust, realise this.

Raoba had received a letter dated the 1st of June from Futteh Sing Guicawar, dated Jaykerri 40 coss from Songur, stating himself to be in charge of the Pattans and requesting to be relieved and brought to Baroda; but he makes no mention of their intention to enter Guzerat.

No. 80—General Stuart suggests to Col. Close opening a communication with Holkar, so that Sindia may be tempted to declare his own attitude with regard to the British.

FROM—GENERAL STUART,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp Moodgul, 22nd June 1803.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 12th instant a copy of which was immediately forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George.

The force in Guzzerat will be sufficient, I trust, to repel any inroads which Holkar may make into that country, should he be unsupported by Sindia, and if it is the intention of the latter chief to break with the British Government, it would not be difficult, I should suppose, to induce Holkar to relinquish his connection with Sindia which cannot be very solid. Holkar's proceedings in Guzerat like those at Aurangabad, may perhaps be the result of necessity, rather than of any intention to attack the British power, and it appears to me that we might derive some advantage from opening a communication with Holkar on this occasion in order to discover, if possible, his sentiments with respect to Sindea's proceedings. It becomes every day more urgently requisite to draw an explicit declaration from the latter, and I should hope that General Wellesley's advance will produce this desirable consequence.

No. 81—The following interesting correspondence between Mr. Galley, the British Collector, and the Rana of Mandvi near Surat, shows how the vassals of the Peshwa eagerly sought British protection after the treaty of Bassein and how quickly the British agents secured their gains

FROM—EDWARD GALLEY, COLLECTOR,

TO—DOORJUN SING RAJAH OF MANDAVEE.

Surat Collr.'s Office, the 25th June 1803.

After compliments,

His Highness the Paishwa Bajee Rao Purdhan Bahadur, having given up to the Hon'ble English Company Bahadur the Choute payable by you, this is to inform you of the same, the Hon'ble Company Bahauder being now masters of the country, as the accompanying letter to you from Gunput Rao Billal will also explain. It will be proper for you to bear in mind, that your dependence is accordingly transferred to them and their Government, and not as hitherto on that of His Highness the Paishwa, between whom and the Hon'ble Company Bahaudur now exists the closest alliance and friendship, which they will not fail on every occasion to extend to all those connected with them. What more can I write?

*Translation of a letter from Doorjun Sing Rajah of Mandavee to
Edward Galley, Esqr., Collector, without date and received
the 12th August 1803.*

After compliments.

I have received your and Gunput Rao Bullal's letter and observed the contents thereof. I am very happy to hear the meaning because formerly I had protection of the Company Bahaudur, and by this I humbly

thank God, for I being nearer shall be protected by them, Netanund having acquainted you of the answer of your meaning in the above letter, whatever was the former rule which may be informed to you. If any body will inform you wrong, you must not take in heart but ought to consider and you may be sure that this matter will not be hidden by any way. In the letter of the said Soobah (Gunput Row Bullal) has mentioned that whatever the Lawazime may be at this place, I must pay into the Company Bahadur ; but here is nothing which must enquire and please to write. The above letter I have enclosed back which you will receive. Nagur Cursondass will request you verbally which you must take into your serious consideration.

Doorjun Sing, Rajah of Mandavey,

After compliments.

I have received your letter without date but as I do not clearly understand it, and more particularly the cause of your returning the letter which I forwarded to you from Gunput Rao Bullal, I request you will immediately send one of your confidential people to me when everything may be adjusted without further loss of time. What more can I say ?

Surat, the 13th August 1803.

(Signed) Edward Galley,
Collector.

Translation of a letter from Doorjan Sing, Rajah of Mandavee, to Edward Galley, Esqr., Collector, dated the 11th Jamadeal Aval 1218 or 30th August 1803, received the 1st September 1803.

After compliments.

I have received your kind letter and observed the contents thereof. From former times I have friendship with and am obedient to the Sircar of the Company Bahadur and they protect me. Accordingly there being no difference, I have sent Mehta Mooljee, one of my trusty men, to attend you. He will give answers to what you will please to say to him, which you will be pleased to credit. Everything shall be done agreeably to your pleasure as I am obedient to you ; you are wise. You having desired me in the above letter to send a proper man, I have accordingly sent the said Mehta whom you will make understand and give him such orders as may be just.

Translation of a letter from Maharana Doorjun Sing, Rajah of Mandavee to Edward Galley, Esqr., Collector, dated Gentoo Anno 1859 Assb Sood 2nd or 17th September 1803 and received the 23rd following.

After Compliments.

I received your letter and sent an answer thereto. I also despatch Mooljee Dayaram Mehta who informed you of everything, when you were pleased to say that I should communicate to you my former connection with Poonah ; I therefore now write to you.

Formerly in the time of Shreemut Bajee Row Sahib and Chimnaje Appa's Government an agreement was entered into with my Poyga,* that 100 horses should remain at Poonah and watch the Sircar's Wada or Government house and parade day and night, on condition that they received 3,000 rupees per month, and a sirpaw on Dussrah in piece goods of 3,000 tunk exclusive of a stable and grass-ground for the horses. This establishment continued till the Government of Shreemunt Nana and Bhow Sahib and till the Shreemunt Bhow Sahib repaired against Panee punth† and the girdee or destruction took place. After which in the Government of Shreemunt Dada Saheb and great Madhav Row Sahib a dispute took place in the house of the Paishwah which caused a scarcity of money for the payment of demands, in consequence of which an agreement was made for 50 horses, the pay of which as per former establishment amounted to rupees 18 thousand ; but it was settled for only one-half thereof or rupees 9,000, independent of the stable and grass-ground as formerly. At length Hoolkar plundered and destroyed Poonah, at which time my Poyga or cavalry was also plundered. Since that day I have kept a Karkoon in Poonah to take care of the Wada or house. He is not a principal man, but he is desired by the Sircar to prepare the Poyga and await the commands. He, the said Karkoon, wrote to me and I sent him an answer that the Poyga was destroyed and there were no horses ; that to purchase new horses and to prepare other articles would take four months. In this manner I wrote to Poonah, the original of the reply I received from thence I now send, which the abovenamed Mehta will deliver to you for your information, on reading which you will be informed of everything. The said Mehta has requested you to obtain a letter for me from Poonah to exempt me from any blame. Do what you think proper. I am much pleased on account of the Company's getting charge. The said Mehta writes me and always praises your goodness on which account I am very happy. I am sure that the company Bahadur will protect me in the same manner as the Sircar of the Shreemunt did. The fame of the company Bahadur is great and on their increasing the state of this place it will be more so. What can I write more !

* A body of troops, paga.

† Panipat.

Translation of a letter from Vittojee Guykwad of Poonah to Rajah Doorjun Sing of Mandavee dated the 20th Rabeel-Sanny 9th August 1803.

After compliments.

I after a long time received the letter you sent and observed the contents thereof. You say that the Pagah has been destroyed by Hurnath belonging to Holkar, and on that account it is Besurrunjam, or without the requisite accoutrements to attend in the Paishwa's service, and that for the preparation of which it will take a month or two. It being an established rule that your Pagah should constantly remain in the services, you will prepare the surrenjam or accoutrements and despatch the Pagah as soon as possible, on its arrival here (surbharoy) shall be made. What can I write more ?

True copies.

(Signed) Edward Galley,
Collector.

Extract of a letter from the Collector at Surat, dated the 13th December 1803.

It is with much concern I have to observe that there exists no justifiable ground for entertaining even a hope that the revenue termed the chout of Mandavee and heretofore estimated as susceptible of affording an annual amount of no less than rupees 65,000, as well as that also called the Nakabundy of the Chicklee and Chourasee Purgunnahs combined, and estimated as a source of finance from which the aggregate sum of Rs. 20,000 was realizable, all of which have been made over to us by the treaty of Bassein and therein calculated as annually productive of the gross sum of rupees 85,000, will under existing circumstances, yield to our Honourable employers the most superficial advantages, since it appears by my correspondence with the Mandavee Rajah enclosed for the perusal and more full information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that his connection with the Durbar of Poona never went to so great a length as to authorize the Paishwa to exercise the privilege he assumed, and was never of that nature to entitle him to the chout over which he claims the control and right of disposal ; and with respect to the Nakabundy of the Chicklee and Chourasee Purgunnahs, I have not yet been able to discover that any separate or distinct revenue under this denomination was ever realized by the Poona Government, since the collection of it has been included in the farm of Jakaut or customs for many years back, as is a fact of notoriety here and may probably proceed by the Puttahs granted to different Jakautdars ; the amount of the Nakabundy of Chicklee commonly noticed in my statement of the probable receipts as a separate collection being included as well as the Nakabundy of Chourasee in the amount of the Jakaut or customs.

No. 82—General Stuart of the Madras army informs Close that he was returning south for the safety of the Carnatic by crossing back the Tungabhadra.

FROM—GENERAL F. STUART,

TO—COLONEL CLOSE.

Camp Moosky, near Mudgol, 17th June 1803.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Government of Fort St. George in consequence of the recent advices from Europe about the defenceless state of the Peninsula, and the extent of the French military establishments expected in India, have judged it expedient to express a desire, that this army should recross the Toombudra, in order that it may be nearer to the protection of the Company's possessions. I marched from my camp near Moodgul this morning for the purpose of returning within the Company's frontier. Eight days will, however, elapse before the army can reach the river, and the same length of time will be required for its passage. As I am obliged to make a circuitous route to the river on account of the want of forage, my intention of recrossing it will not be known in camp for some days.

I trust that the return of this army, which appears to me to be indispensably necessary, will not prove of any material disadvantage to the British interests in the Dekkan. It is however unfortunate that circumstances should render this measure requisite at a crisis when the presence of the army might afford an useful support to our proceedings in the Mahratta Empire. Government have not yet determined upon the disposal of this army after it recrosses the Toombudra, but I think it probable that it will be found necessary to send a considerable part of it to the Carnatic.

I shall apprise you (if the runners have been posted to the banks of the Kistnah) when it will be necessary to withdraw the Tappal established by Bijapoor.

No. 83—General Stuart despatches carriage bullocks loaded with rice and cash and provisions to General Wellesley.

FROM—GENERAL F. STUART,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp Moosky, near Mudgal, 1st July 1803.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st of June with enclosures, which I immediately forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George.

General Wellesley has written to inform me of the great loss he has sustained in his carriage departments by the death of his cattle owing to the severe weather he has experienced and the want of forage; and I have in consequence this day despatched under an escort of the 1st Battalion of the 10th with two guns (and 30 recovered Europeans belonging to his army) for his camp, 5,000 carriage bullocks 2,500 of which are loaded with rice. I have likewise sent him by this escort three lacks of pagodas, and 100 kegs filled with arrack. This I have advised him of and sent him the route the convoy is to follow. On its march he may reinforce from his army, should he judge it necessary.

No. 84—The Resident communicates to Govt. the gratification of the Raja of Tanjore at the restoration of Bajirao by means of British help.

FROM—WILLIAM BLACKBURNE, THE RESIDENT AT TANJORE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore, 14th July 1803.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 8th instant directing me to present to His Excellency the Rajah a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Having acquainted the Rajah of the nature of the communication that would be made to him, His Excellency directed preparations to be made for testifying, in the most public manner, the satisfaction which he derived from the happy return of His Highness the Peshwa to his capital.

I waited upon the Rajah yesterday and presented to His Excellency the letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor. The Rajah perused it with much apparent pleasure and commanded his minister to read it aloud to the principal Sirdars of the Court who had been assembled for the occasion. A royal salute was then fired, and three volleys of musquetry from His Excellency's Infantry which had been previously drawn up in the great square of the palace.

The Rajah requested me to offer his grateful acknowledgments to His Lordship for the obliging communication which he had made to him and to assure His Lordship that he had received it with the liveliest satisfaction. The Rajah observed that the protection which His Highness the Peshwa had received in the time of his distress from the British Government, reflected the highest honor upon that Government, and His Excellency confidently hoped that the auspicious return of His Highness to his capital and the restoration of his legitimate authority would speedily produce the blessings of peace and tranquillity to the Mahratta Empire so long distracted by the ambition and violence of its rival chiefs.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS,
TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

Fort St. George, 20th July 1803.

Sir,

The Right Hon'ble Lord Clive having deemed it expedient to announce to His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjour by a letter from His Lordship the auspicious return of His Highness the Peshwa to the capital of his dominions, I have been directed by His Lordship in council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Tanjour, stating the satisfaction with which the communication had been received by His Excellency the Rajah, and to desire that you will make such communication on that subject to His Highness the Peshwa as you may consider to be proper.

No. 85—Arthur Wellesley communicates his plan of action to Col. Close and proposes to strike at Sindia and Bhesla at a moment of the greatest advantage to himself. This important paper is only partly printed by Owen as No. 148, p. 263 of his (Wellington's) Despatches.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE.

Camp Sanguee, 17th July 1803.

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 15th instant inclosing me copy of one which you had written to Lieutenant Colonel Collins on that day.

When I heard the reports that the northern Mahratta chiefs intended to confederate for the purpose of obstructing the treaty of Bassein between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peishwah, I was of opinion that it was necessary for the British Government to lose no time in bringing those chiefs to a decision whether there should be peace or war, and in obliging each of them to place his troops in their ordinary positions.

The grounds of this opinion were, that two of the chiefs at least were in a state of determined and inveterate hostility against each other, which it would require time to pacify. The season in which rivers filled was approaching, during which the Mahratta armies find it difficult to carry on operations; and some of the most valuable of the territories belonging to Doulut Rao Scindia would be exposed to our attacks; on the other

hand the rivers would cover the territories of the Company and of their allies in a great degree from the incursions of the Mahratta horse, and would protect our convoys.

The most proper time therefore to press Doulut Rao Sindia to decide whether he would remain at peace with the Company, and to induce him to withdraw his army to Hindostan as the only proof which he could give of his pacific intentions, would have been in the month of May; and as it appears that the peace between that chief and Jeswunt Rao Holkar is not yet concluded, and at all events that Holkar is not yet united in councils with Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, it is very probable that if Scindeah had been obliged to decide between peace and immediate hostility at that period, he would have found himself under the necessity of adopting the former alternative. Since that period six weeks of valuable time have elapsed, during which some progress must have been made in pacifying the hostility between Scindiah and Holkar and in uniting their councils. We have gained nothing; on the contrary we have consumed our resources, and the supposed enemy is nearer to the frontier which we have to defend than he was. But still to bring the question of peace or war to an immediate issue is attended with many advantages. It is certain that the councils of the chiefs are not yet united. Holkar's army is to the northward of the Taptie, and supposing him to be inclined to hostility with the Company, which I think there is reason to doubt, it is not possible that he can bring his forces to cooperate with those of Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar for a length of time; the swelling of the rivers still exposes to attack many valuable points in Scindeah's possession and protects the territories of the Company and those of their allies and the convoys going to the British armies.

It is obvious, however, that every day's delay to bring Scindeah to a decision and to force him to give the only proof of his pacific intentions, deprives us of part of these advantages; and therefore no time should be lost.

The declarations which have been drawn from Doulut Rao Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar in their letters to the Governor General are favourable, so far as they deprive those Chiefs of their favorite pretence for hostility, viz., the injury they apprehended from the treaty of Bassein. It proves also most clearly that they are aware of the disadvantages under which they will labour by the immediate commencement of hostilities.

According to these sentiments and finding by your letter of the 10th instant that you agreed in opinion with me, I wrote to Doulut Rao Scindeah a letter, a copy and translation of which have already been transmitted to you, and one to Lieut. Colonel Collins, of which also you have a copy. You will observe that in the former I have apprized Doulut Rao Scindeah of my intention to take advantage of the position of the Company's troops to attack his possessions, if he should advance one

step towards the Nizam's frontier after the receipt of my letter, or if I found that he did not withdraw his troops to their usual stations north of the river Nerbuddah.

I have not fixed the time when he should withdraw, first because I wish to keep in my own breast the period at which hostilities will be commenced; by which advantage it becomes more probable that I shall strike the first blow, if I should find hostile operations to be necessary; secondly, there is every reason to expect instructions from the Governor General applicable to the present situation of affairs in India as well as in Europe. His Excellency must have received by the 20th of June, the dispatches from England of the month of March; the accounts of my march from Poonah, of the state of affairs at the Peishwah's Durbar at that period, and of the state of the negotiation with Doulut Rao Scindeah in the end of May. Excepting that Doulut Rao Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar have made a pacific declaration, the sincerity of which must be doubted as long as their actions are not conformable thereto; that those chiefs have approached nearer to the Nizam's frontier; that more progress has been made in effecting the pacification between Doulut Rao Scindeah and Holkar, and more of the resources of the British troops have been consumed, circumstances are nearly in the state in which they were at the period of which the Governor General then received the accounts.

By avoiding to fix a day on which Scindeah must retire and leave it in my power to alter my course of action in conformity to these instructions, in case that measure should be necessary (incomplete).

No. 86—The Governor of Bombay recommends Madhavrao Tatya of Baroda to the attention of Col. Close and through him to that of the Peshwa. Who is this Madhavrao Tatya?

FROM—JON. DUNCAN, GOVERNOR, BOMBAY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, the 19th July 1803.

My Dear Sir,

Major Walker having made me acquainted with the purport of an application he has preferred to you in behalf of Madorow Tautia, I can only say that as the latter is a man of considerable influence in the concerns of the Government at Baroda it would no doubt be forwarding our views, if you could interpose with His Highness to obtain the Tautea's object, which would also insure 10,000 Rs. to the Paishwa to feed the Brahmans with at the impending festival of Naugpunchmi*; and which seems to be nearer the Sovereign of Poona's heart, than the whole mass of politics, about which we are giving ourselves so much uneasiness on his account.

* On 23rd July following.

No. 87—Genl. Wellesley suggests to Col. Close securing orders to prevent Apa Desai and Bapu Gokhale from proceeding against Amrut Rao.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

July 24th, 1803.

Sir,

Appah Dessaye paid me a visit this morning, and entered much in detail into the situation of his affairs. He represented that he had not been able to obtain possession of any one of the places which had been made over to him by the Peshwah in Jagheer, and that when his Amildars had gone to the villages with the Peshwah's sunnuds, they had been ill-treated, their troops attacked and His Highness's sunnuds torn. He said that as the Peshwah's ministers had refused to consent to incur the expence of paying a proportion of the troops which had marched with me to Poonah, he had been obliged to discharge and pay the arrears of all above the number of 1,000, for which he obtained grants of Serinjaumy lands; and that in order to pay those arrears he had disposed of all the valuable property in his possession. That under the circumstances he had no means of paying his troops. He said that he had communicated to the Peshwah's ministers the probability that he should not be able to obtain possession of the districts for which he had sunnuds, and that at all events, if he should obtain possession of them, the lands would be in an uncultivated state, the villages deserted, and that he should derive no benefit from them for some time; and he requested that he might receive 25,000 rupees per mensem to pay his troops until he should derive some benefit from his Jagheer. They had consented to this proposal, but hitherto they have paid him nothing.

I request you to ascertain from the Peshwa's ministers whether they did give Appah Dessaye to understand that he should receive 25,000 rupees per mensem, till he should be in the receipt of the revenues expected from his Jagheer. If they did I beg you to urge them to pay him the money; at all events whether they did or did not consent to this arrangement, it is very obvious that this body of the Peshwah's troops has no fund from which it can obtain its subsistence, and I request you to urge the Peshwah's ministers to allot one which shall be available.

If the Peshwah's ministers should avow that they had encouraged Appah Dessaye to expect that they would provide funds for the subsistence of his troops, till he should receive the benefits to be expected

from his Jagheer, or if in consequence of the representation which I now send you, they should consent to provide funds for the Jageer of Appah Dessaye's troops, I will endeavour to assist that chief, and trust to future arrangements with the Peshwah for repayment of the sums which I may advance him. I beg you to represent these matters to the Peshwah's ministers, and to take every opportunity to urge them to provide means for the payment of His Highness's troops.

In the course of the conference which I had with him this morning, Appah Dessaye produced an order which he had received from Seedasheo Mankaiser to proceed in concert with Bapojee Govind Gokleh to attack the troops of Amrut Row and dislodge them from some stations which they had occupied between Poonah and Nasseek; and to go as far even as the latter place to give assistance to the troops stationed there.

I beg you to remind the Peshwah's ministers that His Highness is bound by his treaty with the British Government to produce an army of 16,000 men to act with the British troops; instead of which number only 3,000 men have been sent, and no provision has been made for the payment even of that number. You will be so kind as to repeat to them that when a large body of the enemy's troops are assembled upon the frontiers, when the Rajah of Berar has in a public manner asserted his hereditary claim to His Highness's musnud, it appears to be prudent not to fritter away the small force which His Highness had produced; that as long as those armies are assembled upon the frontier, His Highness may depend upon it that his Government will not settle, his orders and sunnuds will not be attended to, and his enemies will remain in possession of the lands which they have seized. That no partial operation against Amrut Row or any other chief, even if it should be successful, can be attended by the benefits which must result from removing to a distance, from the frontiers, the hostile armies which have assembled in their neighbourhood. But that this expedition against Amrut Row's troops cannot be successful, as in fact there are twice the numbers of them that there are of the Peshwah's. That the only chance of success against the hostile armies which have joined upon the frontier is, that our troops should be united, and that they should have no other object excepting to attack the enemy in their front. That many rivers will divide their detachments under Goklah and Appah Dessaye from the British troops, and that their co-operation with the latter will become impracticable; and that upon the whole I have taken upon me to prevent Appah Dessaye from going upon this expedition. It appears by a letter from Bapojee Gonesh Goklah that he has marched upon the expedition against Amrut Row, although in a letter which he wrote to me, he said that he removed to a distance from my camp only for the sake of forage. I propose however to endeavour to stop that chief likewise; of which I beg you to apprize the Peshwah's ministers.

No. 88—The Governor of Bombay advises Col. Close to arrange for the transfer of the two islands of Henery and Kenery at the mouth of the Bombay harbour, from the possession of Angria and the Peshwa to that of the British.

FROM—JON. DUNCAN,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, 24th July 1803.

My Dear Sir,

I have been favored with your public and private letters of the 21st. We have ordered Songhar not only to be supplied with ammunition but reinforced (as soon as Parneira is taken) with a stronger garrison, conceiving it (as Walker urgently enforces) to be a place of great consequence with respect to Guzerat, as well as the Attaveesy.

I think your reasons for not applying to the Paishwa for his sunnuds for Broach are perfectly just and wonder they did not occur to Major Walker.

In reference to his Lordship's instructions to General Wellesley of the 27th I have no idea of Sindia's possessing any rights or interests to cede in the Guzerat. Suggesting this matter to him (Sindia) would at least be useless, and might perhaps tend to his forming pretensions, not now thought of.

I have yesterday replied in respect to the 15,000 rupees.

I had a message the day before yesterday from the Carcoon that resides here on the part of the Paishwa. It was delivered with some air of mystery and purported that His Highness meant very soon to write to me to express his regard and that Ragonaut Row also sent his best compliments.

In the negotiations with which General Wellesley is charged I wish it were possible for him, or for you, at some convenient period, to stipulate for our having possession of the country lying just opposite to our harbour, that is now possessed by Baboo Row Angria, including the islands of Henery (the Paishwa's) and of Kenery, appertaining to the said Angria, who derives a principal branch of his revenue from the piratical levies, seizures and tolls, he exacts from the mercantile small craft that frequent in such numbers our harbour in the fair season. This man is a relation of Sindia's, who is his immediate protector, and it might be well to consider how far our breaking with the principal would justify, or ought to induce, a like consequence with the relations and proteges. If the Paishwa would give his consent, we might easily seize on this territory and at all events, I have given this chieftain (Angria) notices that in virtue of our general powers for refusing his piracies, we shall make prize of his armed vessels wherever we find them, until he make satisfaction for 2 acts of sea robbery which they committed on our subjects.

during the last fair season and respecting which I have hitherto unavailingly been corresponding with him for redress. It is a shame that a professed pirate should thus nestle in the very mouth of our harbour, and live upon the robberies he commits on it. Yet such is the case, and has been so for half a century past. This country of Ali Baugh etc., yields I understand, about 3 lacs of Rs. per annum. Kennery is only a barren island where he lies in wait for plunder, as the tiger in his den.

No. 89—The Governor of Madras offers congratulations to the Peshwa upon the latter's return to his capital.

FROM—THE GOVERNOR, FORT ST. GEORGE,
TO—BAJEE ROW PEISHWA.

Fort St. George, 27th July 1803.

I have been honored by the receipt of Your Highness's friendly letter, announcing to me the auspicious event of Your Highness's return to the capital of your dominions.

In my letter of the 11th I had the honour of conveying to Your Highness the expression of the satisfaction which I have derived from the prospect of the advantages which will mutually result to Your Highness's government and to the interests of the British nation in India, from the permanent duration of friendship between the two states; and Your Highness will have heard of the signal testimonies of rejoicing with which the happy event of your Highness's restoration to the Musnud of your ancestors was commemorated throughout the British territories.

I have derived great satisfaction from my communications with Your Highness's Vakeel Nagoojee Row, whom I have received with the public marks of attention and respect due to his character and to the high station which he fills as Your Highness's representative at this Presidency.

May your happiness and your friendship be prolonged.

No. 90—General Wellesley decides to declare war upon Sindia and the Raja of Berar and calls upon the Resident to advise the Peshwa to consider those two chiefs as his enemies. The student's attention is directed to Arthur Wellesley's despatches and memorandum of the same date edited by Owen, No. 156, p. 278.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp at Walhee, August 6th, 1803.

Sir,

The perusal of the papers received from Colonel Collins which I inclosed by this day, will have shown you that it is impossible to delay any longer the commencement of hostilities against Dowlut Row Sindiah and the Rajah of Berar, without sacrificing the public interests; and

that I have given orders that hostilities may be commenced against those chiefs and I propose to attack Ahmednagar as soon as circumstances will permit. It is proper that the Peshwah should be apprized of this state of affairs, that you should communicate to His Highness what has passed lately in Sindiah's camp, the moderate proposition made by me the adoption of which would have produced peace, and the answers given by Dowlut Rao Sindiah and the Rajah of Berar, notwithstanding that they declared themselves satisfied with the assurances which I gave them, and that the former considered my requisition that he should withdraw reasonable.

Under the stipulations of the treaty of Basein it is necessary that His Highness the Peshwah should now consider Dowlat Rao Sindiah and the Rajah of Berar as his enemies, and that he should cease to hold any communication with those chiefs. His Highness will also deem how necessary it is that he should complete the quota of troops, which he is bound by that treaty to furnish, and that he should adopt every measure that is practicable, to forward the success of the operations against the common enemy.

No. 91—The fall of Ahmednagar is announced.

FROM—J. DUNCAN,
TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, the 18th August 1803.

My dear Sir,

I have been favored with your letter of the 14th and a royal salute today at noon will announce to our inhabitants the rapid and eminent success of our arms in the reduction of Ahmednaghur, so much to the credit of the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley and the brave body of men acting under his command.

No. 92—Jonathan Duncan suggests the capture of Broach.

FROM—J. DUNCAN,
TO—COL. CLOSE.

Bombay, the 20th August 1803.

My dear Sir,

Although I have signified to Major Walker that every body disapproves of the Paishwa's interference on any terms in respect to Broach, yet he has intermediately intimated that such an order as he wrote to you about before, might (he understood) be constitutionally issued by His Highness and would probably be very operative on the feelings of the parties in command at that place. General Wellesley's order to Col. Waddington is however sufficiently decisive on this head and there the matter may rest.

I hope everything will proceed at Broach but it would be the 18th or 19th before the order of the Hon'ble General Wellesley could reach Brodera, at least the duplicate of it that went from this place. There is therefore reason to believe that the Fury Gun-Boat with the battering train etc., from the Presidency would be in Broach River by the time our troops were there by land, and on the whole the success must be certain, and it may be rapid. (Incomplete.)

No. 93—Arthur Wellesley suggests to the Peshwa retaliatory measures against Sindia.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp at Rakasbhuwan, September 3rd, 1803.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Duncan in which I have requested that certain persons belonging to Doulat Rao Sindiah and residing in Guzerat, the Attaveesy and at Baroach, may be seized and detained in retaliation of injuries of a similar nature done to persons residing in the territories of the Soubah of the Deccan.

As there may be some persons of riches and respectability belonging to D. R. Sindiah and the Rajah of Berar residing at Poona, I request you to urge the Peshwah to have their persons secured and delivered over to the Officer Commanding the British troops.

This mode of warfare is most unjustifiable. In passing through the country as a freebooter, D. R. Sindiah may seize the property he can find and take away; but he has no right to seize the persons of the inhabitants in order thereby to secure the property, which he cannot otherwise touch. There is no mode of guarding against this evil, or of relieving the Soubah's government from its consequences excepting by retaliating upon persons connected with his Government.

On this ground I request that if there should be any such persons at Poonah, you will urge the Peshwah that they may be delivered up.

No. 94—Arthur Wellesley advises the adoption of retaliatory measures against Sindia.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
TO—JON. DUNCAN, ESQUIRE,

Camp at Rakasbaum, 3rd September 1803.

Sir,

The enemy having found it impossible to seize any of the districts belonging to the Soubah of the Deccan or to plunder them to any extent,

have seized the persons of some of the principal inhabitants of the towns near which they have passed, and have detained them as securities for the payment of certain sums which they have required from the districts.

In order to put a stop to this practice it is necessary to retaliate upon them; accordingly I request you will be so kind as to give directions that the mother and relations of Yadow Rou Bhasker may be seized, and that they may be informed that they will be detained as securities for the persons of the hostages seized in this unjustifiable manner by D. R. Sindia.

In case there should be at Barouch or in Guzerat or the Attavessy or in any of the countries which may come into the hands of the Hon'ble Company's troops any other persons of consequence or responsibility related to or connected with Sindiah's Ministers, or belonging to that chief, I request that they also may be seized and detained for the same reasons.

No. 95—The transfer of the province of Savnur from the Peshwa to the Company is communicated by the Governor of Madras.

FROM—WILLIAM BENTINCK,

TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONA.

Fort St. George, 6th October 1803.

Sir,

I have received your letter dated the 24th September and in conformity to the arrangement which you have described, I have now the honour to return the sunnud from His Highness the Peshwa for transferring to the Company the intended cessions in the province of Savanore, which came enclosed in your letter dated the 10th April.

No. 96—The Shankaracharya was afforded all facilities and honors in his passage through the Karnatak. This and the following papers contain order issued by the Madras Govt. in that connection.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,

TO—THE COLLECTOR OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT.

Fort St. George, 4th November 1803.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Resident at Poonah, and to convey to you the desire of His Lordship in Council that the person therein

mentioned may, on his arrival and progress through the district under your charge, be treated with every practicable degree of respect and distinction.

His Lordship in Council desires that the baggage of Shunker Acharee or of his attendants may be permitted to pass without inspection or the payment of duties; and that the servants under your orders may be instructed to procure whatever provisions or supplies he may require for payment.

It will be proper that Zeeafuts should be presented to Shunker Acharee at the principal stations at which he may arrive, particularly at Vellore, Conjeveram and Trepetty, and I am directed to desire that the cost which may be incurred on that account in the district under your charge may be defrayed at the public expense.

I am directed by His Lordship in Council to desire that the followers who may compose the suite of the Acharee may be allowed to pass with their arms, without impediment.

His Lordship in Council directs me to acquaint you that similar instructions have been issued to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Chingleput, to the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot, and to the Officer Commanding at Vellore.

The same to the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

The same to the Collector of the Zillah of Chingleput.

The same to the Judge of the Zillah of Chingleput.

No. 96A—

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,

TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONAH.

Fort St. George, 4th November 1803.

Sir,

The Right Honorable the Governor having recorded your letter to Lord Clive dated the 27th of August last, relative to the intended progress of Shunker Acharee through the territories of the Carnatic, I am directed

to acquaint you, that circular orders have in consequence been issued for receiving him with suitable marks of respect and distinction.

I have the honour to enclose by desire of His Lordship in Council a copy of these orders for your information.

No. 96B—

FROM—THE GOVERNOR, MADRAS,

TO—HIS HIGHNESS THE PESHWAH.

Fort St. George, 25th November 1803.

I have had the honour to receive Your Highness's letter acquainting me of the intention of Shunker-Acharee to visit the territories of the Hon'ble Company in his intended journey to Your Highness's presence.

I have accordingly the honour to acquaint Your Highness that directions have been furnished to the public officers of this Government for receiving Shunker Achari on his arrival, and progress through the Company's territories with suitable marks of distinction and respect, and for affording to himself and his attendants every practicable degree of protection and facility in their journey.

(Signed) Wm. BENTINCK,

Political Department.

No. 96C—

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.

TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE, RESIDENT AT POONAH.

Fort St. George, 30th November 1803.

Sir,

The Right Honourable the Governor having received a letter from His Highness the Peishwa through the channel of his Vakeel at this Presidency relative to the intention of His Highness's Gooroo to visit the territories of the Carnatic in his journey to Poonah, I am directed to enclose for your information the copy of a letter which has been in consequence addressed by His Lordship to the Peishwa.

The original letter has been committed to the charge of His Highness's Vakeel.

CLOSE'S EMBASSY

SECTION 2

The Peshwa and his Southern Jagirdars

1804-1806

No. 97—In the absence of Col. Close who had been confined to bed, his assistant reports to General Wellesley of his having communicated the latter's demands to the Peshwa.

FROM—E. FRISSELL, OF THE POONA RESIDENCY,

TO—THE HONOURABLE MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Poona, 21st January 1804.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your private letter of the 15th instant to the address of Colonel Close which I have opened and perused. I have given Byajee Naik a memorandum of the leading subjects of it, and have desired him to acquaint me as soon as possible with the Paishwa's sentiments in reply.

I have in particular most strenuously urged the expediency of the Peshwa's immediate compliance with your wishes on the three most material points stated in your letter, viz. an organization of the revenue department of this government, the release of the private servants of Amrut Rao and of their families now in confinement ; and the Paishwa's consent to allow Dhondoo Punt and the family of the late Nana Phurnaveese to retire to Bombay, a measure which would give His Highness immediate possession of the fort of Lhoghur.

I have also desired Byajee Naique to express to the Paishwa my surprise at the extraordinary behaviour of the person who calls himself a brother of Sadasheo Munkeysur. Byajee Naik conceives that he is possibly a man named Naroo Punt, who was sent to camp about the time of Major Malcolm's departure to join you ostensibly, I believe, to muster Goklah's troops.

I shall not lose sight of what you have said respecting Serjee Rao Ghautkeh, and I hope to be able to have the honour of writing to you on this subject in a day or two.

I have received from the Durbar an answer to the proposition conveyed in your letter to Colonel Close of the 10th instant respecting the Pagah officers who joined Baba Phurkia after the Paishwa's embarkation from the Cokun. His Highness has observed that these Sirdars cannot possibly be considered in any other light than as rebels against his government, that they were his immediate servants, and that he conceives it would be disgraceful to him to restore them to favour in a manner which might make them suppose, he had done so in consequence of their reference to the mediation of the British authority. He has, however, informed me through Byajee Naik that, if the Sirdars in question sincerely repent their past conduct and make a direct solicitation for his forgiveness, he will meet your wishes on the occasion and grant them a pardon. You are too well acquainted with the false sense of honour which the Peshwa has already frequently evinced to be much surprised at the foolish distinction which he has thus drawn and as it is of importance that the Pagah Sirdars should be restored to the Paishwa's service, you may perhaps judge it proper to acquiesce in His Highness's inclinations, and to give the Sirdars the necessary directions in consequence.

You will have perceived by Colonel Close's despatch to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of the 6th instant, that he had informed the Durbar, that he was ready to entertain the 2,000 horse to serve with the Paishwa agreeably to the stipulations of the supplemental articles to the treaty of Bassein. In consequence of this intimation Nursing Cundeh Row was desired to raise the 2000 horse and a large proportion of them was actually entertained some days before we received accounts of the conclusion of the peace with Sindiah. Several messages were sent to the Residency by the Durbar requesting an advance of cash to Nursing Cundeh Row, but the severity of Colonel Close's indisposition prevented me from speaking to him on the subject. Nursing Cundeh Row declares that he was in consequence ordered to advance some of his own money to the horsemen, and the Durbar presses me very urgently to make good the sum to that chief, or rather indeed to give him one month's pay for the whole part of 2,000, which will amount to sixty thousand rupees. I request to be honoured with your instructions on this subject.

No. 98—General Wellesley communicates his talks with Hari Parasharam Patwardhan and asks Colonel Close to encourage all Southern Chiefs to accept British guarantee for the security of their persons and possessions against wanton treatment by the Peshwa. The document is most important in the history of the Southern Chiefs. It is partially printed by Owen at p. 399 of his selections of Wellingtons dispatches.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

TO—COLONEL CLOSE.

Campat Meritch, 1st July 1804.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Hurry Pursheram, commonly called Baba Saheb Putwardhan, one of the family of Purseram Bhow, paid me a visit yesterday in my camp at Rajahpoor, which I returned this morning on my road through Tasgaum.

He took the opportunity of this visit to talk to me in private. He said that he was entirely at the mercy of the British Government, and it must rest with them either to destroy him or to allow him to retain his possessions. I desired him to explain himself and he said that he heard that the Peshwah was offended at his conduct, and that he was at the mercy of the British Government; that all he was desirous of was to serve the Peshwa's Government as in former times, and that all he hoped for was the favour of His Highness and the British Government in proportion to his zeal and fidelity.

In answer I told Baba Saheb that it was perfectly true that the Peshwah was offended with him; and that His Highness certainly had reason to complain of his conduct. However it was possible that His Highness might be induced to forgive and forget what had passed; but that it must be in the confidence that he should have no cause to complain in future; and that that confidence must be founded on acts, not professions of service. I therefore urged him earnestly, if he had any regard for his own honour and situation, to endeavour to reconcile himself to the Peshwah, and to serve him hereafter with zeal and fidelity.

I pointed out to him the state of the Peshwah's Government at the present moment. I observed that it was stronger in His Highness's own opinion and in reality than that of any Peshwah had ever been; and I hinted to him that it was not to be supposed that the British Government which had done so much for the Peshwah would cease its endeavours in his support, till his power and authority should be completely established and acknowledged in all parts of his territories. I observed that the Peshwah was not in fact so bent upon revenge as people supposed: that I had found him to be an indulgent master when he had reason to believe that his servants were in earnest in their professions of repentance and future good conduct; and that he might depend upon it that there was nothing that the British Government wished so much as to see His Highness

surrounded by his Sirdars, and his Government supported by its natural strength, and the chief men of the empire in the enjoyment of their rights and possessions.

In answer Baba Saheb said that he wished and intended to serve the Peshwah according to ancient custom ; and I told him that I should consider what he had then said, and so frequently repeated, as binding upon him in any future discussion which might take place upon this subject.

I observed that I had no instructions to discuss the subject at this time and did not know what the ancient custom was ; but that it appeared that the intention expressed by Baba Saheb was fair and would be satisfactory.

Baba Saheb then asked me what should be done about Baba Phurkiah whom he had kept in confinement at Tasgaum ; I told him that the Peshwah had intended that Baba Phurkiah should go to a place in the Concan belonging to the Phurkiah family, where he was to live in security as long as he should not molest the Peshwah's Government ; that I did not recollect the name of the place, and did not know the particulars of the arrangement ; but that he ought to refer himself to Poonah upon the subject. In the meantime I told Babah Saheb that it was incumbent upon him to keep the person of Baba Phurkiah in security.

Babah Saheb then alluded to his affairs with the Kolapur Rajah. I told him that he ought to consider those affairs as the concern of the Government and not his ; and when he would really be the servant of the Government it was probable that the Government would see the necessity of settling them.

He then said that he had a brother whom it was the wish of the family to send to Benares to reside there and I referred him to you for passports, letters, etc., etc.

He asked me with whom he should communicate at Poonah in my absence on the different points on which he had spoken to me and I referred him to yourself, and have given him a letter to you.

The conversation then became more general, and in the course of it, it was very obvious that Baba Saheb is extremely apprehensive of the consequences of his omission to serve the Peshwah. He said that I should see Appah Saheb and Mado Row Rastiah on my road to Seringapatam ; and that the latter was particularly desirous of the forgiveness of the Peshwah ; and he pressed to know what could be done in his case.

I answered that the British Government could have but one wish upon this subject, and that was to see the Peshwah surrounded by all his Sirdars ; but I recommended to Babah Saheb to be satisfied with the trouble he would have in his own case, and to leave Madow Row Rastia's affairs to his own exertions.

The circumstances which I have above detailed which passed at the meeting with Babah Saheb appear to hold out a favourable opportunity of settling the Peshwa's affairs with the Putwardhan family and eventually with all the southern chiefs ; and I proceed to give you my opinion regarding the mode in which that settlement ought to be effected. In respect to Baba Saheb it is my opinion that if he should open himself to you upon the subject, you ought to urge the Durbar to accept his offers of service ; and if he should require that the British Government shall guarantee the security of his person while he will be at Poonah on the service of the Peshwah, and his possessions while he will serve His Highness with fidelity, it is entirely consistent with the instructions of His Excellency the Governor General to give that guarantee.

As the arrangement which there is a prospect of making with Babah Saheb, will be made in concert and communication with the Peshwah, and as His Highness is well aware that the British Government will not permit him to break engagements into which he may enter with his subjects or servants through their mediation, it is probable that he will have no objection to this guarantee ; and it is desirable that it should be given with his knowledge and consent.

If the arrangement should be made with Babah Saheb, as I hope it will, it is probable that offers to the same purport will be made by the other southern chiefs, and I anxiously recommend that you should encourage them all, and urge the Durbar to accept them ; and that you should give the Sirdars the Company's guarantee for the security of their persons and their possessions, on the ground of their faithful services to the Peshwah's State.

In case the conversation which I have above detailed should lead to an arrangement with Baba Saheb or the other southern chiefs, it will be necessary to ascertain exactly the amount of the Seranjaumey, Enaum or Jaghire possessions to which each chief has a right from former grants ; and to insist that each shall absolutely resign all other lands of which he may have possession, which belong to the Peshwah for which he may have no sunnads.

No. 99—General Wellesley extends to Jiubai, wife of Nana Fadnis, British protection and an assurance of monetary allowance.

Translation of a letter from the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley to Joov Baye Saheb dated 3rd July 1804.

After compliments. I received your letter by the hand of your brother.

You are mistaken respecting the Peshwah's Cowle ; you are at liberty to bring with you your Carkoons to Poonah, and they are to reside with you if you choose it, and their persons will be safe.

In respect to your villages, you will have them only to make up the amount of 12,000 rupees. However, if you don't choose to reside at Poonah, you are at liberty to reside at Culwah, or where you please in the Peshwah's territories ; and you and your people are under the Company's protection.

I enclose a letter for Col. Close to desire him to take care that you receive your pension, and to attend to your interests and wishes.

I feel a lively interest in all that concerns you, and I trust that you will let me hear from you as occasion will offer.

No. 100—Arthur Wellesley assures Amritrao of the Company's good faith.

Translation of a letter to Amrut Row from the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley dated 3rd July 1804.

After compliments. I was so pressed for time before I left Poonah that I could not write to take my leave of you as I wished, and I now take the earliest opportunity of writing.

Among the different arrangements which I have made since I went to Poona, there is none that has given me greater satisfaction than that which I made with you. Depend upon it the Company will adhere to it faithfully ; and you have only to perform steadily and with good faith the engagement into which you have entered in order to ensure the permanence of the advantages which you enjoy.

I mention this to you because by a late memorandum which you sent I observe that you were uneasy in consequence of some reports which had reached you ; but be assured that you have no occasion for uneasiness on the subject of the Company's faith.

You are going to Benares, and Col. Close will furnish you with passports and papers of all kinds that you may require.

The Officer in Command at Ahmed-Nuggur will receive and will give you a receipt for everything that you may wish to leave behind, and whatever you may give him will be restored to you when you will return.

I hope that you will favour me occasionally with your letters ; be assured that I am your sincere well-wisher and that I shall always be happy to forward your views.

No. 100A—The following letter from the Secretary to the Governor General to the Resident, will explain the nature of the engagements which were executed with Amritrao Peshwa.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL,

TO—CAPTAIN THOMAS SYDENHAM, ACTING RESIDENT AT POONA.

Fort William, 6th July 1804.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council deems it highly necessary that measures should be adopted for the purpose of securing to the British Government the reimbursement of the money, which has been advanced for the support of Amrut Rao under the engagement concluded with that Chieftain by the Honourable Sir A. Wellesley on the 14th of August 1803, and of concerting an arrangement with His Highness the Peishwah for the provision of some established funds from the resources of His Highness, for the future payment of the amount of subsistences guaranteed to Amrut Row and to his followers according to the terms of that engagement.

The Governor General in Council concludes that the Peishwa is prepared to admit this charge upon the resources of his Government. His Highness cannot reasonably expect that the British Government should support the burthen of a provision for his brother, especially when it is considered that the engagement by which that provision was assigned to Amrut Row under the guarantee of the Company, relieved His Highness the Peishwa from the danger and embarrassment of Amrut Row's opposition to his authority occasioned by His Highness's disregard of the just claims and pretension of that chieftain, and that the greater part if not the whole of the territories originally composing Amrut Row's Jageer, has either been appropriated by His Highness or has been transferred to the Company in execution of His Highness's engagements under the Treaty of Bassein.

It does not clearly appear from the records of Government whether Amrut Row still retains possession of any part of his original Jageer. I am directed to request that you will ascertain this point and if Amrut Row still retains any part of his Jageer, that you will report to me for the information of the Governor General in Council the names and situation of the districts in his possession and the amount of the revenue which Amrut Row derives from them. This information is necessary under any circumstances for the adjustment of the payments to be made to

Amrut Row on account of his stipend, which by the engagement concluded with him by Sir A. Wellesley is fixed at seven Lacks of rupees per annum inclusive of the produce of his Jageer lands, besides one Lack of rupees the amount of pensions payable to his adherents according to the arrangement concluded by Sir A. Wellesley in the month of January 1804.

The Governor General in Council concludes that a grant of land to Amrut Row, yielding a net revenue equal to the stipulated amount of the stipend, will be more convenient to the Peishwah than the payment of that amount in money, but the Governor General in Council will not object to an arrangement for payment of the whole or a part of that amount in money under proper security if His Highness should prefer it.

It may perhaps be found advisable that a proportion of territory in a convenient situation be assigned to the British Government as a security for the reimbursement of the whole or a part of the amount of stipend payable to Amrut Row or his adherents. To this arrangement the Governor General in Council will be disposed to accede and in that event the British Government will charge itself with the regular payment to Amrut Row of a sum of money equal to the estimated value at which that territory may be transferred.

To, the Peishwah it may perhaps be indifferent, whether any territory to be assigned for the support of Amrut Row be granted in Jageer to him or transferred as security to the British Government and it may be proper upon the point to consult the wishes of Amrut Row.

The Governor General has uniformly supposed that the engagement concluded with Amrut Row by the Honourable Sir A. Wellesley was final, as far as it respected the extent of the provision to be assigned to Amrut Row, and the situation of that chieftain relatively to the Peishwah. By the enclosed translation of a letter to His Excellency the Governor General from Amrut Row, however, it appears that Amrut Row endeavours to represent his engagement with Sir Arthur Wellesley to have been merely temporary, and that he entertains expectations inconsistent with the nature of that engagement. It may be inferred, therefore, that Amrut Row will not immediately be satisfied with the grant of a Jaggeer, of which the value shall be limited to the amount of the stipend assigned to him by that engagement. His Excellency, however, in his reply to that letter (of which a copy is also enclosed for your information) has distinctly intimated to Amrut Row, that he must not expect under any arrangement to obtain a provision exceeding in amount the stipulated annual sum of 8 lacks of rupees, including the amount of pensions to his adherents. The British Government has a right to consider that engagement to be final

as far as respects the extent of the provision for Amrut Row and his adherents, and that engagement will accordingly be rendered the basis of any final arrangement to be concluded with that chieftain.

You will also observe from Amrut Row's letter, that he engages to reside at any place which may be appointed by the British Government provided his just claims be satisfied. It may be inferred, therefore, that under any arrangement which may not be satisfactory to Amrut Row, he will consider himself to be absolved from that obligation. The Governor General in Council, however, has always supposed it to have been understood by Amrut Row at the conclusion of the engagement, although not expressly stipulated, that he should reside within the British territories, and His Excellency in Council will deem it necessary to require Amrut Row's consent to the united wishes of the British Government and the Peishwah in that respect. The Peishwah indeed has a right to expect, that under an arrangement which provides for the support of Amrut Row from the resources of His Highness's dominions guaranteed by the British Government, Amrut Row should be compelled to establish his residence in a situation and under circumstances which will preclude all apprehension of danger to the interests of His Highness from the intrigues and designs of Amrut Row. It is desirable that the British Government should not be compelled to insist upon Amrut Row's permanent residence within the limits of the Company's dominions. At the same time the Governor General in Council deems it extremely advisable that Amrut Row should consent to that arrangement, and it is the intention of His Excellency in Council to employ every effort to obtain his consent to it, if he should manifest a contrary disposition ; and if His Excellency in Council should have reason to consider Amrut Row's permanent residence within the British territories to be necessary for any purposes of security either to the Peishwah or the British Government, his consent will be rendered an indispensable condition of the whole arrangement. If, therefore, the Peishwah should be particularly solicitous on that point, you are authorized to assure His Highness that Amrut Row will be required to establish his permanent residence within the British dominions.

Upon the basis of these suggestions you are authorized and directed to open a negotiation with His Highness the Peishwah at the earliest practicable period of time. A previous knowledge of the sentiments and disposition of His Highness on the subject of a provision for the subsistence of Amrut Row from the resources of His Highness's dominions, is indispensably necessary to enable the Governor General in Council to conclude a final arrangement on that subject with Amrut Row.

The Governor General in Council desires to be furnished with a correct statement of the sums actually paid to Amrut Row from the treasury of the Resident at Poona on account of Amrut Row's stipend inclusive of the pensions granted to his adherents.

The Governor General in Council is aware of the difficulty of inducing the Peishwa to adopt any arrangement for the reimbursement of the sums due by His Highness to the British Government on account of the stipend assigned to Amrut Row and to his followers. His Excellency in Council however confidently relies on your zeal and address for the accomplishment of that object. His Excellency in Council is disposed to accede to any arrangement for that purpose which may be least burthensome upon the resources of the Peishwah. You are accordingly authorized to consent to the gradual liquidation of the amount and even to negotiate for its liquidation on the basis of an assignment of territory to the Company.

I am directed to request that you will communicate such information as you may possess upon any of the points stated in the dispatch and that you state your sentiments upon the whole subject of it with the least practicable delay.*

No. 101—Arthur Wellesley under instructions from the Governor General recommends to the Resident at Poona a settlement of the disputes between the Southern Feudatories and the Peshwa and requests him to communicate the subject to the Peshwa.

FROM—GENERAL ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp at Nagur Kanowelly, July 3rd, 1804.

Since I addressed you on the 1st instant on the subject of the conversation which I had with Baba Saheb Patwardhan, I have received the orders of the Governor General of the 3rd June on the subject of the settlement to be made with the Southern Jaghiredars. I conclude that you will have applied to His Highness the Peshwah for his consent to the interposition of the British Government in his affairs with the Southern Chiefs. I think it probable that I shall see Appah Saheb and Mado Row Rastiah on my journey through the province of Savanore, in which case I propose to commence the negotiation with them; if I should not see them I propose to write Appah Saheb a letter which will lay the ground for the negotiation.

*Found incomplete among the Poona records, but completed with the kind help of the Imperial Record Office, New Delhi.

In the mean time if Baba Saheb should apply to you, you will do well to settle his affairs in the manner pointed out in the Governor General's orders to me of the 3rd June.

Baba Saheb Patwardhan the possessor of Meritch, and Chintameny Row and many others of Pursheram Bhow's family, paid me a visit at Meritch; but nothing passed excepting general professions and a reliance on the favour of the Company, although they conversed with me in private.

As it is probable that the Peshwah will hear that I have had interviews with chiefs of the Patwardhan family, I recommend that you should apprise his ministers of the fact, and relate what passed at such meetings.

No. 102—This letter mentions that the Killedar of Lohgad and the wife of the late Nana Fadnis were taken under British protection.

FROM—LT. HUMPHREYS,

TO—COL. B. CLOSE.

Panwell, 9th July 1804.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant and in reply thereto beg leave to transcribe the paragraph of Captain Barclay's letter to Captain Young, which refers to the honorary guards over the Killedar of Lohghur and the Lady of the late Nanah Furnavees.

There are two Naiques guard of the 1st Battahon 10th Regiment at Panwell with the late Killedar of Lohgheer and the widow of Nanah Furnavees. This Corps is going to march to a distance immediately. Be so good as to order the Guards up and give the two great folks a Sepoy each in their room.

At the time the guards of the 10th were withdrawn, it was particularly explained to the Killedar's people by whose orders and on what account they were recalled. The two Sepoys allotted in their place were particularly instructed to pay every attention and regard to the people with whom they were placed, whose feelings were still further gratified by Captain Young sending a Bramin to inform them that, when any occasion either of ceremony or necessity should call for a stronger guard it should be immediately furnished and that all due respect might be shown them.

The strength of the detachment here, including the sick, is 28 Sepoys who are disposed of as follows :—

H.	N.	I.	
1	1	6	Bunder Grain Storeroom.
1	1	6	Upper Grain Storeroom.
1	0	7	Storeroom in which is deposited forty thousand rupees copper currency, Military and Medical Stores.
1	3		Stationed at Chouke to protect the place from thieves and the ferry boats lying there.
		2	with the Lady of Nanah.
		2	Sick.
		1	Orderly to the Detachment.

3 3 27 Acting Naique.

Requesting pardon for intruding so long on your time, I beg leave to state the manner in which the Sepoys of Nanah's guard are employed. They are sent early in the morning into the bazaar to buy firewood, after which they are sent out into the villages to bring forage, milk, and household stuff of every kind that may be required, for which from the daily complaints of the inhabitants to me I imagine nothing is paid, and from Company's sepoy's being employed on this duty they conclude they are robbed with the sanction of the Honourable Company's Government.

Agreeable to your orders I have added a Naique and 1 Sepoy to the lady's guard by withdrawing them from the Grain Stores, and until I receive your further instructions, have confined the duty of the guard to protecting the house and persons of the people whom they are intended to do honor to.

No. 103—This is an important document illustrating the confused affairs of the Southern Maratha Chiefs and the hopeless condition in which they were thrown by the mismanagement of the Peshwa Bajirao. General Wellesley has in this paper suggested solutions for a peaceful settlement which took long to be ultimately realized, and which formed the principal topic of discussion between the Resident and the Peshwa throughout the long period commencing with the treaty of Bassein and ending with Bajirao's fall.

FROM—GENERAL ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Camp at Akola, July 11th, 1804.

Sir,

I have continued my march to the southward, and have seen all the principal persons in this part of the Mahratta empire, by all of whom I

have been received in such a manner as to convince me that the settlement of the Paishwa's affairs with the Chiefs in the Southern districts will not be difficult.

Appah Dessaye waited upon me between the rivers Gutpurba and Malpurba. His army was at Gocauk, as he said, for the purpose of crossing that river on its way to Poonah; but he said that Succoo Punt, his Vaqueel at Poonah, had informed him that it was your opinion that there was no necessity for his being in a hurry to advance and that you would let him know at what period his services would be required. I told him that Succoo Punt must have misundersstood you, and that he would do well not to discontinue to pass his troops over the river.

Appah Dessaye assured me of his entire obedience to the Paishwah and he made no complaint. But I understood from him that he had been reconciled to Serja Row Gautky. He brought the son of Serjā Row, by name Hindoo Row Gautky to visit me: and since I saw him I have received a letter from him in which he has desired me to give him a passport for Serja Row Gautky to go to Burhaunpoor. I told Appah Dessaye that I should not give the passport unless I should learn that Doulat Rao Scindeah was desirous of seeing Serja Row Gautky; and that the Paishwah would permit him to pass through his territories; and that the Rajah of Kolapoor had such a reliance upon his future good behaviour as to allow him to depart from his territories.

The Dessaye of Kittoor met me on the 6th in the morning at Sangolie on the Malpurba. He complained sadly of the difficulties of his situation. He said that both Goklah and the Sir Soobah claimed his tribute, and both plundered his country to obtain it, and he promised to pay it whichever of the parties I should name. He also complained that Appah Dessaye's troops plundered his country. I have prevailed upon Goklah and the Sir soobah to arrange this affair in a manner which I will detail in this letter; and have written to the Dessaye of Kittoor a letter of which I enclose a copy.

Goklah called upon me on the evening of the 11th. He complained of the distress of his troops, and endeavoured to justify on that ground his march to the southward, contrary to the orders of the Paishwah. Of course I resisted this justification, and pointed out the just grounds which the Paishwah had for being displeased with him. He then adverted to the arrangement which had been made for him, as communicated by Lingum Punt, and expressed his satisfaction at it; and declared his intention to march to Poonah immediately. I told him that he must recollect the condition of the agreement was that he should relinquish the Savanore country, his claims and exactions upon the Dessaye of Kittoor, and every thing which he held in those countries for which he had not a positive grant from the Paishwah, and His Highness's positive permission to retain. He said that he should certainly do so; but he observed that he should be

of no use at Poonah unless he should be able to bring with him his army ; and he said that the army would certainly disband if he was to give up the country till the orders were discharged, which he had drawn upon the Aumildars and had given to the horsemen and soucars for the pay of the troops for the last four months. He said that during that time His Highness the Paishwah had made no provision whatever for their payment, excepting to give them an order upon the Rajah of Solapoor (Surapur) ? who would refuse to pay unless compelled by a force much larger than that of which he had the command.

After a long discussion upon the subject of these orders, I was convinced that Goklah could not keep his army together unless some arrangements were made for discharging them ; and that whatever he might promise he certainly could not relinquish the Savanore country until they should be discharged. In this manner you would be obliged either to stop the payment of his troops during the campaign, or to submit to his retaining the Savanore country contrary to his agreement. In either case the settlement of the country, under one authority would be delayed ; and the SirSoobah on the one hand and Goklah on the other would each draw from it whatever they could get, to the loss of the Paishwah and the certain destruction of the resources of the country for a long period of time. I therefore deemed it best for the Paishwa's interest to propose to Goklah, that I should endeavour to prevail upon the Sir Soobah to take upon himself to discharge the orders within a reasonable space of time, on the positive condition that he should withdraw his troops, Aumildars etc. etc. from the whole country in 15 days from the date at which the agreement should be made. Goklah agreed to this proposal ; and an agreement had been settled between the SirSoobah and him, of which I enclose a copy. In the same agreement it is settled that Goklah is to have the tribute of Kittoor for the last year according to the old arrangement, and that the SirSoobah who wants possession of the Kittoor country, and expects that the Company will give him the possession, shall have the tribute in this year, and afterwards according to the orders of the Paishwah.

You will readily believe that I did not recommend this arrangement without the fullest conviction of its necessity, and I beg that you will explain all the circumstances of the case to the Paishwa's ministers.

I fear that the arrangement will not be satisfactory to His Highness, as I find that he and his servants expected that the Company's armies should be employed in the settlement of His Highness's Government : upon which point you will observe the instructions of the Governor General in his letter of the 3rd June,* but it is to be observed of the arrangement that from this time His Highness may expect the resources of Savanore

* This is an important document which forms the basis of the British policy in safe-guarding the interests of the Southern Jagirdars against the vengeance of the Paishwa. It is printed by Martin in Wellesley's despatches (Vol. IV, p. 78).

if he will proceed upon any principle of steadiness with the Sir Soobah. If this arrangement had not been made with Goklah, the Paishwah never would have rooted out his officers and troops.

Bapojee Scindeah, the Killadar of Daiwar, met me outside of his fort on the morning of the 7th and invited me to an entertainment within it. In the course of the conversation which passed, he expressed his attachment to the Company and the Paishwah. He wishes that his son may be sent back to him; upon which subject I have given him a letter addressed to you, of which I now enclose a duplicate.

I arrived at Hoobly on that day, and there met the SirSoobah's Karkoon, Ramchunde: Tautea, with the Paishwah's Pagah. His business there was to get possession of old Hoobly; a ruined village before which he had been about six weeks.

Old Hoobly is a possession of the Phirkiah family, and before I had been in the neighbourhood half an hour, the persons within the fort sent out a letter from the Paishwah addressed to the SirSoobah, desiring him to give old Hoobly and its dependencies to Bapoo Phirkiah, His Highness's brother-in-law. His people were within the fort at the time and were resisting the attack of the Sir Soobah, also made by the Paishwah's orders and with his troops. I recommended to both parties to desist from hostilities, and to write to Poonah for an explanation of the Paishwah's real intentions respecting this place.

This fact exemplifies in a strong manner the modes of proceeding of the Paishwah's Government, and the difficulty of the task of settling the country which is to be under its immediate authority.

I gave the SirSoobah a letter to the the Killadar of Missery-cottah, a small place immediately upon the borders of Soondah, which the Killadar refuses to give up, although Appah Saheb to whom the fort belongs has given him orders to evacuate it. If I should find that he does not evacuate the fort, I will send orders to Lt.-Col. Hill to put the Sir Soobah in possession as he will pass, which will be a matter of no difficulty.

This point being arranged, and the Sir Soobah getting possession of the Savanore province by the arrangement with Goklah and of the tribute of Kittoor, there will remain only the districts in possession of the great chiefs, which must be the subject of future arrangements.

Mahadoo Row Rastiah came from Sirhatty across the Wordah to meet me at Dewgherry, on the 9th and I saw him on the morning of the 10th. After a short time he expressed a desire to converse with me in private.

He began by a general discourse on the strength which the Paishwah's Government had acquired by His Highness's alliance with the Company, and general professions of his attachment and of his desire to be considered a friend by the Company's servants; and the result of his conversation was the expression of a strong desire to serve the Paishwah on the old footing.

I answered that nothing would give the British Government greater satisfaction than to see the Paishwah surrounded by his principal subjects. I observed that as these held lands under his Government, it was but reasonable that they should serve him, or resign their lands; but that if they did serve him with fidelity and zeal, it was reasonable that they should enjoy in peace and security, the benefits which they held. I said that the British Government were desirous of an arrangement between the Paishwah and his principal subjects on those principles.

Madhoo Row Rastiah said that he had advanced to the Paishwah's State about 40 lacs of rupees; and that in return for the money so advanced, the districts of Baugalcotah, Badamy, and Jallihall had been given over to him many years ago as Camavisdar, that the Sir Soobah of Savanore had sent him orders requesting him to give up those districts, and he wished to know what arrangement would be made regarding them. I answered that it appeared that the possession of those districts was attended by claims of debts due by the State, and other circumstances upon which I had no information, and into which I could not enter at that period; but I said if Madhoo Row Rastiah chose to refer the question regarding the possession of those districts to the Company, I would undertake to have it decided, and would send a gentleman to converse with him on the subject who should have full information and instructions.

Madhoo Row Rastiah replied that he had no objection to go to Poonah and settle his affairs there if I would give him a letter to you; and he said that all he wished was to be permitted to serve the Paishwah, and to have the Company's countenance and friendship. I answered that as the Company's countenance and support would be a lasting benefit to him, it would be necessary that he should understand clearly that in return for it, he must really serve the Paishwah with zeal and fidelity.

The Dewan who was present observed that in former times the Sirdars of the Maharatta State afforded ample services in return for the benefits they enjoyed under the Paishwah's Government; but that since the Government has lost its power, the country had been in confusion and had been destroyed in various modes; and that a country which formerly supported any given number of troops could not now support anything like that number.

I said that nobody knew the state of the whole country from the Taptie to the Toombudra better than I did, as I had been with armies in all parts of it; and that I was perfectly aware of the truth and justice of the Dewan's observations; that at all events the Company's Government were strong, and a few horsemen more or less could make no difference to them or to the Paishwah; that both powers were liberal and did not desire to make a strict bargain for services, the value of which would depend upon the zeal and fidelity with which they should be rendered.

Madhoo Row Rastiah then desired that I would give him a letter to you, which I have done ; and one addressed to himself in the nature of a Cowle of protection to go to Poona.

Appah Saheb had gone to Jamkandy on the Kistnah at about the time I quitted Poonah, and he visited me on the road. I have therefore determined, in conformity with the orders of the Governor General, to send Mr. Strachey to him, and eventually to the other Serinjamy Sirdars in this part of the Mahratta Empire and I have the honour to inclose a copy of the instructions which I have given to Mr. Strachey for his guidance.

You will observe by the Governor General's orders upon this subject that His Excellency is desirous not to be obliged to have recourse to force to make this settlement, and I am of opinion that no time can be more favourable to effect it than the present. As far as I can judge from their professions the Southern Chiefs are inclined to settle their affairs with the Paishwah's Government on the principles proposed in my letter to Mr. Strachey ; and the march of the troops to the southward for their relief will have the effect of accelerating the negotiations.

It is also very obvious that the settlement cannot be delayed to a later period without doing great injury to the Paishwah's Government. In fact till it is effected, His Highness possesses no authority beyond the limits of Poonah ; and instances have lately come to my knowledge of successful resistance to the authority of the Sir Soobah of the Carnatick by the Aumildar of an open village. Were the British Government to interfere to support His Highness's authority any farther than I have done on my passage through the country, viz. by advice, and bringing the different parties to an agreement for their mutual benefit, an army ought to be collected which would at once establish the authority of the Sir Soobah, and would keep the country and the Company's frontier in tranquillity till the Government of the Sir Soobah would come into operation. But even before this measure can be recommended, it would be necessary to come to an understanding with the Paishwah regarding the duration of the power of the Sir Soobah ; and if he goes on in the old mode of appointing a new Sirsoobah and new officers before those appointed have got possession of the forts and territories, as in the case of Hoobly mentioned in this letter, the work for the British troops will be endless.

The only remedy for this state of affairs is to effect a settlement with the Southern Chiefs ; by which there will be an unity of authority in the empire, and some strength to carry on the measures of Government.

I beg you to let Mr. Strachey know the result of your application to the Paishwah for his consent, that the British Government should settle his affairs with the Southern Chiefs, and to correspond with him upon the points referred to in the 15th and 25th paragraphs of his instructions.

and upon any other points to which you may think it proper to draw his attention.

You will observe that I have referred to the settlement with Madhoo Row Rastiah in the inclosed letter to Mr. Strachey, and particularly to Rastiah's Camavisdarie tenure of Baugalcotah, Badamy, and Jallihall. It is probable that Rastiah will negotiate his affairs with you; and in that case I beg to suggest to you the expediency of examining particularly the real state of the case of the debt due by the Paishwah's Government, to ascertain whether any real debt ever existed, its amount, whether the lands were granted to discharge it; and whether it ought to have been discharged by this time from their revenues.

If you should find that Mr. Strachey undertakes the negotiations of the settlement with Rastiah, I request you to communicate to him the result of your inquiries upon these points.

At all events, supposing that Rastiah should have no claim to hold the lands founded upon a loan of money made to the Paishwah's Government, I deem it advisable that he should continue to hold them as Camavisdar on the condition stated in the last part of the 13th paragraph of the instructions to Mr. Strachey, as Badamy is a place of some strength, which can be taken only by a regular siege which will require a heavy equipment.

It would also be desirable to procure for Mr. Strachey all the information that can be obtained regarding the debt alleged to be due by the state to the Patwurdan family.

Whilst I was between the rivers Kistna and Gutpurba a person by name Hybut Row Guiekwar came to me on the part of the Rajah of Kolapoo, and I had a full conversation with him and Soubarow Ghautky respecting the Rajah's affairs. They earnestly urged me to enter into an examination of the Rajah's claims upon the Paishwah and his Sirdars, and I told them that such examination would be an useless work of time, unless the Rajah should consent to leave the decision of the whole case to the British Government. I observed at the same time that whether the Rajah was right or otherwise, the British Government would not allow him to disturb the public peace by attacking the Paishwah or his Sirdars. At length they agreed to take to the Rajah a proposal to agree to the arbitration of the British Government; and I enclose a copy of the paper which I have given to Soobarow Ghautky upon this subject. At all events I told the Vaqueels that the Rajah must not invade the Paishwah's territories; and you will observe in the instructions to Mr. Strachey that I have desired him to forbid Appah Saheb to attack the Rajah.

In the same conference with the Rajah's Vaqueels, they earnestly urged me to settle a mode by which the blockade of the Rajah's ports might be raised. After a long discussion upon the subject, in which I insisted

upon the payment of the money due to the Company and the British merchants at Bombay on account of former piracies as the only condition on which their request could be granted, I agreed to defer to enforce those claims to a future period, and that the ports should be opened on the conditions stated in the enclosed draft of a treaty. I also inclose the copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Duncan on this subject.

The fact is that the blockade of the Rajah's ports by a Company's cruiser has always been inconvenient and expensive, and in time of war it is attended by the risk of losing the cruiser which is never of sufficient strength to fight an action with one of the enemy's privateers. The capture of the cruiser stationed on the coast to prevent piracy would be a most disgraceful event and would tend to the increase of the evil which the measure of stationing the cruiser upon the coast is intended to prevent. This treaty therefore appears to be a desirable mode of putting an end to piracy for the present; and if it should be broke by the Rajah, which appears not to be very easy, his breach of his engagement will afford ample ground for the Government to get rid effectually of an evil, the existence of which in the present state of its power, is not creditable.

If the Rajah should agree to the proposed mode of settling his political affairs, I propose to authorize Mr. Strachey to sign the treaty on the part of the Company, or to sign it myself and refer it to the Governor General.

No. 104—General Wellesley recommends Bapuji Sindia Killedar of Dharwar to the attention of the Peshwa, as he did not oppose the march of British troops to the south.

FROM—ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

TO—COLONEL CLOSE.

Camp at Bedekera, July 8th, 1804.

Sir,

When I passed Darwar in the last year, it appeared to the Commander-in-Chief and myself to be an object of the greatest importance that I should arrange matters with Bapojee Sindia in such a manner as that I might leave the fort of Darwar in his hands. as the person whom the Peshwah had desired that the British army should put in possession of that fort, Balkishen Gungader, had not communicated with us. I therefore opened a communication with Bapojee Sindia, the result of which was that he engaged to remain faithful in his allegiance to the Peshwah, and not to impede the communication of the British army with the Company's territories; and he sent his son to my camp as an hostage for the performance of his engagements.

He expected that his son Ruckmajee Sindia would have been provided for at Poonah, that he would have been permitted to return to Darwar when I should return to Mysore, and certainly although I don't recollect any positive promise to that effect, the tenor of the arrangement gives ground for belief that it was intended that Ruckmajee Sindia should return. Accordingly I request that he may be allowed to return to Darwar, unless the Peshwah should think proper to provide for him in his service.

I am happy to inform you that I have every reason to be satisfied with Bapojee Sindia. He behaved well during the war and on my moving to the southward he treated me with the greatest civility ; and as an extraordinary instance of liberality in a Mahratta Killedar I mention that he invited me and I went to an entertainment inside of the fort.

No. 105—This is a memorandum laying down the lines for the settlement of the disputes between the Peshwa and his Southern Chiefs. It is partly printed by Owen at p. 402.

FROM—GENERAL WELLESLEY,

TO—E. STRACHEY.

Camp at Bedekerah, July 8th, 1804.

Sir,

I enclose the copy of a despatch which I have received from His Excellency the Governor General, from which you will observe that it is His Excellency's desire that the British Government should interpose its arbitration for the purpose of settling the differences between the Peshwah and the Southern Jaghirdars, and that I should appoint a person to conduct the enquiries and negotiations connected with the proposed settlement.

2. I have fixed upon you for the performance of this service, and I proceed to give you my instructions.

3. The persons who are the objects of the Governor General's orders are not properly Jaghiredars. They are the Serinjamy Sirdars of the Poonah State ; and it is peculiarly the case with Serinjamy lands, that the possessor of them may be changed annually. The chiefs in question however have held their lands of this description for many years ; and they have other possessions under the Poona State, some in Jaghire, others in enaum, and others held only as Camavisdars or Amildars of the Government.

4. Serinjamey lands are granted for the payment of troops employed in the service of the State and it stands to reason that the condition of the tenure of Serinjamy lands is that the holder should render service to the State ; but the chiefs in question have long been in the habits of rendering no service to the Peshwah under various pretences, the principal of which

is that the Rajah of Kolapur has attacked them ; and that their troops are employed in the defence of the territories from the revenues of which they are to be supported.

5. In order to deprive the Serinjamy Sirdars of this pretence for a failure in their engagements, I some time ago wrote a letter to the Rajah of Kolhapur of which I enclose a translation ; and I have lately apprized his Vaqueels that the British Government will not permit him to attack the Peshwah's territories ; and I have proposed to them that the Rajah should refer to the arbitration and decision of the British Government all his disputed claims on the Peshwah and his Sirdars, and that till the British Government will have leisure to decide on them, hostilities should cease on all sides.

6. The Governor General has lately directed that a remonstrance to the same purport with the letter from myself, of which the inclosed is a translation, should be made to the Rajah of Kolapour by Sir William Clarke and I am sanguine in my expectations that the Rajah will accept the offered mediation of the British Government. At all events whether he does or not, this appears to be a favourable period for effecting a settlement with the Southern Chiefs.

7. The principal of these Chiefs are Appa Saheb and Babah Saheb, the sons of Pursheram Bhow ; Chintamny Row, the nephew of Purosheram Bhow ; Madho Row Rastiah, and Punt Pritty Neddy. There are others of inferior note depending on these, who will of course follow their example.

8. In my opinion the best mode of arranging these affairs is to commence to settle with Appah Saheb, who is commonly supposed to be the head of the Putwardun family. I have accordingly written to that chief to inform him that I was desirous of communicating with him on business of importance and have requested you to go to him ; and I have desired him to write to you at Deogeary on the Wurdah, and to fix the time and place at which you will meet him.

9. I have the honour to enclose with this a letter of introduction for Appah Saheb.

10. When you will see Appah Saheb I recommend to you to apprise him of the extreme displeasure of the Peshwah that he should have omitted to serve him in the late war, or to take any steps in his service since the conclusion of the peace. You will point out to Appah Saheb the nature of his situation under the Poonah State ; and you will observe to him that the Peshwah has just and urgent claims upon his services. You will apprise him of the favourable opinion which the Governor General entertains of him and the Sirdars of his family, and of the wishes which His Excellency therefore has formed, to settle by the mediation of the British Government all existing differences between the Peshwah and his principal subjects ; that His Highness may enjoy the benefit of their services to which he has a just claim ; and that they may enjoy in peace and security

the benefits which they hold under the Poonah State. You will then inform him that I have sent you to confer with him on an arrangement to be founded on that basis, and you will desire to know his sentiments upon the subject.

11. Appah Saheb will probably bring forward a variety of claims upon the Peshwah's Government and of complaints of injuries which he has received from His Highness. You will reply to these that till he renders service for the Sirinjamy lands which he holds under the Peshwah's State, no claims can be taken into consideration, that his complaints cannot be listened to, till he will place himself in the situation of a faithful servant ; and that if his complaints are of such a nature that he cannot serve the Peshwah without disgrace to himself (which he has before hinted), he ought to resign the Peshwah's lands and to give His Highness those means of supporting his Government.

There is one claim in particular which Appah Saheb will bring forward, viz. to hold the Savanore country till its revenues will have discharged a debt pretended to be due to Persheram Bhow for expenses incurred at Seringapatam.

You will answer to this claim that the debt must have been discharged long ago ; but that at all events supposing it is not, he cannot be permitted to allot to its payment the revenue of Serinjamy lands, which everybody knows, are universally applied to the payment of military service actually rendered.

12. If Appah Saheb should urge that he cannot serve the Peshwah because the Rajah of Kolapour has attacked him, and will continue his attacks, you will apprise him of the measures which I have adopted to insure at least a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Rajah, and those which have been adopted by order of His Excellency the Governor General. You will point out to Appah Saheb that in his situation of a servant of the Poonah State, he cannot be permitted to wage war against the Rajah of Kolapur ; that if he has any complaints to make of that chief, he ought to state them to his sovereign the Peshwah, who would consult with his allies upon the subject ; and that according to this mode of proceeding, justice would be done. You will observe to Appah Saheb, however, that the first object to be obtained is that he should place himself in the situation of a servant to the Peshwah, and really serve His Highness in return for the Serinjamy land which he holds under His Highness's Government.

13. If you should find that Appah Saheb is disposed to serve the Peshwah, you will lay open the following propositions as the articles of an agreement for settling all differences between the Peshwah and his family, and for defending their respective claims and benefits hereafter.

First, there shall be a mutual oblivion and pardon of all injuries on both sides. The British Government will guarantee the security of the persons of Appah Saheb, his brothers, relations and adherents, as long as they will

serve the Peshwah with fidelity, and refrain from intriguing or holding any communication with His Highness's enemies.

Secondly, Appah Saheb, his brothers, relations and adherents, shall hold the lands of which they have possession by virtue of sunnuds or legal grants from the State, whether as Serinjamy, in Enaum or in Jaghire, and the British Government will guarantee to them the possession of all those lands as long as they will serve the Peshwah zealously and faithfully, and will hold no communication with His Highness's enemies.

In order to ascertain the lands the possession of which the British Government are to guarantee to Appah Saheb and his brothers, relations, etc. a list of them is to be given in by Appah Saheb ; which list is to be referred to His Highness the Peshwah, who will make such objections as he may think proper to Appah Saheb's retaining any particular portion of those described in the list ; Appah Saheb is to reply to the Peshwa's objections to his list, and the British Government is to decide between the parties. In the mean time, till the decision will be made, Appah Saheb is to remain in possession of the lands.

Thirdly, the condition in which the Hon'ble Company will guarantee to Appah Saheb etc., the possession of their lands is that they will serve the Peshwah zealously and faithfully. In consideration of the injuries which the country has received from long wars and having been frequently plundered, and lately from famine, Appah Saheb, etc. will not be required to produce at any time more than two-thirds of the forces, for the support of which they will retain the Serinjamy lands, but that reduced number must be produced whenever it may be called for ; otherwise the guarantee in the 2nd article will be null and void. Also one-third of the reduced number of the forces Appah Saheb, etc., are bound to supply, are always to be at Poonah under the command of one of the members of the Patwardun family. The person who will command this force will be under the guarantee of the Company in respect to the security of his person. The number of troops which Appah Saheb will have to furnish according to this arrangement, will be ascertained and decided by the British Government in the same manner as the quantity of lands which Appah Saheb, etc., are to hold ; and till the decision will be made, Appah Saheb, etc. are to supply for the Peshwah's service that body of troops which they allege, they ought to furnish according to the present arrangement.

Fourthly, Appah Saheb, etc., are to restore to the Peshwah's Government all lands, etc. etc. which they may hold for which they have no sunnuds.

In this article are included all lands of which they may be the Comavisdars or Amildars, unless the possession of such lands should be material to their safety, or to enable them to collect the revenues of their Serinjamy, Enaum or Jagheri lands ; in which case the British Government will interest themselves with the Peshwah that the Comavisdary

may be continued to the Putwardhan family, provided they give security that the Peshwah shall receive the revenue regularly.

14. You will call upon Appah Saheb to give you a list of the lands described in the second article which the Company are to guarantee, and to communicate to you the sunnuds or other grants by which he holds them ; and to make known to you the amount of the services due to the state for these lands. I request you to investigate these papers minutely and then to refer them to Col. Close with your opinion and report upon them.

15. I propose to send Col. Close a copy of this letter, and to request him to communicate with the Peshwah's Durbar and gain all the information of which they are in possession, relative to the points into which you will have to enquire, particularly the opinion of the Peshwah and his Ministers regarding the lands for which Appah Saheb may allege that he and family will have claims ; and the amount of the force which they will pretend they ought to furnish for those lands.

16. I beg you to correspond with Col. Close upon every point which will occur in your mission and to attend to any suggestions that you may receive from him.

17. If the result of your investigation into the subject of the lands to which Appah Saheb will lay claim for himself and family, and the services which they are to render in return for them, should be that the difference between the Peshwah's statement and Appah Sahib's is trifling ; or if the difference in the statements being great, you should have been able to ascertain clearly which party is on the right, you will decide between them without further reference ; and draw a treaty according to the tenor of the propositions in the 13th paragraph of this dispatch, in the 2nd article of which you will include the denominations of the lands the possession of which the British Government will guarantee ; or if the list should be too long, you will place it in a schedule to which the article may refer ; and you will include in the 3rd article the amount of the services which Appah Saheb and his family are to render.

18. If you should not think it proper to decide these questions yourself, you will refer them to His Excellency the Governor General ; but you will still draw and sign the treaty according to the propositions in the 13th paragraph binding Appah Saheb to abide by the decision of the British Government whenever it should be made, and to sign hereafter an article specifying the lands to which according to that decision the Company's guarantee is to extend, and the amount of the service which Appah Saheb and his family are to render.

19. After having settled with Appah Saheb you will know from the tenor of that settlement and from your enquiries from him whether it will be necessary that you should have distinct and separate interviews and make separate settlements with his brothers and relations. In case it should be so, you ought to go to them ; and I enclose letters for each.

20. If you should find Appah Saheb entirely disinclined to come to the proposed or any other settlement with the Peshwah, you will take your leave of him and there will be no necessity for seeing his relations. I request you, in that case, to give him notice that he will not be permitted to attack the Rajah of Kolapore ; and that he must beware of his measures towards the Peshwa's Government.

21. After having settled or failed in your settlement with the Putwardhan family, you will go to Madu Row Rastiah and pursue the same course with him. If however you should fail in your negotiation with the Putwurden family and with Madu Row Rastiah, there will be no occasion for your going to Pritty Neddy. If you should succeed with both or either, you will pursue the same course with Pritty Neddy for whom likewise you have a letter.

22. If you should not go to Pritty Neddy, you will go to some place on the frontier, and report to the Governor General, and wait his further orders.

23. You will be so kind as to report your proceedings regularly to His Excellency the Governor General. I shall be glad to hear from you as long as I may be in this part of India, and will assist you to the utmost of my power with all the information which I may have.

24. You will be so kind as to communicate by means of a tappall with the post on the Kistna, or any other that may be convenient to you. You will transmit your letters to the Governor General by Poonah.

25. You will keep an account of your expences on this mission which will be paid by the public treasury.

You will communicate your wants of money to Col. Close, who will take measures to supply you ; and in case you should be able to procure any money for bills you may draw upon Col. Close or Mr. Duncan, at Bombay.

26. I have appointed Mr. Assistant Surgeon Scott to attend your mission ; and have ordered a Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment under an European Officer from Hulliall in Soonda as your escort to meet you at Sangoly on the Malpurba. I have also directed that 20 of the Mysore Horse may attend you.

8th July 1804.

Translation of a proposed arrangement with the Rajah of Colapoor relative to his political disputes with the Peshwa and his chiefs.

The Hon'ble Company being united by a defensive alliance with His Highness the Peshwah, and the Rajah of Colapoor having claims upon

His Highness and upon different Sirdars in His Highness's service of various descriptions, all of which it is desirable to bring to an amicable conclusion, it is hereby agreed :—

1. That the Rajah of Colapoor will refer to the consideration and arbitration of the Hon'ble Company's Government all claims and subjects of dispute which exist between His Highness the Peshwah or any of his servants or subjects and the Rajah of Colapoor ; and that he, the Rajah of Colapoor, will agree to whatever the Hon'ble Company may decide upon these subjects.

2. The Hon'ble Company's Government hereby engage to take into consideration and to decide according to the principles of justice and equity, the various claims and subjects of dispute existing between His Highness the Peshwah, his subjects or servants and the Rajah of Colapoor.

3. Till the two first articles can be carried into execution, it is agreed that all hostilities shall be suspended, and that each party, viz. the Peshwah and his Sirdars or subjects on the one hand, and the Rajah of Kolapoor on the other, shall retain possession of what he has got.

No. 106—The following memorandum was drawn up by General Arthur Wellesley in order to form a Subsidiary Force to be stationed at Poona for the protection of the Peshwa. It shows a thorough mastery of the subject and attention to minute details on the part of the writer, and contains the lines on which the future relations of the two Governments were based.

Memorandum.

July 1804.

1. The point of the greatest importance to the Government of Bombay in the Governor General's instructions of the 25th May is the establishment of the Bombay troops at Poona as the Subsidiary Force with the Paishwa. This measure will require various preparations and arrangements the nature of which will be considered in this memorandum.

2. The equipment of a body of troops in Guzerat eventually to be called the Subsidiary Force serving with Scindiah is a matter at present of secondary consideration, first, because the equipments of troops are more easily collected in Guzerat than at Bombay ; secondly, because there is already a large body in that quarter well-equipped, which may eventually form the foundation of the force to be styled Sindiah's Subsidiary Force ; and thirdly, because the Governor General has given orders to the Commander-in-Chief to provide a body of Bengal troops as Scindiah's

subsidiary force ; till it will be seen whether the Government of Bombay will have the means of supplying two such bodies as the Paishwa's and Scindiah's Subsidiary Forces, besides providing for their ordinary garrisons and a Subsidiary Force for the Quikwar Government.

3. The Governor General attaches great importance to the relief of the Bombay troops from the coast of Malabar, a measure which cannot be carried into execution till the troops belonging to the Government of Fort St. George will be relieved from the territories of the Paishwa. The formation of the Subsidiary Force to be established in His Highness's territories would appear therefore to be the first object for the attention of the Government of Bombay.

4. This Subsidiary Force is to consist of 6 Battalions, each consisting of one thousand rank and file, one Company of Artillery and one Company of 100 Pioneers with their proper complement of ordnance and warlike stores.

5. After the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment will have arrived at Poona, the number of troops to be furnished will be 5 battalions, or 5,000 men, and the Artillery at present at Poona being 91 rank and file to be completed to one Company, and the Madras Pioneers to be relieved by others belonging to the Government of Bombay.

6. General Stuart will let Mr. Duncan know at what period he will be able to have the coast troops in Malabar or Canara or at Goa ; and what corps and what stations will be first relieved, and Mr. Duncan will be able to send vessels for them according to the intelligence which he will receive on this subject from General Stuart.

7. After the arrival of the corps at Bombay the first thing to be done will be, from the number of the men that will arrive, to complete as many battalions as possible with disciplined men.

8. The battalions on the coast of Malabar have only lately been completed with men ; they were all weak before they received the last levies ; and as there are no arms upon the coast, it is not very probable that much progress will have been made in the discipline of the recruits. I earnestly deprecate the sending into the Paishwa's territories more than 100 men in each battalion who will not be thoroughly trained as soldiers.

It is to be expected that this corps will be immediately and constantly employed. To compose it of recruits may have the worst effects in respect to the national interests and reputation, besides the disgrace and inconvenience of the desertion of a large body of the men, which will be the certain consequence of not composing the battalions which will serve the Paishwa, almost entirely of old soldiers.

9. It will be necessary therefore in the first instance to draft the old soldiers from one of the battalions which will first come up to complete the others, and to place all the recruits of all the battalions in the battalion from which the drafts will be taken.

10. The next subject for consideration is the equipment of the corps for the field. The commanding officers of native corps on the establishment of Fort St. George carry the camp equipage and regimental stores for their corps, an arrangement which is certainly convenient to the service, and as far as I am able to judge, economical. However, it is one which could not be introduced into the establishment of the Government of Bombay without reference to the Court of Directors. It will therefore be necessary to continue the present mode of carrying the camp equipage, at the expence of the public; but I recommend that the tents should be carried upon camels instead of upon bullocks. This arrangement will be an economical one eventually and will be attended by other advantages. A camel will carry three to four tents used by the Bombay Army, with their poles, with great facility.

11. In respect to the camp equipage for the officers, I recommend that they should be obliged to show at muster their tents and the carriage and attendants for them once a month. If this regulation should be made, the Government ought to regulate the size and description of tents which the officers of each rank ought to have, and the carriage and attendants for them.

12. The Corps on the Bombay establishment are particularly deficient in regimental establishments to supply the troops with water. During the late war the bullocks which carried water for the 78th regiment were supplied by the public departments; and the number expended in this service for want of the care of the watermen and bullock drivers, is beyond all calculation, and the 78th were ill supplied with water after all.*

It would be a much better arrangement to give the Adjutants of corps an allowance of 26 rupees per mensem to supply 2 Puckallie men and 2 bullocks, with bags for each Company; the watermen, bullocks, bags, etc., to be mustered once a month at the same time with the corps; and the bullocks to be marked with the number of the corps, and the letter W to distinguish them from all others.

13. There is another establishment also much wanted with the Corps of the Bombay Army, and that is one of the bullocks to carry spare ammunition and intrenching tools, etc., of which I enclose a list which the corps ought always to have with it.

It would be proper to give an allowance of Rs. [] per mensem to the adjutants or any Subaltern Officer of corps to provide bullocks and drivers for this service. These bullocks to be marked with the number of the corps and the letter A and to be mustered with their drivers once a month with the corps.

* Upon reference to the regulations of the Government of Bombay, I observe, that when a Corps takes the field, a bullock is allowed to the Puckally for each Company, for which he is paid 4 rupees per mensem. Is that payment the hire of the bullock, or in what light is it considered? I always conceived that the hire of a bullock at Bombay was 12 rupees; and I know that the Puckallies of the 78th Regiment had the care of the public bullocks.

14. In respect to carriage for the sick I am fully aware of the difficulties under which the Government of Bombay must always labour in this part of their equipments. I would recommend therefore that the establishment of Doolies with each native corps should be only 4; but that waggons should be made at Bombay to carry 20 men of each corps, besides those for whom Doolies will be provided. General Bellasis will be able to make a pattern waggon if it could be done with convenience and without greater expence. The waggons ought to be upon springs, and at all events covered from the weather. Their wheels and axle-trees ought to be strong; and they ought to have a greater capacity of turning than the waggon which General Bellasis lately sent to Poona. It is not a matter of much consequence what number of men each waggon is made to contain; although possibly six men would be the most convenient number.

15. The Governor General will probably send his orders hereafter regarding the Commanding Officer and the staff of the Subsidiary Force; in the mean time it is desirable that the whole should be left as they are. The establishments for each department of which I enclose a statement, are forwarded upon the model of the establishments for the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, and they appear to me to be necessary.

When the Bombay Native Infantry will form the Subsidiary Force, it will be necessary to add an establishment of armourers to the department of the Commissary of Stores, as those corps have no battalion of armourers and the repairs to their arms are always performed in the public stores.

16. General Stuart will possibly leave it optional with Mr. Duncan to retain or to send down to the Carnatic the ordnance now with the Madras Corps when they will be relieved. If he should leave the ordnance, the whole will require new carriages, and it will be easy to get from the Commanding Officer of the Artillery the dimensions of the guns in order that new carriages may be made. I recommend that their wheels and axletrees should be of great strength and solidity.

In case General Stuart should not find it convenient to leave at Poonah the ordnance at present there, the ordnance which should be in the Paishwa's territories for the service of the Subsidiary Force are

2 Iron 18 Prs.

2 Brass 12 Prs.

2 Iron 12 Prs.

18 Brass 6 Prs.

2-5½ Inch Howitzers with their proportion of tumbrils and 5 spare tumbrils for stores and 30 platform carts, and an artificers' cart and 11 arrack carts.

17. The Commissary of Stores at Poona has a general state of stores which he ought to carry (exclusive of stores for the heavy guns, which can be but seldom required, and must be the subject of a distinct arrangement when required), and these will require 1,000 bullocks including their complement of spare cattle of 1 to every six bullocks.

18. The bullocks which the Commissary of Stores has at present are hired cattle on the principles of the Madras establishment. It is not very probable that the owners and Maistries of these cattle will remain at Poona when the troops belonging to the Government of Fort St. George will be withdrawn. Indeed I know that some of them, and I believe that all those in the Store Department have determined to come away with the troops, and I have already given it as my opinion that they cannot be replaced in the Paishwa's territories or at Bombay.

19. But supposing that they could be replaced or that they would stay, it is notorious that the worst mode of procuring bullocks for the public service is to hire them ; and the best is to have an establishment of bullocks and drivers, the property and in the service of the public, provided the persons composing it really know or are taught and are forced to perform their duty.

20. I am therefore induced by every consideration to recommend that a bullock establishment should be formed at Bombay, to the extent at least that will be necessary to carry the stores for the Subsidiary Force. I shall consider hereafter the propriety of extending still further that establishment and forming one also of draft cattle.

21. If this establishment should be formed it should be in regular Karkhanas according to the system recommended in my letter to the Secretary of Government of the 4th November 1803.

The drivers entertained for these bullocks should be accustomed at an early period to bring in their forage ; the bullocks of each Karkanah should be picketed in a separate line ; they should receive their grain at the same time, and in the presence of the officer who will have the temporary charge of the department at Bombay. This officer ought also to see the forage which the drivers bring in for the cattle, and that the bullocks are rubbed down and cleaned every night.

The drivers ought to be taught the mode of saddling, and of loading and driving cattle ; and everything which relates to the duty of a bullock driver. Unless those who have charge of the cattle understand these duties, the cattle are destroyed and the public are obliged to incur the expence of replacing them.

22. I recommend that the troops of the Subsidiary Force should be fed whenever they may be on active service, and when rice is not sold in the bazar of the camp at 12 pukka seers (each of two pound) for a rupee, in the manner in which I fed the troops during the late war. They received their batta in money, and each man besides received $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer or 1 pound of rice gratis.

As rice was seldom at so low a price as a rupee for 6 seers, the public gained by this arrangement in the mere expence of the rice issued to the

troops, and the expense of half the carriage which would have been required to carry rice to last the troops for an equal length of time, supposing that a seer of rice had been issued to each man instead of batta ; and I had the further advantage of not overburthening the army with cattle. I therefore strongly recommend this system.

23. The number of bullocks which I have attached to the grain department of the Subsidiary Force serving with the Peshwah is 5,000, although there are none in the grain department with the Subsidiary Force serving with the Nizam.

24. The reason for which I have departed from the model of the Subsidiary Force serving with the Nizam in this instance, is that there is a famine in the Deckan at present, the effects of which may be felt some time ; and I could not depend upon the Marrattah bunjaries in the same manner as I know that the Subsidiary Force serving with the Nizam can upon those belonging to His Highness's territories. I have, however, lately suggested to Colonel Close the expediency of giving the Mahratta bunjaries a trial, from which Mr. Duncan will be able to judge whether they can be depended upon.

25. At all events, whether they can or not, I conceive that the quantity of grain for the carriage of which I have above provided, is far more than will be necessary upon any future occasion. In ordinary times when the Subsidiary Force will not move, it is probable that no establishment of grain bullocks will be necessary, particularly if Colonel Close should find that he can command the services of the Mahratta bunjarries upon the plan proposed, or upon any other plan. If he should not be able to command their services, a bullock establishment to carry rice to feed the number of fighting men at the half allowance for 30 days, will be necessary. But as it is possible that the plan proposed in respect to the Mahratta bunjarries will answer, and as at all events supposing it should not, it is probable that some of the Mysore and Madras bullock owners and Maistries attached to the grain department, may be prevailed upon to stay, I do not now propose that a bullock establishment should be formed at Bombay for the grain as well as the store Department ; although if it should be necessary to keep bullocks permanently to carry grain in consequence of Colonel Close's being unable to depend upon the bunjarries, it will be necessary hereafter to form such an establishment.

26. In that case they ought to be formed regularly at Bombay, in the manner recommended for those of the Store Department.

27. The number of European troops will be so small, that there will be no difficulty at any time in arranging for the carriage of their provisions.

28. The number of draft bullocks which I have allotted for the Subsidiary Force serving with the Paishwa, as appears by the enclosed

papers is 1,250, besides 100 belonging to Captain Douglass' old Department, which I placed by the orders of the 2nd June, under the charge of Major Spense.

29. After making a liberal allowance for all the carriages to be drawn and allowing the usual number of spare, this number is 350 more than the number of carriages will require.

30. However the service in the Mahratta territory will require great celerity and independence of movement, and it cannot be performed unless the Commanding Officer has the command of good cattle in high condition to draw his carriages.

He may be obliged to be in the field during the monsoon. It must be expected that some cattle will die in that season and yet the military operations must be continued.

Besides the ordnance and store carriages for which provision has been and must be made, I have recommended that waggons should be constructed for the carriage of the sick; these may require 4 or 6 bullocks each, and will increase the demand from 100 to 120 bullocks.

31. It is therefore my opinion that the number of draft bullocks with the Subsidiary Force ought not to be less than 1,300.

32. I know that the Mysore people, who attend the draft bullocks now with the Subsidiary Force, will not stay in the Paishwa's territories after the troops belonging to the Government of Fort St. George will come away. Indeed it would be unreasonable to expect that they should stay. Their families reside near Seringapatam; and they can purchase food and all the necessaries of life in Mysore at one sixth of the price at which the same articles can ever be procured at Poonah.

33. Supposing therefore that it should be convenient to the Government of Fort St. George to hand over to the Government of Bombay the bullocks now at Poonah, it would be necessary that the Government of Bombay should entertain persons and form an establishment of servants to attend upon the cattle.

34. My letter to the Secretary of Government of the 4th November 1803, communicated my opinion regarding the plan to be adopted to form a bullock establishment under the Government of Bombay; and I proceed now to detail the mode in which I recommend that that plan should be carried into execution in reference to an establishment of draft bullocks for the Subsidiary Force serving with the Paishwa.

35. The number of the Karkhanas which will be required will be 13, to be numbered accordingly. In my opinion the best place at which to collect the drivers and other servants, and of training them to their business, will be the head quarters of the Subsidiary Force. There are already

certain number of Mahratta drivers in the Mysore Karkhanas left at Poonah, who might be the foundation of the establishment.

36. I recommend that Mr. Duncan should correspond with Colonel Close upon this subject, and that he should desire that Major Robertson may be instructed to form an establishment of servants and drivers for 13 Karkhanas of draft bullocks on the Mysore model at the head quarters of the Subsidiary Force.

By degrees Major Robertson might draft into these Karkhanas the Mahratta drivers belonging to the Mysore Karkhanas ; and when he would find the drivers, etc., sufficiently trained and steady, both in the mode of taking care of and of driving the cattle, he might send the Mysore drivers away to Seringapatam, and keep Mahratta servants and drivers only in charge of the bullocks.

It is very probable that there may be at Bombay some old Muccadums or head bullock drivers, whose services Major Robertson might require at the head of the Karkhanas to be formed ; and if Colonel Close should ask for them they ought to be sent.

37. In this manner the establishment of servants and drivers may be formed upon the best model that we know of ; and they will have the advantage of having trained cattle to attend to, and of seeing how the business is carried on. If the Government of Fort St. George should require the cattle, they can be sent down with ease ; and as I observed in my letter of the 4th November 1803, when drivers and attendants are procured and trained, there is never any difficulty in procuring cattle.

38. It will not be possible to hire in the Mahratta territories or at Bombay, servants and drivers of bullocks at the same rate of wages as those receive who belong to the Company's establishments in Mysore. On the other hand it is very desirable for the Government, as well as for the officers of the army, that the wages of labour prevalent at Bombay, should not be paid in the Subsidiary Force.

I recommend, therefore, that Mr. Duncan should leave it to Colonel Close and Major Robertson, to set the rate of the wages of the different descriptions of servants and drivers, who are to form this establishment of draft bullocks. But he must take care to fix the wages of the drivers of the Karkhanas of carriage bullocks for the department which must be formed at Bombay, at the same rate ; otherwise it will be necessary to raise the wages of the attendants and drivers belonging to the draft Karkhanas to the Bombay standard.

39. It will be impossible to form the carriage Karkhanas in camp. There are no carriage bullocks in camp on that establishment, and there is no model and as the camp will be moving, it will not be possible to train the servants and drivers so well as they can be trained at Bombay.

No. 107—Mr. Strachey proposes to go to Poona and settle the disputes of the Southern Chiefs there personally.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Hurrypur, 14th of July 1804.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed are the two transactions which I mentioned to you in my letter of yesterday.

I suppose it is your wish that these chiefs have the option of negotiating with Colonel Close at Poona. These people are sometimes so full of suspicion and act on such strange motives, that the slightest attempt to turn them out of their way or discourage their own modes, might hazard a failure. If therefore I find that Appah Sahib like Rastiah, should seem rather disposed to negotiate at Poona, I beg to submit to you whether I should not encourage him and try to persuade him to go himself or send one of his family with full powers to Poona. I might then proceed to Pritty-Niddy unless he should have made overtures to Colonel Close or the Peshwa, in which case I might return to Poona with a view to afford any assistance to Colonel Close, who will probably have little leisure for entering very fully into the detail of the business.

You will see by one of the enclosed papers that there is another claimant for the Kittoor tribute. Appah Sahib's Vakeel tells me that the Putwurduns are generally at war with the Kittoor man, who, by the bye, is quite unconnected with the Rajah of Kolapoor; that they have beat his army 4 or 5 times and taken him prisoner again and again, but that after success they came to some settlement and the Rajah is released. But he takes an early opportunity of plundering the Putwardun's country again and withholds his tribute as before. I asked him to whom the tribute was really assigned. He says the Peshwa often assigns the same tribute to several persons at the same time. He says Futteh Sing Mania is levying war on Pritty-Niddee "Pete-Ke-wasteh" (to use his own expression); that he has beat Pritty Niddee in three or four battles, that the Peshwa sets him on and at the same time encourages Pritty Niddee against him.

I am etc.,

Memorandum about a letter for the Putwurduns to be written to Colonel Close.

They (the Putwurduns) have long been the servants of Government and they will continue to serve as formerly. Let Sireemunt shew favour to them and accept their services as before. Let Sireemunt be spoken to to settle their business.

The affairs of Ramchunder Punt Appah Sahib.

1. The Kolapoor Rajah often gives great trouble ; from his conduct the service due to Government is impeded. Let the Kolapoor Rajah be enjoined to desist.

2. In lieu of Serinjamee for troops the Soorapoor tribute was assigned to Appah Sahib by Government. The amount of this has been due for 4 or 5 years ; let him (the Rajah) be enjoined to pay it.

3. Poontombée and Mosee and Chimurcha kooroon were all originally Appah Sahib's Serinjames. Lately they have belonged to Sindia. Let Government be desired to restore them.

4. Sireemunt was so kind as to bestow Mehals to the amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees in Savanore for the liquidation of a debt. Let them remain with Appah Sahib and let no molestation be offered by Goklah or the Sirsoobah.

5. Eksumba and Bhoje are Appah Sahib's Serinjamee from Government. The Kolapoor Rajah has established his Tannahs there, let him be enjoined to take them off.

6. Purseram Bhow assigned to Wittul Row Anunt Putwurdun the Pergunnah of Misericotah as Serinjames ; let the Peshwa continue this. He was in the service with Appah Sahib. In future let him serve with him as before.

Affairs of Chintamun Row :—

1. The tribute of Kittoor was assigned to Chintamun Row as Serinjam from Government. Lately it has been withheld.

2. Chintamun Row gave Kowl to Baba Phurkia, seized him and put a stop to his rebellion. By this the ends of Government were attained. The terms on which he was brought in have not yet been complied with. Let Government fulfil them. He is with Chintamun Row. Let him remain with him and let a suitable provision be assigned for his expenses.

3. The Kusbehs of Sumpgong and Baugewaree are the Serinjam of Trimbuk Row Appah. The Kittoor man took possession of them by force. Let him be enjoined to give them up.

These persons (the Putwurduns) being friends of the Company's Government, it is necessary that their interests should be attended to, if any business of theirs is going on. Their ancestors have from the beginning been in the service of Sireemunt. The Peshwa accepted their

services; they will continue to serve as before. Let the Peshwa hereafter be kind to them and accept their services. A letter to this effect to be written to Colonel Close.

(Translation)

*Memorandum of letters of injunction to be written by
General Wellesley.*

A letter to the Rajah of Soorapoor¹ to this effect.

Government assigned the tribute of your country as Serinjam for Rajah Siree Ramchunder Row Appah Sahib. I understand that you have not paid any for four or five years. This is not well. Settle the balance due and pay regularly in future.

A letter to the Rajah of Kolapoor to this effect.

In future offer no molestation to the country of the Putwurduns.

Two letters to the Rajah of Kittoor.

1st.—The yearly tribute due from you has been long assigned to the Patwurduns for Serinjam. For four or five years you have withheld it. The Kusbehs of Sumpgong and Baugweree² were in the Putwurdun's Serinjam from Government. I understand that you have placed your Tannahs there. This is not well. Pay whatever tribute is due for former years and pay regularly in future. Take away your Tannahs from Sumpgong and Baugewaree.

2nd.—The Mozah Gandicoop³ is an Enam from Government to Rajah Sireput Row Moreshwar⁴. You have placed your Tannahs there withdraw them.

Goodhud Hoolicottey⁵ in the Pergunnah Karudgee in Savanore is his Enam. He is in possession, but the Pateil of the village has gone away and makes war upon the place. Do not countenance him.

A letter to the Amaldar of that part of the Company's country⁶ which borders on Goodhud Hoolicottey ordering him to give no protection to the Pateil.

Explanatory Notes.

(¹) At the junction of the Beema with the Kistna.

(²) Places on the Kittoor frontier.

(³) In the Savanore Country.

(⁴) One of the Putwurdun family.

(⁵) Inam from the Nabob of Savanore.

(⁶) The Mysore country. Appah Sahib's Vakeel thought it was all the Company's country. He says the village is a considerable distance from the frontier. He does not know how far.

*Extract of a letter from General Wellesley, dated July 17th, 1804.**

"If you should find the chiefs disposed rather to go to Poonah to settle their affairs than to settle them with you I beg you to encourage them to do so; and you will go to Poonah or to Pritty Niddy according as it may appear best to you and to Colonel Close, with whom you will communicate.

The Rajah of Kittoor's tribute may have been assigned to Chintamun Row as Serinjamy; but it is not so now. In discussing matters with Appah Sahib, you will explain to him this circumstance; and if he should complain of the conduct of the Rajah of Kittoor, write to Colonel Close to obtain an injunction from the Colonel and the Peshwa forbidding the Dessaye to molest the countries of the Putwurduns.

In regard to these Memorandums, the first part is provided for in your instructions.

If upon the discussion with Appah Sahib you should find that part of his Serinjamy is the tribute from the Solapoor (Soorapoor) man, you must apply to Colonel Close for an injunction from him and the Peshwa, directing to the Solapoor man to pay the money.

Upon the third article I have to observe that I believe Pontumbee is still in Major Graham's hand. If so that place can be restored to Appah Sahib. If not, it has been restored to Sindia and cannot be taken away.

The fourth article is provided for in your instructions. Correspond with Colonel Close about this debt.

The fifth article must depend upon the settlement with the Rajah of Kolapoor. You may tell Appah Sahib that the Rajah will positively be obliged to give up the places mentioned if the Rajah should have no rightful claim to them.

In regard to the 6th article Appah Sahib has himself given an order to the Killedar of Misericotah to deliver that place to the Sirsoobah; and my troops shall put the Sirsoobah in possession of it.

You have an answer to the 1st article of the "Affairs of Chintamun Row."

Colonel Close has been written to respecting Baba Phurkia and you will correspond with him upon this subject.

Correspond with Colonel Close upon the third article of the affairs of Chintamun Row.

What I have above written will guide you respecting the 2nd Memorandum about letters. You will write to the Resident in Mysore for any letters required to the Mysore Amaldars."

* This is in reply to Strachey's letter of 14th July and to the Memorandum presented by him in translation.

No. 108.—The condition of crops, of weather and the grain market is explained by the Resident for the information of the Governor.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE J. DUNCAN.

Poona, 15th July 1804.

Dear Sir,

I have been duly favoured with your letters of the 9th and 10th instant.

The map you have been so good as to send me is acceptable beyond measure. I have sent it to Lieutenant Goodfellow that he may have the benefit of it in the course of his present labours. There was an omission in the one you formerly accommodated me with, which is now supplied. I shall be much gratified if the map by Major Mackenzie prove useful to Colonel Reynolds, whose work is so important that I long to see it before the public.

I have mentioned in another letter of this date that the monsoon is hitherto favourable. We had an interval of fair weather from the 25th June till about the 10th instant which began to give us some alarm; however the rains are sufficient in quantity and from appearances are likely to continue. The cultivation has at present a fine appearance and from Harcarrahs whom I sent out lately to examine the country to the northward and eastward, I learn that there is more cultivation on the ground than could have well been expected. The Nizam's frontier in particular has a fertile appearance.

An untimely exportation of grain from your Presidency could be recommended only by the circumstance of your supplies being sufficiently ample to warrant it. If on trial, however, an unlimited exportation was found to threaten inconvenience, it might again be restricted; no doubt the propriety of the measure must be estimated in reference to the proportion of your present stock and expected imports.

In regard to the Poona market, I believe that for an age past it has not furnished me at any moderate rate and I think it may be apprehended that for years to come we should find it expedient to draw in hither from Bombay to subsist the subsidiary force unless the Bombay troops in general live on dry grains. In the Carnatic the Government offers rice to the troops at 12 sears for the rupee whenever it is less cheap on the market. It might be worth while to ascertain how far Government might be enabled to lodge rice here at 11 or 12 sears for the rupee, supposing that from the opening of the season rice continues at Bombay at the usual rate.

No. 109—The condition of grain scarcity in Poona, the relief afforded to the people of the Deccan by the British Resident and the Government of Bombay, the fraudulent and selfish dealings of grain merchants and authorities at Poona and the measures required for the future are lucidly explained in this letter. The economic dealings mentioned in the letter are illuminating.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Poona, 15th July 1804.

I am just favoured with your letter of the 12th inst.

The feelings of your fair correspondent do her great honour, nor has the manner in which you have taken up the subject a less claim to our gratitude.

While the fair season lasted, I was particular in enquiring into the state of the city in respect to the stock of grain to answer the general consumption during the monsoon, and the result was that on every occasion I had reason to be satisfied that the quantity withheld by the principal dealers was ample. The Paishwa's Dewaun told me that during the rains we would sell at four seers for the rupee. Finding however that previous to the commencement of the monsoon rice in the city generally sold at a price much higher than was justifiable in reference to the rate of purchase at Bombay, I repeatedly made the most urgent applications to the Paishwa's Government to adopt some system of conduct to oblige the dealers to sell at a just price and thus prevent them from defeating your humane exertions in facilitating the export of rice from your Presidency. In reply to my urgency I always received the most satisfactory promises. The Paishwa to manifest his disposition towards the poor, remitted all duties, and enjoined the dealers to lower their prices. His orders however on the latter point failed of effect, and under this circumstance there was strong reason to apprehend that the real cause of the extreme dearness at Poona originated in a wicked collusion between the dealers and the principal persons in authority under the Paishwa's Government. Exorbitant profits on the part of the dealers may well afford an handsome bribe and, indeed, it is no secret that from early times it has been the uniform practice of the principal servants of the Poona Government to derive a considerable revenue from the dealers of the city in return for permitting them to plunder the public by selling at prices dictated by their inhumanity and sordidness.

Finding of late that grain rose materially in price I became particularly loud and importunate with the Durbar, but this produced (as far as I can discern) nothing but a farce. The Durbar people scolded the dealers and even allowed the public servants to take grain forcibly from

them at a reasonable rate. The consequence was that the shops were shut up, and none could procure subsistence, but those who were capable of violence and cordially disposed to use it. The Government has since conciliated the dealers who yesterday promised to sell rice at $2\frac{1}{2}$ sears for the rupee and a little was purchased at that rate. The state of things today I have not yet ascertained, but I imagine the shops are open. You will perceive then that our general distress proceeds chiefly from artificial want suggested by inequity and deep-rooted corruption. Had I however to interfere in the internal management of the Paishwa's Government, I might be able to cleanse the sink of Poona corruption, but under the existing system of connection to enter on this labour even is impracticable. I hardly conceive that the above descriptive recital will excite your surprise, but to the minds sympathetic, accustomed only to the western civilization, it may become matter of amazement, how one part of the innocent nation can be so hard-hearted towards the other as to fatten themselves on their ruin. The loss of inhabitants here and in the tract from hence to the Tapti is considerable, but here we have felt the blessings of plenty compared to the miseries experienced more to the northward. A short experience (of Maratha rule) above the Ghauts would now actually demonstrate, notwithstanding all the measures of our Government, that even the Bramin rule is not to be preferred to British domination.

It is now time that I should advert to your consideration for affording us relief. Under any circumstance we must first attend to the public demands, as it is by the public capacity that individuals must be upheld. We are now at war and consequently in a state of necessity which feels many wants. At the beginning of June we had 400 garce* of rice in the public store here. On the 1st inst we had only 300 left notwithstanding the intermediate supplies from Panwell which amounted to about 30 garce. During this month we have received no rice from Panwell, Captain Young's means of carriage being used in conveying grain which is more immediately wanted; nor can we expect to receive any rice from Panwell in all the present month. By the first of August we shall probably not have more than 200 or 220 garce which may amount to about 14,000 bullock loads, which must be deemed a very small quantity considering that when the troops move at the close of August means must be found to issue rice from the public stores to subsist the camp followers as at present, until the opening of the harvest. Therefore the whole of the carriage procurable by Captain Young will be required by the public and especially as in the course of next month we must manage, if possible, to send a quantity of rice to Ahmed Nuggur. The monsoon is yet favourable and at the opening of the harvest I trust, the general distress will rapidly diminish. Till that period our distress

* A Telague word meaning a measure of grain, one Garce being equal to 9,60 Lbs.

must, I fear, continue with little abatement, unless happily and unexpectedly Captain Young can hire a large portion of conveyance during the rains than is actually required for the public. Can he only procure carriage for the private purpose, retailing the rice here will be an easy operation.

If I find that carriage is procurable here, I shall have the pleasure of giving you intimation on the subject. So much on your proposal to send grain to us for the immediate relief of our wants. Since my return hither from your hospitable roof, we have fed daily on the public account 1,200 women and children and about 2 or 300 men. This institution will continue till the harvest smiles upon us. A few individuals amongst the Sowcars in the city contribute handsomely towards subsisting the poor that frequent the streets. That a wider charitable institution would afford further relief must be evident. For instance, if in addition to the institution at the Sungum another was to be established in the British camp near the skirts of the city, many miserable objects would no doubt be comfortably supported. Unhappily the greater part of the poor who have frequented this neighbourhood came from a distance where they were starving and on their arrival were so much reduced as to be generally past recovery.

I should apologize for giving you so long a letter which could not be justifiable on any subject less urgent than that of charity.

No. 110—Barry Close brings to the notice of the Resident with Sindia that Vishvasrao Ghatge and other Sindian Chiefs were creating trouble in the south.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE RESIDENT WITH D. R. SINDIAH.

Poona, Tuesday, 17th July 1804.

Some months ago Wisswass Row Ghautky with about 2,000 cavalry having separated from the armies of Dowlut Row Sindiah to the northward, arrived in the neighbourhood of Perinda, and there joined the freebooters who were subsequently attacked and dispersed by the Honourable Major General Wellesley. Wisswass Row and his cavalry having been put to route made his way good to Kolapore.

Futteh Sing Maunia who formerly made his escape with difficulty from Jeswunt Row Holkar, was also amongst the freebooters above mentioned and fled in the direction of Sattara. His party was then small, but of late his old adherents have assembled around him and his cavalry at present may amount to about 4 or 5,000. An ancient enmity subsisted between him

and Purseram Pundit Prettee Niddee whose force he a short time since defeated with loss. Maunia's cavalry occupy at present the tract between Punderpore and Sattara, and he subsists his troops by levying contributions in that vicinity.

About five days since, I learned that the 5,000 cavalry who fled with Wisswass Row to Kolapore, had been ordered by that chief to return to Burhanpore, that they accordingly commenced their march, but instead of going on their destination had halted near Punderpore and joined Futteh Sing Maunia, with whom they now serve. I immediately dispatched Hurcarrahs to Maunia's camp to ascertain the ground of this report—and I expect they will return in a few days. This morning however I received a message from His Highness the Paishwa, through Bayajee Naik, that confirmed intelligence had been received by the Durbar, that the 2,000 cavalry from Kolapore had actually joined Maunia, with whom they served—that of the 2,000 cavalry 500 are Pagah of Scindiah's Government and carry matchlocks and that the remaining 1,500 are Sillahdars and that the whole are under Hurry Narrain, Karcoon of the Paugnaveese of Sindiah's Government. Although I withhold entire credit to this intelligence till my Hurcarrahs return, I have judged it proper to mention it for your information, conceiving that you may deem it advisable to make enquiries immediately relative to Hurry Narrain and his cavalry at Dowlut Row Sindiah's Durbar.

I shall have the honor to address you again whenever I obtain further intelligence on the above subject.

No. 111—The rebellion of Hari Narayan, supported by Fatesinh Mane and his defeat by the Peshwa's troops are communicated to the British Resident with Daulatrao Sindia. Fatesinh Mane was slain in an action near Pandharpur.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE RESIDENT WITH SINDIA.

Poona, Tuesday, 24th July 1804.

On the 17th instant I had the honor to address you on the subject of the Pagah Horse under Hurry Narrain, who, instead of pursuing their journey to Burhaunpore, had by current reports stopped near Punderpore and joined the encampment of Futteh Sing Maunia. On the 2nd instant I received a message from the Paishwa's Durbar, intimating that His Highness had taken measures for persuading Hurry Narrain to repair hither with his cavalry, but that authentic intelligence had just been

received from Punderpore, that the Prittee Niddee's force, augmented by a body of Chintaman Rao's cavalry and some details belonging to other Sirdars, had recently attacked Futteh Sing Maunia's corps and defeated it with great slaughter, Futteh Sing Maunia himself and his principal adherents having been slain in the action ; that when the attack took place, the Pagah horse under Hurry Narrain were encamped separately from Maunia's Corps, from which it was supposed, that they had avoided taking any part in the action.

Yesterday evening two of my Hurcarrahs returned from the neighbourhood of Punderpore and confirmed the above intelligence, and this morning I learned from the Durbar that some of Maunia's personal servants had arrived in the city yesterday, who saw his remains burned on the north bank of the Bheemah near the spot where the action happened ; that Hurry Narrain's horse had actually escaped the attack, and that the greater part of them were on their march in this direction with the intention of communicating here with Dajibah Daismook who is connected with Sindia's Durbar, and afterwards pursuing their march to Burhaunpore.

If those horses arrive here, I shall endeavour to open a communication with the person who commands them, and afterwards address you on the subject.

No. 112—This is a list of donations contributed by the inhabitants of Bombay towards relieving the distress of the people of Poona who were dying for want of food owing to a severe famine raging in the country.

Bombay, 19th July 1804.

It appearing by the latest authentic intelligence from Poona that the poorer classes of inhabitants in that part of the country are many of them dying for want, it is considered to be no less consonant to the feelings than it must prove creditable to the characters of the British and native inhabitants of this place, to contribute to their relief by a subscription which may save the lives of many helpless objects, who must otherwise fall victims to the calamity of the season.

It is proposed to remit through Government to the Resident at Poonah, either in grain or money as may appear most advisable, the amount of the charitable donations, that may be thus received and paid for this purpose into the house of Messrs. Forbes and Co., who have undertaken to be the agents for this fund, under the inspection of the Governor-in-Council,

by whose direction an account of the receipts and expenditure will in due time be published in the "Bombay Courier".

						Rs	a.	p.
Jonathan Duncan	..	.	.	.	.	3,000	0	0
Lady Mackintosh	.	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Ol. Nicolls	..	.	.	.	.	500	0	0
F Sechmere	.	..	.	..	.	300	0	0
Robt Holfords	..	.	.	.	.	300	0	0
J A Grant	..	..	.	.	.	150	0	0
Charles Forbes	.	.	.	.	..	1,000	0	0
James Kinlock	.	.	.	..	..	300	0	0
David Ingles	.	.	.	.	.	150	0	0
J Cumberlege	.	.	.	.	.	150	0	0
Wm. Kennedy	.	.	.	..	..	150	0	0
James Law	.	.	.	..	.	300	0	0
P. Hadou	.	.	.	.	.	300	0	0
Alex Adamson	.	.	..	..	..	500	0	0
Francis Warder	.	.	.	..	..	150	0	0
Robt Kitson	.	.	.	.	.	200	0	0
J. Hallett	.	.	.	..	.	100	0	0
J. Elphinstone	.	.	.	..	.	150	0	0
Wm Broughton	.	.	.	.	.	150	0	0
S. Phelipps	.	.	.	.	..	100	0	0
S. Jaques—ten gold mohurs	..	.	..	..	..	150	0	0
C. J. Brisone	.	..	.	..	..	150	0	0
P. P. Fravers	.	.	.	..	..	150	0	0
J. Farver	.	.	.	..	.	100	0	0
Alexr. Hay	..	..	.	..	.	100	0	0
H. Shank	..	..	.	.	.	150	0	0
Robt Henshaw	.	.	.	.	..	300	0	0
Mn Moor	.	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
S M Wrepland	..	..	..	..	.	150	0	0
Nech de Lima Nouza for Sir Megl Mr. Quadras and self	..	.	.	..	.	250	0	0
P. L. Messurus	..	.	.	..	..	100	0	0
Francis Wappers	..	.	.	..	..	150	0	0
Wm. Dean	..	.	..	.	..	100	0	0
J. Baxter	.	.	.	..	..	100	0	0
John Lectric	.	.	.	..	..	150	0	0
J. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Sorabjee Muncherjee	.	..	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Hormasjee Bomanjee	..	.	..	.	..	1,000	0	0
Nimchund Ameechund	..	..	.	.	..	300	0	0
Dhackjee Dadajee	.	.	.	.	..	300	0	0
Ramdass and Manordass	.	.	.	..	..	300	0	0
Pestonjee Bomanjee	..	..	.	..	..	500	0	0
Ardaseer Dady	.	.	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Vithoba Cannoyee	.	..	.	..	..	200	0	0
Visswanath Vittojee	..	.	.	..	..	100	0	0
Gopaldass Manordass	..	..	.	..	..	250	0	0
Sunkersett Baboolset	..	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
Wittuldass Kessowdass	.	..	.	..	..	300	0	0
Nassérwanjee Manookjee	..	..	.	.	.	500	0	0
Abbajee Gunnes	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Jamsetjee Nanabhoy	.	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Luckmuchund Punzerazee	.	..	.	..	..	150	0	0
Manordass Durgadass	.	..	..	..	..	300	0	0

Total .. 19,550 0 0

No. 113—Strachey explains to Col. Close the situation at Savnur and the possible trouble he expected from Goklah.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Deogeree, 28th July 1804.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 20th by which I am happy to find that the Peshwa has agreed to our interference with his chiefs.

Goklah instead of going to Poona and giving up Savanore which he should have done on the 25th, remains encamped near Darwar while his Amildars keep possession of the Savanore province. I am afraid things will soon be reduced to this alternative, either Goklah must be expelled by force or Savanore will be lost to the Peshwa and ruined. Words have been tried without effect. If Goklah is allowed to stay, the Sirsoobah had much better withdraw. At present here is a miserable exposition of the weakness of the Peshwa's Government; for the Sirsoobah has no power to enforce the extensive authority with which he is vested and of course he falls into contempt. If he were put in possession of the country, I doubt whether he has strength to keep it or to collect the revenues. It is of great importance that Savanore should be well looked to at this time. The country is a most delightful one. Not many years ago it was in a highly prosperous state, but it has been so subject to the depredations of freebooters and the oppression of scandalous exactions and mismanagement of superintendents of late, that it is now in a progressive state of decay. It is not however quite ruined and a few years of good management would restore it.

The crops will begin to ripen in two months and the season of collecting the revenue approaches. Even if Goklah does intend to give up the province, it is not unlikely that he will try to delay the transfer till that time, in order that he may collect the revenues which will probably be accounted for; but from what I have heard of Goklah and his officers, I am persuaded that they will not fail to plunder the country before they leave it, unless they are strongly impressed with a belief that they shall have to answer for all undue exactions.

I expect to have some communication with the Sirsoobah and probably with Goklah in a day or two, when I will do myself the pleasure of writing to you again. I made Govind Row write to Goklah as you

will see by the enclosed extract of a letter which I wrote to General Wellesley.

I shall move from this place tomorrow to Savanore and I hope to meet with no more delays on my journey.

Extract of a letter to General Wellesley, dated Deogeree, 25th July 1804.

Govind Row tells me that he has received a letter from the Sirsoobah complaining that Goklah has refused to give up his Tannahs in Savanore unless he will advance a lack of rupees. You desired me to give Goklah a hint if I found him on the road, and I have accordingly desired Govind Row to write him a friendly letter of advice in his own name to remind him of the engagement which he entered into with you, and to express his surprise at finding him still in possession of the province, to mention generally the advantages which he has gained by your having patronised him and the great interests he has now at stake, that he has everything to hope from the continuance of your favour and Sireemunt's, and everything to dread from the loss of them. Govind Row says he is on that sort of footing with Goklah that he can write him such a letter with propriety. I have no expectation however that he will be moved by words. Appah Dessaye, instead of going to Poona, came southward to Sirhetty where I hear, he is now.

No. 114—Strachey forwards to General Wellesley copies of letters he addressed to Gokhale and Appa Saheb, about vacating the Savnur territory.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Hoolgoor, 30th July 1804.

Dear Sir,

Finding there was no prospect of Goklah's giving the Sirsoobah possession of Savanore I thought it possible that a letter to be delivered to him, while Colonel Hill was in his neighbourhood, might possibly be of use, I have therefore written to the Sirsoobah enclosing a letter for Goklah. I beg leave to enclose translations of these letters. The Sirsoobah writes to Govind Row saying that Goklah has given him Choor-Chutties (सोडचिह्नी = written promise to quit) but that he has strengthened his posts. Goklah has moved a little to the southward. I have sent copies of these papers to Colonel Close.

To

Bapoo 'Goklah.

After compliments.

You promised General Wellesley that you would abide by the agreement which you made with the Sirsoobah and that you would return to Poona in obedience to the orders of Sireemunt. Yet you still retain possession of the country and you are not gone towards Poona. Everything that passes in this quarter is made known to General Wellesley without delay. His orders and those of Sireemunt on this subject will soon come. General Wellesley and Colonel Close receive regular accounts of the state of affairs here. When it shall appear that you have not fulfilled the agreement, I know not what orders may be issued. Being well assured that it is your wish to preserve the favour of Sireemunt and the British Government and the good will of General Wellesley, I write this friendly letter to advise you to make no more delay on any account whatever, but to show your obedience to the orders of Sireemunt and your respect for General Wellesley by putting the Sirsoobah in immediate possession of the Savanore province and yourself going to Poona.

30th of July 1804.

To

Ramchundur Punt Tautea.

After compliments.

I enclose a letter for Goklah which you may send him if he has not already put you in possession of the Savanore province. I should have been glad of the pleasure of seeing you, but I am going to a distance. I hope you will always write accounts of Savanore to Poona. If you will send your letters to the gentleman at Deogeeree he will forward them by the Tappal to Colonel Close.

No. 115—E. Strachey accepts his commission and proposes to move to Poona, as soon as supplies reach him.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Hurrypur, 30th of July 1804.

My dear Sir,

I beg leave to send you translation of two Marhatta papers which were presented to General Wellesley by Appah Sahib's Vakeel. They were not translated when the General went away, but I forwarded them to him

with a letter of which I enclose a copy. I also enclose a copy of the General's answer.

I thought it necessary to call the attention of the General to the first point submitted to him in my letter, because I thought it was a case not unlikely to occur and it was not provided for in my instructions. My interference may be a matter of indifference to the chiefs, but not a matter of indifference to the Peshwa. I shall be glad to have your opinion and advice about this as well, regarding the nature of my mission at large, as any particular points which may occur. I hope you will excuse my adverting to possible cases in this way. I do it from a consideration of the temper of the Durbar and a wish to avoid misconceptions which might tend to obstruct business.

I know little or nothing of the relation in which the Putwurduns stand to the Kittoor man and to the Soorapoor man. The parties appear to be at war; if they have gained advantages over each other, it is not likely that they will relinquish them without a struggle till a complete settlement of their differences is made. I doubt the efficacy of letters and orders to people who have power in this part of the country, unless they are enforced like that of the Amildar of Misericotah. The General however seems to wish that letters may be sent. Of Pontumbee I know nothing. I hope to be favored with a letter from you on these subjects as well as those of the Peshwa's debt to the Putwurduns, Baba Phurkiah and Trimbuk Row Appah's Serinjamee. Trimbuk Row Appah is one of the Putwurduns and the Kittoor man appears to have taken his Serinjamee as well as other possessions of the family.

I have been delayed hitherto on account of my equipment and for supplies. I expect the latter to-day from Chitteldroog. If they come I shall march tomorrow.

No. 116—Mr. Strachey reports to the Governor General his intention to proceed to Jamkhindi to see Appa Saheb Patwardhan, in order to settle his disputes with the Peshwa.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mootee Bédnore, 24th of July 1804.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that on the evening of the 22nd I received from Balkrishen Punt* Appa Saheb's answer to the Honorable Major General Wellesley's letter and an invitation for me to meet Appah Sahib at Jumkhundee. Enclosed I have the

* Surnamed Lagu.

honor to send translations of two letters which Balkrishen Punt received from his master. Copies of these papers with Appa Saheb's letter have been forwarded to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley. I shall go to Deogeeree tomorrow and expect to reach Jumbhunde in 10 or 12 days.

No. 117—A geographical survey of the country undertaken by the Bombay Government is referred to in this letter.

FROM—J. REYNOLDS, SURVEYOR TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

TO—JAMES GRANT, ESQR., SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Cambay, 9th August 1804.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo accompanied by the plan of the Gulf of Kutch by St. Maugham, and to request you will be so good as to make my acknowledgments to the Hon'ble the Governor for this mark of his attention to assist in rendering my geographical work more perfect for the use of Government. Anxious as I am on this head, I cannot help embracing the present opportunity of urging again my request to be furnished with the copy of Captain Johnson's late surveys. It is certainly an extraordinary circumstance that while every one, even to the Quarter Master General at Madras, should be furnished with copies by General Wellesley's orders, I, who am especially appointed to arrange and improve the geography of India, should not be able to procure one. It may have escaped the General possibly, and as he does not at present command the troops at Poona, he may consider it to be out of his province to give the necessary instructions to Captain Johnson.

No. 118—The Resident explains to the Governor the best way of promoting military movements in the Deccan.

FROM—THE RESIDENT,

TO—THE HON'BLE Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 15th August 1804.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I was favoured with your despatch of the 11th inst. on the subject of cash. I had the pleasure of addressing the letters to Government yesterday. Your orders to the Officer Commanding at Panwell would

be instantly obeyed of course. However instructions were despatched to him yesterday directing him to furnish such escorts as may be required to accompany carts from Panwell to Poona.

I am overjoyed by the hopes you have given me that the Ahmedabad concern will be soon adjusted. If I could command the arrears of revenue due from the Guickwar Government, I could do wonders. Without such aid I am absolutely helpless. Lieut.-Colonel Wallace will march from towards Chandore on or about the 20th inst. but few of the Marattas will accompany him I fear, from want of pecuniary assistance. As General Wellesley has recommended that the troops ordered from Goa and Malabar should come by sea, I am reluctant to suggest any other place. The whole of the equipment of the troops may be brought, I suppose, by sea except the bullocks and then if necessary, may certainly come to Poona by land under escort of a company of Sepoys. The season will be favourable and the cattle might be brought by easy stages so as to improve the road. It is to be considered however whether the southern bullock-men will agree to come on to Poona.

No. 119—The Resident narrates the difficulties of cashing bills and the various rates of exchanging coins.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE MR. DUNCAN.

Poona, 20th August 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 28th ultimo. In respect to the plea made use of by the shroffs relative to the receipt of cash from them for the bills transmitted to me by your Government, I beg to observe that they have frequently attempted to effect here the points stated in the memorandum enclosed in your letter.

There are three kinds of Chandore rupees in circulation at this place, viz., those newly coined, those that have been coined some time, and others of an old coinage marked with a file or other instrument to ascertain their value. These last are called Solakee and have never been received or issued at this Residency.

We have always insisted upon receiving rupees of the two first kinds from the Shroffs, because we could not issue those of the Solakee sort except at a loss of about 1 per cent. to Government.

Finding from an early period that the Shroffs who transmitted money or bullion from Bombay to this place were liable to accidents and losses on the road, I repeatedly desired them to let me know when they were

about to send for property to any amount, that I might take means for protecting it by a small guard of sepoy. But I have on no occasion received any intimation from them on the subject.

I had previously to the receipt of Mr. Grant's official letter heard of the robberies referred to therein. I have urgently pressed the Durbar to compel the Jaghirdar of Tallygone and Candeh Row Rastiah Soobahdar of the Cokun to make good the property plundered, and in this object I hope to succeed.

Until the harvest commences in September we must continue to feel severely the effects of the scarcity. The communication with Panvell is now in fact cut off and it is therefore next to impossible to draw any quantity of grain from thence till the end of the monsoon. It will, therefore, probably be found most advisable to distribute in money whatever may be produced by the subscription humanely opened at Bombay for the relief of the poor of this place.* With money they can easily purchase at least good vegetables and meat in the bazars of Poona.

The news respecting the capture of Hinglass Ghur† is quite correct. I omitted to mention it to you from finding that you received news from the northward more expeditiously than we did here. I have yet received no particulars of the assault of Hinglass Ghur, but Col. Monson mentions that the loss on our side was very trifling.

No. 120—Mr. Strachey offers assurances of Appa Sahab Patwardhan's fidelity to the Peshwa and recommends him to the latter's attention. He forwards the Chief's requests.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Near Jamk'hindi, 23rd August 1804.

Enclosed I beg leave to forward to you under a flying seal my address of this day's date to His Excellency the Governor General.

You will observe from the journal of my proceedings that I have promised Appah Sahib to request that you will apply to the Peshwah for an order for him to attend at Poonah. Appah Sahib is now desirous that the application should be delayed a few days in order that he may have time to take the opinion of his old relation Balla Sahib, whither it would not be more advisable that the application should be made through his own Vakeel at Poonah.

Appah Sahib will also be much gratified by receiving a letter from you encouraging him to attend at Poonah, and assuring him that you will see his affairs settled.

* See No. 110 above.

† Near Bhanpura, north of Mandsaur.

At Appa Sahib's desire I have the honor to forward to you a list of his requests. This paper will show the nature and extent of his views. I beg you to observe that I have not given him any hope that all or any of these requests will be granted, only that you will pay attention to them, that you will be friendly to his interests as long as he manifests his fidelity to the Peshwah, and that you will see his affairs brought to a just and reasonable settlement.

I have not concluded my negotiations here without a full conviction that Appah Sahib has sincerely resolved to serve the Paishwah, and to go to Poonah in person. I anxiously hope that if Appah Sahib shall be found deserving, His Highness's favour will not be withheld from him. A little encouragement at the outset to such men as Appah Sahib might have the effect of extending His Highness's influence over all the principal families of the Empire, and enable him to call forth many men of rank, talents, and respectability to the assistance of his Government. I have no doubts of Appah Sahib's disposition towards the Paishwah, and I think if His Highness could be induced to show some appearance of personal favor to him, it would be attended with the best effects. It would operate indirectly as a spur to the ambition of other chiefs, and would induce them to throw off the distrust and suspicion which they generally entertain of his character.

Paper of Appah Sahib's requests.

1st.—If Sireemunt will bestow favor on me and accept my services I am ready to render them agreeably to former custom.

2nd.—The Kusbehs of Pontumba and Kosee and Chimleeka Koorun and Coreyngong were originally my Serinjamee; let them be restored to me.

3rd.—Bhoje and Eksumba, my Serinjamee possessions have been taken by the Kolapoor Rajah, let them be restored to me.

4th.—Let the Soorapoor tribute be paid me.

5th.—The Mozas of Wuttar and Sirwura are my Serinjamee; they are disturbed: let them be settled.

6th.—Bhutkoonkee and other villages were my Serinjamee, let them be given up to me.

7th.—Junardhun Meghaseum had an Inam village, and Christna Row Chintamun had Inam lands assigned to their families; they having fallen at the siege of Darwar, let these Inams be continued.

8th.—Moza Kurkool was held (by me) and Moza Oodpooree by Bulwunt Row Anunt in Inam from the Toorgul man; of late we have been out of possession; let them be restored to us.

9th.—Let Serinjamee be granted for Pagah to Hurry Puresram and Mahadajee Puresram.

10th.—After the Kurdla victory, an increase of Serinjamee for 1,500 troops was settled, and the personal allowance (viz. of Purseram Bhow) was increased; let this be carried into effect.

11th.—Let the Kolapoor Rajah be made to restore to the Ichulcuranee man his villages Lat, Rangolee, and Tauklee with the wadee, and the Sirdeshmokee of the country.

12th.—Punderpoor was formerly my Komavisee; let it be restored to me.

13th.—Let Mymutgur which was formerly mine be restored.

14th.—Chicowerie and Khanapoor were assigned to me for the expenses of my Hoojerautee Pagah, (or Government servants employed with the chief), Jameitdar, and Phurnavese and other Daruckdar (Household troops, state officers, and secretaries). These places have been taken; let them be restored to me.

15th.—Let a settlement be made with the Rajah of Kolapoor.

16th.—Gunput Row Konhere's Moza of Boregong in the Pergunnah of Hookeree and Baindal in Merich have been taken by the Kolapoor Rajah; let them be restored.

17th.—Some of the Mehals in Savanore were assigned to me for the liquidation of a debt; let them remain to me.

18th.—Let the expences of the Kurdla and Kolapoor, etc. campaigns, be repaid.

19th.—Gandicope was held of Government in Inam by Sireeput Row Moreshwar. The Kittoor man has taken it; let him be directed to restore it.

20th.—The Koorundwar man's Serinjamee of Sumpgong and Baungewaree have been taken by the Kittoor man; let them be restored; and the Kolapoor man has taken his garden at Mincha, let it be restored.

21st.—I had four villages given me by my friends Gorepoore, etc., the Kolapoor man has taken them; let him be made to restore them.

No. 121—A settlement of Appa Saheb's dispute with the Kolhapur Raja is suggested in this letter.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Camp near Jamkhandi, 26th August 1804.

a report that the Kolapoor Rajah's people had assembled troops at Baugewaree and other places for fear of being attacked by Appah Sahib's Pindaries who had lately plundered a village in the neighbourhood, I desired Balkishen Punt to ask Appah Sahib about this.

Balkrishen Punt said that when General Wellesley desired Appah Sahib to cease hostilities against the Kolapoor Rajah, Appah Sahib discharged all his Pindaries and told them if they made any more attacks on the country, that they should be punished. He said that Appah Sahib has not invaded the Rajah's country since the General prohibited him, that the only battle which has been fought between them since that time, was fought in Appah Sahib's country a few months ago. In that battle Baba Sahib who commanded his brother's army defeated the enemy and took their general prisoner. That this person was severely wounded in the action, and that Appah Sahib cured his wounds and treated him kindly. He is now confined at Siddhapoor in this neighbourhood, but his confinement is by no means rigorous. In short, that the Rajah has no cause of complaint against Appah Sahib. Appah Sahib represents that having so strictly conformed to the injunctions of General Wellesley and having refrained from pursuing advantages gained against the Kolapoor Rajah, he trusts that the British Government will not allow the Rajah to ravage his country with impunity. I have assured him it will not, and that His Excellency the Governor General has resolved to put a stop to this warfare.

I am told that the Kolapoor Rajah is not at war with any of the Putwurduns except Appah Sahib, although he has possessed himself of some territory belonging to another branch of the family. Among Marhattas such usurpations are not incompatible with friendship and good neighbourhood. The Putwarduns appear to be all closely united, yet the Kolapoor man is at war with only one branch of the family. He is on good terms with Chintamun Row, occasionally marching through his country to attack Appah Sahib's. With Trimbuk Row of Koorundwar he holds a sort of middle course, seizing his posts, yet keeping on good terms with him.

The hatred which Appah Sahib bears to the Kolapoor Rajah is implacable. When Purseram Bhow was taken mortally wounded, he was carried prisoner to the Rajah, who ordered the old man to be cut to atoms in his presence. Appah Sahib can never forget or forgive that act of atrocity and I am told his resentment is so strong, that he often says he would most willingly sacrifice everything he has in the world and retire to Casee to pass the rest of his life in obscurity, if he could revenge the death of his father by retaliating on his murderer. Nevertheless I am persuaded that Appah Sahib may be brought to consent to any reasonable arrangement for putting an end to the war. Experience has taught him that he is unable to cope successfully with the Kolapoor Rajah. His hopes and fears arising from a consideration of the alliance between the Peshwa and the British Government, and above all the great weight of General Wellesley's name, will, I have no doubt, produce most important effects on the conduct of Appah Sahib. The Kolapoor Rajah is on bad terms with Narain Row of Ichulcurnjee and Nago Sham Row of Neerlee,

commonly called the Dessaye of Chicorie. These two chiefs being connected with Appah Sahib, their depredations may perhaps have been ascribed to him, but Appah Sahib denies having any concern with them in hostilities against the Rajah.

If I am as well received at Merich as I expect to be, and if matters go on there well, I shall probably be enabled to keep these two persons quiet.

The Kolapoor Rajah has, I believe, no other open enemies but Appah Dessaye.

Balkrishen Punt says that Kasoor is held like the other mahals in Savanore for the liquidation of the Seringapatam debt, which Appah Sahib says, is not yet discharged. He admits that it is not included in the Mahals nominally rated at 2½ lacks of rupees, but he denies that any particular Mahals were finally assigned to him on this account. He thinks it reasonable that he should be allowed to keep Kasoor and the other places till he shall have settled his affairs at Poona. If it shall appear that he holds any of these places unlawfully, or if Sireemunt shall not think fit to allow him to retain them, he will immediately order them to be given up to the Sirsoobah.

Appah Sahib however says he will be entirely guided by me. Being doubtful on which side the right lies and being persuaded that Appah Sahib will go to Poonah, I think he should be allowed to retain Kasoor for the present. I have explained to Balkrishna Punt that the forbearance of the Sirsoobah at my request, and the interference of the English in Appah Sahib's favour on any point whatever, must be considered by him as quite enough conditions. He knew that I stood pledged for the good conduct of Appah Sahib, and I expected that the orders of Sireemunt should not be trifled with. He said that after what had passed, Appah Sahib knew everything would depend on his ready obedience to the Peshwa's orders and if I might rely upon it, there should be no delay whatever. The instant the orders came, the astrologers should be consulted about a lucky day and Appah Sahib would certainly set off at the appointed time.

No. 122—The Resident informs Strachey of the hostile conduct of Ramchandra-pant and of the need of settling with the principal Jagirdars first.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—E. STRACHEY.

Poona, 3rd September 1804.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

I entirely approve of the steps you have taken to induce the Killadar of old Hoobley to deliver up the place to Ramchandra Punt. If your letter to him fail of effect, he may be punished for his disobedience when the Coast Native Corps here return to the Carnatic after being relieved from Bombay.

I also entirely approve of the advice you have given to the Karcoon of Ramchandra Punt for communication to his principal who is certainly at liberty to apply to Goklah, Nipaunikar, Venkitrow, Sucaram Ghautky and the Beneewallah, with the view to learn whether they are disposed to comply with the requisitions of the Paishwa's Government. It is certainly proper however that Ramchandra Punt should abstain from hostilities against any of these Sirdars, till circumstances shall allow of the grounds of the Paishwa's demands on them being fully examined. The Honourable Major General Wellesley refrained from recommending any process for the adjustment of these demands, wishing probably that a settlement should be first made with those leading Jaghirdars whom he instructed you to visit. If a settlement can be effected with these latter, it must afterwards have an easy way for a talk to negotiate an adjustment of the Paishwa's demands on the rest.

If Sucaram Ghautky is the person commonly called Serjurow Gautkey, this troublesome man has lately joined Scindiah's Durbar at Burhaunpore. I shall be happy if you will inform me of the nature of the communication which is supposed to hold at present between this man and Nippaunikar who still promises to repair hither to serve with the troops to the northward under Lt.-Col. Wallace.

No. 123—Strachey sends to the Governor General a report of his mission to the Southern Chiefs and of his discussions with Chintamanrao Patwardhan.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Miraj, 5th September 1804.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that I arrived at Meritch on the 2nd instant. I found that Chintaman Row had on the 1st of the month come here from Sanglee, his usual place of residence.

A person whom I had sent towards Sanglee with a letter announcing my approach brought me an answer from Chintaman Row saying that he would receive me here on the 3rd instant. I had a meeting with Chintaman Row. After sitting a short time we withdrew at his suggestion

to talk on business. I explained the object of my mission as I had done to Appah Sahib as nearly as possible in the terms of the 10th paragraph of my instructions. Chintamun Row denied that the Peshwa had any cause of offence against him, and said that he had much reason to complain of the Paishwa's conduct toward him. He said that he had in no instance disobeyed the Paishwa's orders except in cases where he had been required to do what he considered derogatory to his dignity ; that he was a soldier, and that nothing was so dear to him as his honor. Yet the Paishwa showed him no respect and had treated him with indignity by proposing to him to serve in a manner contrary to custom. Even now his troops had destroyed Futteh Sing Mauniah and he had written the Paishwa on account of his having rid His Highness's dominions of this plunderer. Shreemunt had not considered to answer his letter. He said however that he was ready to obey his master according to former custom. He observed that his Serinjamy was of late much diminished and grain was so dear that it was difficult to subsist men and horses. As to the friendship of the English he said he wished to preserve it. That the Bhow had been on friendly terms with Lord Cornwallis, as he himself had with General Wellesley. I told him that it was not wished to enter into discussions of old grievances ; that it was proposed to forget them and look to the future ; that he should serve the Paishwa zealously ; that the advantages which he held under the Poona State should be secured to him and that nothing unreasonable would be expected of him. He said he did not wish to enter into discussion about these matters with any body but his master, whom he would obey according to former custom as made known to him by the result of his own observations, by the experience of his old relation Bala Sahib and by tradition. I said he had heard the plan which I was sent by General Wellesley to propose to him and I now desired to know whether he meant to say that he did not accede to it. He said that was his meaning. I told him that he must remember that there was now a close alliance between the Paishwa and the English, and it would be expected that he must obey the Paishwa's orders and be cautious in his conduct towards him. I asked Chintamun Row whether he intended to go to Poona. He said if there was any business for him at Poona and the Paishwa ordered him to attend, he should of course go agreeably to former custom. I told him that he had heard the purport of General Wellesley's message. He then turned to one of his officers and ordered him aloud to write a letter to General Wellesley acknowledging the receipt of his letter, saying that he had seen me, heard what I had to say and given me his answer. I told him I had no further business with him and soon after took leave.

In the morning of the 4th instant Chintamun Row returned my visit. Nothing material passed at our meeting. Chintamun Row requested me to write particularly to General Wellesley assuring him that he was happy in the friendship of the English which, he hoped, would long continue.

In the evening of the 4th, I paid my visit of leave to Chintamun Row. At this visit Chintamun Row repeated that he was ready to serve the Paishwa according to former custom and that he wished to preserve the friendship of the English. The letter which had been prepared for General Wellesley was read to me. It contained an acknowledgment of the receipt of the General's letter, mentioned my reception, referred the General to me for further communications and ended with a simple declaration of Chintamun Row's intention to serve the Paishwa according to former custom.

I shall march today on my return to Jaumkundy in consequence of the suggestions of Colonel Close as contained in his letters to me of the 30th and 31st of August. I beg leave to mention that if I have refrained from making a long reply to Colonel Close's letters, it is not because I admit the justice of the strictures which he has thought fit to pass on my proceedings.

No. 124—This letter communicates to the Governor of Bombay the military preparations at Poona and its vicinity in view of Holkar's trouble in the north.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE Mr. DUNCAN.

11th September 1804 (?)

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favour of the 6th inst. We have had uncommon rains here and as they appear to have extended to the northward they must impede Colonel Wallace's progress to a certain degree. The return of Capt. Seton therefore I hope, will not be productive of inconvenience.

We engaged during the war to entertain and pay 5,000 horse for the service of the Paishwa, and the pay we gave was 30 rupees per man, including officers. Major Graham has some Sillahdar horse in pay and gives them 29½ Rs. per man including officers, under an idea that it might become necessary to increase the establishment of provincial troops in the Ahmednugger district. Major Graham some time since sent me an estimate of the expense of 100 Sillahdar horse, a copy of which I have the pleasure to enclose.

I shall address you hereafter in reply to points of your letter of the 5th. I think the carriage that may be required for the Poona Subsidiary Force should be purchased in the districts above the Ghauts adjacent to Poona.

No. 125—Mr. Strachey accuses Bajirao's Sar Subha of misappropriating funds due to Appa Saheb and the Nawab of Savnur, the latter being practically destitute. He asks the Resident to represent the affair to Bajirao.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Savnur, 21st September 1804.

I have the honor to enclose my dispatch of this day's date to His Excellency the Governor General, which I beg the favor of you to forward.

I beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of Ramchunder Punt* in attacking and seizing the defenceless possessions of Appah Sahib in Savanore which, I have reason to believe, were left unprotected on the faith that the Sirsoobah would abstain from such acts of violence in consequence of the mediation of the British Government for the settlement of Appah Sahib's affairs with the Peshwah. As soon as I heard of Ramchunder Punt's having attacked Anroor, I wrote him a letter of which the enclosed is a copy,—a copy of his answer is also enclosed. I think it very doubtful whether he will attend to my letters, but I trust you will be able to procure from the Durbar a disavowal of these acts of violence and an immediate order to Ramchunder Punt to make good every loss which may have been sustained by Appah Sahib in consequence of his atrocious conduct. I shall be anxious till I hear from you that some steps have been taken about this business, in order that I may, with as little delay as possible, be enabled to prove to Appah Sahib that the seizure of his posts is unauthorised.

As far as I can learn Ramchunder Punt, either from incapacity, or inattention, has hitherto taken no steps towards settling this province, and if he is not well looked to, it cannot be expected that the country will be properly governed.

The family of the Savanore Nabob have, I understand, an allowance from the Peshwah from the revenues of Savanore, but there is reason to believe that they are almost entirely neglected by Ramchunder Punt, and that they receive but a very small part of any of their allowance. The situation of such of them as are at Savanore is very distressing. They are reduced not merely to a state of ordinary poverty but are, I believe almost starving. They say that they are obliged to subsist in great measure on the plants that they pick up in the fields, and I have seen that the clothes worn by the late Nabob's sons are of the vilest materials and so ragged as to be fit only for the meanest beggars.

* Possibly the son of Balkrishnapant Lagu who helped in the campaign against Dhondya Wagh. (Sec. No. 116 above).

No. 126—The Resident communicates to the Governor the kind of reception the Peshwa would offer to Lord Valentia. Lord Valentia (1770-1844) started on a voyage to India in 1802 and returned in 1806. Thereafter he published his travels. Sec. Nos. 132 and 137.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Poona, 24th September 1804.

It was late last night before I received an answer from the Durbar which prevented me from addressing you yesterday as I intended.

His Highness the Paishwa has expressed his assent to the mode of reception which I recommended for Lord Valentia, and will be prepared for His Lordship's arrival here in 10 or 12 days. His Highness proceeds immediately to Sassoor, but will return within the space above mentioned. Should His Lordship find it not convenient to commence his journey so soon as to be able to reach this place in 10 or 12 days from this date, the Paishwa will be happy if he arrive here a little before the Dessara festival, which with the Marattas is a season of joy.

It may be convenient perhaps if a gentleman from Bombay who has visited Poona at some former period, should accompany His Lordship in order to facilitate his journey and correspond with us at the period of his approach ; at present the road from Panvell, I fear, is very deep.

No. 127—The Resident communicates to the Governor of Bombay the plan of operations decided upon by the Governor General to overcome the activities of Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 26th September 1804.

This morning I had the pleasure to receive a letter from General Wellesley dated Fort William 4th Sept., by which I learn that a plan for the conduct of the war against Holkar had been delineated and finally approved by the Commander-in-Chief in India who was preparing to carry it into execution. The outline of it seems to be that we are to have a defensive corps near Muttora, another on the borders of Bundelcund, Col. Murray's Corps near Ooguin and Lt.-Col. Wallace's in Candeish, while the Commander-in-Chief with the main force is to move out against Holkar and strive to bring him to action, and failing of this to pursue

him in any direction he may take, the several corps on the borders to be prepared of course to act as circumstances may require.

From General Wellesley I am happy further to learn that he intends to return to us as expeditiously as circumstances will permit, to reassume the situation which he lately tried in the Deccan under the plan to be executed. It is meant that after the reduction of Chāndore and Galna Lt.-Col. Wallace should occupy a central position in Candeish to act against the enemy, should he again enter the Deccan, and as Col. Murray's Corps may be required to move with celerity, it must be necessary that his equipment should be complete and of good marching style.

No. 128—Strachey forwards Rastia's papers and adds that the Desai of Kittur has accused the Chief of Nipani of plundering his villages. He also refers to the affair of Appa Sahab.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Sorapur, 27th September 1804.

I have the honor to enclose my address of this day to His Excellency the Governor General, which I beg the favor of you to forward.

I beg leave to send enclosed the papers which I have received from Rastiah. He is anxious that their contents should not be known to the Peshwah for the present. I have taken the liberty to furnish Rastiah with a letter of introduction to you.

A Karcoon has come to me from the Dessaye of Kittoor. His chief object is to make a complaint against Nipauneekur for plundering some of his villages. He says his master is about to send a Vakeel to Poonah, and wishes to have a letter of introduction to you. I have thought it right to comply with his request and I have written to the Dessaye desiring him to refer his complaints to you.

Balkishen Punt is still with me. I cannot possibly dismiss him till Appah Sahib's Tannahs, which Ramchunder Punt has seized, are restored to him. When they are restored, if there is still no appearance of Appah Sahib's prosecuting his promised journey to Poonah, I propose to write him a letter cautioning him as to his future conduct, and warning him that his disputed possessions are no longer under the protection of the English.

No. 129—The Resident at Poona writes to the Governor of Bombay telling him what kind of equipage would be required for the Poona Subsidiary Force.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 27th September 1804.

I am favoured with your letters of the 23rd and 24th inst. and I reply by this dauk to the official dispatch respecting the forwarding of supplies from the Attaveesee to Col. Wallace's Camp.

I understand that the Commanding Officers of the Bombay Corps on the coast have been ordered to carry up their camp equipage along with them. Your Military Board will then see the kind of cloth of which they are made, and also the form according to which the Madras private tents are ordered to be made. Mr. Frissell lately sent Mr. Warden a copy of the Madras camp equipage regulations. They do not prescribe any particular kind of cloth for the private tents, but it must be substantial and good, and indeed it is the interest as well as the duty of the Commanding Officers that it should be so.

Respecting the equipment of draft cattle for the Subsidiary Force, it is already complete to the number recommended by General Wellesley.

I had before the honour to communicate my opinion that all carriage cattle for the Subsidiary Force should be purchased above the Ghauts. As to the number we shall require, that point cannot yet be precisely determined, but referring to General Wellesley's memorandum, it will probably be about 2,500. All kinds of dry grain will be of great use to Col. Wallace for his bazars, and he will particularly require gram for his cavalry.

No. 130—Strachey urges the Resident to take severe notice of the conduct of Ramachandrapant, Bajirao's Sar Subha.

FROM—E. STRACHEY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Hurryhur, 2nd October 1804.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22nd ultimo with its enclosure.

I suppose I shall receive from you in a few days an account of His Highness the Peshwa having ordered the places in Savanore, which were

taken from Appah Sahib by Ramchunder Punt, to be restored to him. When I receive your answer about this affair I will write to Appah Sahib on the subject of Poona. It is impossible to expect that my words can have any sort of weight or influence till these places are restored and the conduct of Ramchunder Punt is disavowed. I hope therefore you will excuse my not writing to Appah Sahib for the present.

No. 131—Col. Close intimates to the Governor his pleasure at the prospect of a visit from Sir James and Lady Mackintosh to Poona.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 5th October 1804.

I am just favoured with your letter of the 2nd inst. and beg to say that I am extremely grateful for the part you have acted for me with Sir James and Lady Mackintosh, whose company here is an object the most desirable that could possibly occur to me, and I trust that her Ladyship's health will be sufficiently restored to allow of her executing her very acceptable intention.

I flatter myself that they will be on the road to-morrow. Mrs. Waring has desired me to say that she is quite delighted with the prospects of having an opportunity of accommodating her Ladyship.

I have written to Capt. Young requesting he will inform me of the stages which the party intends to make on the road, and I shall drop a few lines to Sir James Mackintosh to-day.

I shall reply hereafter to the little matter of business which is mentioned in the first paragraph of your letter. We have not a word of news respecting Col. Monson more than you have heard, the report of Holkar's having dislodged him from Rampoorra not being confirmed.

No. 132—This communication refers to the visits of Sir James Mackintosh* and Lord Valentia to Poona. (See. No. 126.)

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—J. DUNCAN.

Poona, 7th October 1804.

This morning I received both your favours of the 4th inst. As we must despair of having the news of Sir James and Lady Mackintosh's company on the present occasion, I hope they may find it convenient

* Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832) lawyer and writer, was Recorder of Bombay Feb. 1804 to Nov. 1811. He founded the Literary Society of Bombay.

to make the excursion at some period before the termination of the cool season.

I have sent tents for the accommodation of Lord Valentia to Karley and they will attend him hither. Cundy Row Rastiah, Sir Soobah, has given me assurances that his people will pay every attention to His Lordship on the road. I hope to receive a letter from Capt. Young in the course of to-morrow respecting His Lordship's progress.

The 30 rupees per man for the Sillehdar horse included the expense of all pay to Sirdars, as the officers of Sillehdar-horse have not Jaghirs. If a Jaghirdar Sirdar furnishes a fixed number of cavalry and he is desired to increase the number with Sillehdar-horse, he ought to receive 30 rupees for each man of the augmentation to cover all expenses of the augmentation. If a Sardar of Cavalry has a Jaghir, he ought to furnish a contingent of horse proportionate to the revenue of his Jaghir allowing as the simplest mode a certain sum for each horseman, besides some allowance for horse. Sillehdar-horse are generally hired at the cheapest rate. Cavalry in return for a Jaghir are generally expensive, as the horsemen are often connected with the Jaghirdar and man of some family. They require good subsistence and should be able to make some appearance. The pay of Jaghirdar-horse must be ascertained by reference to custom and may be checked by a comparison with the allowance given to Jaghirdar-horse in other lines.

I shall send you a statement showing how the Paishwa's Serenjam or Jaghirdar-horse are regulated.

No. 133—Col. Close acknowledges receipt of packets of papers and communicates the movements of the Vinchur Jagirdar.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Poona, 11th October 1804, 10 a.m.

I have just received and forwarded express to Mr. Duncan your packet to his address of the 15th September containing a triplicate copy of your letter to Colonel Murray of the 14th of that month; not a word from Webbe. The enclosed Akbars are the latest we have received from Sindeah's camp. They show, I think, that he is destined direct for Oojein.

P.S.—I have just received accounts of the Vinchoor Jaghirdar having crossed the Godavery on his way to Chandore four days since, so that he will undoubtedly be in time. I gave a lack of rupees to Ballajee Punt yesterday for Goklah, whom I expect to see in this neighbourhood in eight or ten days.

No. 134—This is a requisition for supplies required for men and animals sent by the Commanding Officer at Chandor. The requisition is made to the Superintending Officer of Supplies at Surat.

FROM—THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

TO—CAPTAIN SETON.

Chandore, 14th October 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace has today received your letter from Surat of the 22nd ultimo. He has also seen through the channel of Colonel Close, the extract of a letter from you to the Governor of Bombay, on the subject of supplies for this detachment. From these he is happy to learn of your arrival at Surat and of the facility with which you expect to procure carriage for grain to this camp.

The Fort of Chandore was on the 12th instant surrendered to the British troops. That of Doorup and all the other forts to the westward and on the same range of hills with Chandore, will in a few days be in our possession, when the communication between that place and the Rowla Ghaut may be considered as perfectly safe; and that is the line on which Colonel Wallace wishes all supplies for the present to be forwarded to his camp. The route from Surat to the Rowla Ghaut, the Colonel leaves it to you to fix upon, which your knowledge of that country and of the probable obstruction to be met with in it, will the better enable you to do. Two days ago Colonel Wallace despatched letters from the Governor of Bombay to the Chiefs of Bansda and Durumpoor, calling upon them to afford every assistance in their power to convoys proceeding through their districts to this army. These he trusts will have a good effect.

The articles Colonel Wallace wishes that you should forward to this camp on account of the Company, are rice, arrack, salt and horse grains. Of rice you may dispatch as soon as your means will permit, the whole 10,000 bags sent from Bombay; of arrack 4,300 gallons, of salt 8,000 seers which quantity would subsist the Europeans of this force for 3 months; of horse grains any quantity procurable might be sent, but these grains the Colonel wishes should be, if possible, either chenna or coolthy; any other grains he does not much approve of. However small quantities of wheat, barley, and of badgaree might be forwarded.

The agreement made with the owner of the cattle which carry these supplies should, in the Colonel's opinion be, that they should receive a specific hire for delivering an equal quantity at Chandore to what they received at Surat, with a deduction of 1 cent. wastage, as proposed in your letter to the Governor; that they should also be bound to proceed on from Chandore to Galna if necessary on a hire to be fixed by you for this increase of distance to the trip. Colonel Wallace has not determined whether he will establish a depôt at Chandore or at Galna. With every convoy it is recommended that you send an invoice of the quantity of different grains etc. dispatched, and corresponding receipts will be transmitted to you. It is also to be wished that all money concerns with the bullock owners may be settled by you, and that they may make no demands on the camp treasury.

With regard to the supplies for the consumption of the followers of this army, it would be desirable that Brenjaries should be prevailed on to bring them up to camp on their own account and at their own risque; I enclose a list of the articles required shewing the probable monthly expenditure of each, and the rate at which they are now sold here, by which any persons entering into the speculation will see that they could, after deducting the expense of bringing the articles to camp, sell them at a high profit, and they may be assured the Colonel will always afford them every protection of escorts that may be required.

On the 16th instant a detachment consisting of 1 Company of N. I. and two hundred of the Nizam's horse, will march from hence down the Rowla Ghaut, with all the unladen bullocks of the detachment to load in the Attaveesey. The European officer who commands this detachment, will be directed to communicate with you, and to advance towards Chickly, should you acquaint him that you can send a convoy to meet him from Surat and to return under this escort to camp. Colonel Wallace therefore requests that on receipt of this you would be so good as to dispatch to join this officer as large a supply of the different articles above enumerated as may be ready. The officer commanding at Surat will probably be able to furnish an escort to accompany them so far.

I enclose the route by which this detachment will proceed towards Chickly. If you would encourage sellers with wine etc. to come to camp, it would be a public convenience.

No. 135—Routes from Surat to Chandor are described in this sheet :—

137	Surat to—					
1.	Bardolee	..	..	..	12	miles.
	Behara	..	..	..	18	"
	Shaderwell	..	..	..	18	"
	Chinneer	..	..	..	7	2
	Sennot and Barsu	..	..	..	18	"
	Muber	..	..	..	13	2
	Kohun Kera	..	..	..	18	
	Chandore	..	..	..	6	
						117
2.	Bulliseer	..	..	..	12	
	Mowa	..	..	..	10	
	Annavul	..	..	..	13	
	Barsa	..	..	..	12	
	Songana	..	..	..	15	
	Rowla Ghaut	..	..	..	12	
	Abna	..	..	..	15	
	Vunnee	..	..	..	12	
	Durru na Killa	..	..	..	6	
	Chandore	..	..	..	15	
						122
138						
3.	Durrumpore	..	..	..	49	
	Kurichwall	..	..	..	18	
	Peynt	..	..	..	18	
	Neuvaree	..	..	..	18	
	Vaumeer	..	..	..	18	
	Chandore	..	..	..	15	
						136
4.	Bansda	..	..	..	49	
	Earer	..	..	..	15	
	Fogee Samer, Surgam	..	..	..	12	
	Songana	..	..	..	12	
	Kera Ghaut	..	..	..	..
	Lona Tingaree	..	..	..	15	
	Chandore	..	..	..	15	
						131
5.	Bardolee	..	..	..	18	
	Behara	..	..	..	18	
	Songur	..	..	..	10	
	Navapur	..	..	..	18	
	Haldanee Ghora Ghaut	..	..	..	12	
	Chandore	..	..	..	12	
						88
139						
6.	Serbone	..	..	..	10	"
	Unvarra	..	..	..	15	
	Aneravul	..	..	..	7	
	Bansda	..	..	..	6	
	Eurer	..	..	..	15	
	Fogee Samer, Sargaum	..	..	..	12	
	Songana	..	..	..	12	
	Rowla Ghaut	..	..	..	13	
	Lona Tengana	..	..	..	15	
	Chandore	..	..	..	15	
						120

Of the above Ghauts, the first is the one recommended by Colonel Anderson.

No. 136—The Resident communicates to the Governor his views on the appointment of a Commanding Officer to the Poona Subsidiary Force declaring that it should be the responsibility of the resident.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE HON'BLE J. J. DUNCAN, ESQ.

Poona, 15th October 1804.

Dear Sir,

Although my information is from a source that merits considerable credit, I should have refrained from troubling you on the following subject, were it not that in every instance prevention is better than cure. I learn that Government has it in meditation to appoint an officer to command at Poona. While this Residency continues under the authority of the Supreme Government alone, the distribution of the troops belonging entirely to the Poona Force must lie with that Government; on their representation the Resident at his responsibility whose province it is to dispose of the horse, puts it in motion, and prescribes the objects of service which it is to accomplish; but if another Presidency be permitted to interfere in the distribution so as to appoint an officer to command a station occupied by any part of the Poona horse, the authority of the Resident must in so far be diminished and his responsibility lessened in the same proportion; his authority now marked and made definite must become obscure and uncertain in its extent and limits; right and wrong in regard to his situation, he must be left wholly in the dark, whilst doubts must afford ample ground for future differences as matters stand at Poona, as a military station is under the authority of the Resident alone as representing the Supreme Government and accordingly cannot be subject to any other Presidency. If this be true, it must be with the Resident to allot the corps of the Subsidiary Force for Poona and accordingly fix the officer to command at the station. Such being my opinion, if Government be induced to appoint an officer to command at Poona, I shall in duty be obliged to protest against the appointment and request that the officer may not be ordered to join until a reference shall have been made to the Governor General in Council.

If I have given more credit to my information than it really deserved, I trust you will have the goodness to excuse the trouble of this letter.

No. 137—The Resident communicates the attitude of Sindia and the visit of Lord Valentia to Poona.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 24th October 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 20th instant.

Enclosed is a copy of the latest letter received from Colonel Wallace. I hope he has got possession of the fort of Dhoorap and that the steps he had taken to open the communication through the Rowla Ghaut have succeeded.

We have 5,000 hired carriage cattle with Colonel Wallace and I am doubtful whether it would be advisable to begin to purchase carriage bullocks for the Poona Subsidiary Force at this period. Colonel Wallace's party is well equipped and General Wellesley must soon be with us; and before anything more be done, it may be well to have his sentiments on the subject.

I heard of Scindeah's manager having left Ooegein, but perhaps the event may not be of much consequence as Scindeah himself appears to be marching towards Ooegein by the route of the Hindia Ghaut. Colonel Murray's losses have been serious, but the means that have been used to comply with his indents and the steps he has taken to replace his camp equipage will, I trust, soon restore him to a state of equipment, as he has received orders lately from General Lake to advance to the northward. It must no doubt be of great importance that he should be kept supplied with treasure. If he accept DeSouza's offer, however, his demands for specie cannot prove to be very heavy. When he proceeds to the northward, he will probably be able to establish a magazine at Ougin, to which he may occasionally refer while in advance.

You have done much for us indeed respecting the sunnud, and the 400 men you are about to send to us, will renovate the 1st of the 7th.

Scindeah's conduct has certainly been unsatisfactory of late. He is but a weak man. However if General Lake gain any material advantage over Holkar, I think we shall have Scindeah well in hand. Lord Valentia was to reach Karley to-day; the air of Poona has agreed well with him. We had really a pleasant time while he remained with us.

No. 138—The Resident suggests the appointment of a special officer for purchasing carriage bullocks.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 27th October 1804.

Dear Sir,

This morning I was favoured with your letter of the 24th instant.

I have already intimated my opinion that it may be well to delay the purchase of carriage cattle for the Poona Subsidiary Force till the arrival of General Wellesley. As you have repeated the subject however I shall be happy to know the particular considerations which weigh with you in thinking that the cattle should be purchased immediately. The corps now serving as the Poona Subsidiary Force, are equipped with 5,000 hired cattle which must continue in the service probably while the war lasts.

If carriage bullocks must be purchased immediately, I know of no mode by which they can be purchased properly except by appointing an agent with an handsome salary to purchase the cattle in homes and take care of them and arrange them for the public service. The agent must of course be an officer of known character and abilities. There is a Coast-Officer here who, I think, would answer well for the appointment, but he holds a staff situation.

When General Wellesley arrives, every point relative to the Poona Subsidiary Force may be easily adjusted. Lt.-Colonel Chalmer commands at this station at present and it will be well if he be not superseded by the arrival of the Bombay Corps.

The two lacks of rupees you have sent us enable me happily to give the Vinchoor Jaghirdar the means of subsisting and I hope augmenting his troops in Candeish. The arrival of this sum has quite set me up.

I am extremely happy to find that Colonel Woodington is coming back in style, as he has given abundant proofs of his being a very valuable officer.

No. 139—Col. Wallace informs the Resident at Poona how he was conducting the operations against Holkar in the region bordering on Gujarat. He also mentions how the Peshwa's officers were acting.

FROM—LT. COL. WALLACE,
TO—COL. CLOSE.

8th November 1804.

Sir,

I was last night favored with your dispatch of the 26th October, in which you acknowledge the receipt of my private letter of the 16th ultimo.

Rajah Bahauder quitted my camp at Galna to go to Maleygaum, distant from thence about 10 coss, to collect his troops and settle the affairs of that Pergunnah which belongs to him. He has not yet returned, but I am told he will be in camp to-night or next day. I am happy that he has been pressed by the Paishwah to assemble all his troops. He has not at present more than 200 military followers with him.

The Vinchoor Jaghirdar will be very happy to hear that you are about to procure a supply of money for him.

I acquainted you in my letter of the 30th ultimo that the party under Juelal had left some guns at Scindkaira. I desired the Vinchoor Jaghiredar to send some troops to take possession of them. He did so and they have found 11 guns of different calibres, which I have permitted them to dispose of as they thought proper.

The body commanded by Juelal, Kaleh Khan, and Soop-Currun are reported to be still in the neighbourhood of Mulkapoor, but to be reduced so much by desertions as not to be able to do any mischief or to act offensively, and I am of opinion that these chiefs will shortly be obliged to separate and disperse the few followers that remain with them.

I have received a letter from Tughy Khan, a copy of which I enclose. He appears very desirous to become a subject of the Poona State. I shall endeavour to ascertain what arrangement with regard to lands, etc., will be likely to bind him sincerely to the interests of the Paishwa, and I shall communicate the result of my enquiries to you, in order that the object pointed out in your despatch to me of the 21st August, of rendering safe the communication between Surat and Burhaunpoor by the Condaibarree Ghaut, may be attained. I fancy that any convoys proceeding to my camp by that Ghaut would now be safe.

Ballobah, the Paishwah's civil officer, detached from Galna by my order a party of troops to take possession of the Nandurbar district. I have heard of these troops having reached and occupied Nandurbar itself, and that they have possessed themselves of the greater part of that Pergunnah without meeting with any opposition.

For want of water I have been obliged to keep more to the eastward than I intended, and to continue on the Paunja River, and I am now about 8 miles east of Sonegheer, where I intend to halt till I understand that the tract west of my present position and south of the Tapti is in the possession of the Paishwah's officers which in a day or two I expect to learn, when I shall immediately move to Sorevair.

No. 140—The Resident communicates news from Poona about the activities of various chiefs.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—J. DUNCAN.

Poona, 10th November 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am just favoured with both your letters of the 2nd instant.

It will answer our purpose perfectly if we get the Ahmedabad balance within the present month.

The indifference of the Shroffs about dealing with us at present is certainly a serious circumstance. Holkar's success may have had an unfavourable effect on our credit, a motive, however, which I hope will soon vanish. October is the period in each year, I believe, when most of the Shroffs' bills are discharged in Bengal. After the positive prohibition which I formerly received against drawing on Bengal, I am apprehensive of renewing the subject.

I shall write to you to-morrow on the subject of Major Walker's remarks respecting the Sunnud.

A Maratta Mutsiddee will say anything. I was told by a person belonging to Hurry Bullal's opponent that your Presidency would do more than blockade the port of Suvarnadroog. Nothing more than this (I think) should be attempted at this juncture.

Hurry Bullal is in correspondence with the Paishwa's Durbar. He made proposals for the delivery of Sevourndroog, and they have been accepted and a Sunnud sent to him in consequence. This should produce peace in the ordinary course of things, but the Marattas are not to be judged by analogy or comparison. If the Sunnud of acceptance succeeds, we shall be rid of some trouble.

I have a letter of the 13th October from General Wellesley by which the 18th following was fixed in for his departure from Calcutta. We have a Bengal paper of the 18th however which makes no mention of him.

Colonel Wallace gets on well. Holkar has still got Jalna, and Saindwa Ghat, north of the Tapti and Mhaisur, north of the Nurbuddah. Colonel Wallace's operations are not to extend to the northern side of the Tapti. Your letter for Major Malcolm goes on to him this evening. He is still at Ganjam.

No. 141—The Resident promises protection to Dhondopant Nitsure, agent of Nana Fadnis.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 17th November 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letters of the 12th and 14th instant.

It is certainly very desirable that Dhondo Punt should be accommodated by us to every reasonable extent, and that his wishes should be attended to whenever the public convenience will admit.

By his agreement with General Wellesley he is entitled to reside in the Paishwa's territories under the countenance of our Government, and I have sent over intimation to the Durbar that he is about to visit the Hurry-Iswur Pagoda which, with the enclosed passport for him, will ensure his safety. If he should anxiously desire it, I think he should be indulged with two sepoys with their arms to show that he is under the Company's protection.

P.S.—The party from Bancoot have arrived. They lost 30 men by desertion on the road. It may be of great use in keeping this party faithful to the service if the Native commissioned and non-commissioned be allowed to remain with Colonel Patterson, at least for a certain period. I told him that I should mention this point to you.

No. 142—The Resident writes for Aba Selukar being released and sent from Baroda to Poona.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 20th November 1804.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a Marattee letter from the Paishwa's Hujerah who was despatched to Baroda in order to receive charge of Alba Selucur and bring him to the Presence. I do not believe half of what the Hujerah writes; at the same time it would appear that the Guickwar Government refuses to release Selucur in order to allow of his repairing hither. The Paishwa wishes much to have the man here, and as his enlargement cannot now be injurious to the Guickwar State, I shall be happy if you will so far assist, as that Selucur may be delivered over to the Hujerah sent to receive him and conduct him hither.

No. 143—Close suggests to the Bombay Government the reduction of Suvarndurg.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 24th November 1804.

Sir,

Captain Kennedy has just left us on his return to Bombay. I took the liberty to detain him here for a day or two as the Paishwa, mindful of the zeal and attachment which the Captain manifested towards him at a crisis of difficulty and peril, expressed a desire to see him previous to his departure. He accordingly waited on the Paishwa yesterday evening by appointment, and was received by His Highness with great warmth and cordiality.

I availed myself of the interval which the Captain passed here to converse with him concerning the Fort of Sevourndroog and found his opinion to be that one or two Companies of Europeans and 5 Companies of sepoys, equipped with a two or four 5½ inch mortars, would be sufficient to carry the place, should the Killadar be bold enough to stand an attack. It occurs to me therefore that if you could arrange to send half of one of the Poona Battalions coming from Malabar, reinforced by one or two companies of Europeans equipped as above, to Bancoot for the purpose of attacking Sevourndroog, we should get the place and thus be rid of the trouble of blockading it which may soon be found inconvenient.

If an armed vessel of any strength could be ordered at the same time to co-operate in the attack, the effect would no doubt be important. I have told Captain Kennedy that I should address on this subject, and he will be prepared to offer his ideas should you be inclined to consult him on it. The 5 Companies employed for the attack might come in hither by the short route of Mhar. Their absence on the service would not have any effect to delay the relief of the Coast Battalions at this station.

Hurry Ballal is like other Marattas. He sent a paper of terms to the Paishwa for the delivery of Sevourndroog. The Paishwa assented and sent him the necessary Sunnuds in return. But he still trifles and procrastinates, from which it is now plain that his object in sending the paper was only to throw dust in our eyes and gain time. If we proceed to attack the place, however, I am convinced he will give it up. If you think it on consideration that the attack may be undertaken, I may address you publicly on the subject. I am the more anxious that Hurry Ballal should be attacked, without loss of time, as his rebellion under its long continuance seems to have encouraged other Banditti to attack the Paishwa's posts and districts more, and particularly to the southward of Wahe. Malek-Chand, a Patan plunderer belonging to the Prittee Niddee, has lately sent a party of his plunderers through the western Ghats into

the Rutnaghiry districts where they are playing the very devil sacking villages and killing Bramins ; and a decided conduct on our part in respect to Savurndroog would probably open the eyes of the vagabonds and be useful in discouraging their excesses, independent of the convenience that would result from the capture of the place.

No. 144—Col. Close is deputed on a mission to Daulatrao Sindia, Capt. Sydenham being appointed to act at the Residency at Poona in his absence.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Fort William, 4th December 1804.

Sir,

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a letter from His Excellency to His Highness the Peishwah announcing your mission to the Court of Dowlut Row Sindea, and the appointment of Captain Thomas Sydenham to the charge of the Residency at Poona, during your absence.

Copies of His Excellency's letter to the Peishwah in English and Persian accompany for your information.

Written 4th December 1804.

To

The Peishwah.

In consequence of the unhappy event of the decease of Mr. Webbe, late Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Sindea, I have deemed it necessary to direct Colonel Close to proceed to the camp of that chieftain, and to assume the temporary charge of the duties of that station for the purpose of concluding certain negotiations depending between the British Government and that chieftain, and connected with the general tranquillity of India, and with the maintenance of Your Highness's dignity and repose ; and I accordingly request that Your Highness will permit Colonel Close to take leave with the least practicable delay. During the absence of Colonel Close the duties of the British Representative at Your Highness's Court will be committed to Captain Thomas Sydenham, who proceeds directly from Calcutta to Poona, for the purpose of assuming the charge of those duties.

Captain Sydenham possesses my entire confidence and is apprized of my sentiments upon all points connected with the mutual interests of the two states ; and I entertain no doubt that the conduct of that officer, in the temporary exercise of the functions of the British Representative at Your Highness's court, will be entirely satisfactory to Your Highness.

No. 145—The ratio for exchange between the Chandore and the Madras rupees is here discussed for adoption.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 6th December 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 3rd inst.

At the period of General Wellesley's first arrival here we found from obvious causes considerable difficulty in the transaction of all money concerns. The Shroffs and merchants at this place then refused to take the Company's or Madras Rupee at the same valuation as the Chandore one, although the former was then considered to be intrinsically as good as the latter. In consideration of the circumstances of the time, however, it was judged proper to give way to the Shroffs, and General Wellesley hinted that 100 Chandore Rs. should be considered equal to $101\frac{1}{4}$ Company's Rs. This difference has been ever since observed by the paymaster to the Army. A few months after the rule was established, it was found that the Madras Rupee passed here at the same and frequently at a higher valuation than the Chandore rupee and there is at this moment a difference of 3 per cent. in favour of the former in the bazar. In May last Dr. Scott made an assay of different coins which I sent to your Secretary to Government for the purpose and according to that assay 100 Madras rupees are equal to 103. $3\frac{1}{25}$ annas Chandore and 100 Bombay rupees to 103 $2\frac{2}{25}$ Chandore.

From the above statement it is plain that the difference of $1\frac{3}{4}$ between the Chandore and Company's Rupee should now be done away, but as General Wellesley will soon be here, I wish to defer making any alteration in the case till his arrival.

I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from the General on the subject of raising the next month or 6 weeks from the resources of Bombay or this place 4 lakhs of rupees on account of the Madras Government. I have at present no means of raising money except by drafts on your Government and I cannot obtain terms here so favourable as those on which your last remittances to us were made.

The supplies from Panwell have lately come in in large quantities. As I may have been the means of detaining Major Spens for the present at this station, I beg leave to express my hope that that circumstance will not operate to his prejudice in respect to any views of preferment he may have at the Presidency.

No. 146—The Governor General asks the Resident to take measures to prevent the territories of the Peshwa from being molested by the Pratinidhi.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Fort William, 14th December 1804.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 17th November.

The Governor General in Council is concerned to learn that the territories of His Highness the Paishwah continue to be molested by the troops of the Prittee Niddee. His Excellency trusts that it may be possible to put an end to those acts of violence by means of amicable representation, but should your endeavour to effect that object have failed, His Excellency is of opinion that it will be necessary to check the incursions of the troops of the Prittee Niddee without delay by a military force to be furnished either from Poona or from Bombay.

The Governor General expects that the Honourable Major General Wellesley will have arrived in the vicinity of Poona previously to your receipt of this dispatch, and His Excellency is pleased to direct that you will refer this question to Major General Wellesley who will adopt such measures as he may deem to be advisable for the purpose of securing the territories of the Paishwa to the depredations of which they are now exposed.

You will communicate a copy of this dispatch to Major General Wellesley.

No. 147—The high rates at which various grains were being sold at Poona owing to the prevailing scarcity and the measures for the relief of distress are detailed in this letter.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 26th December 1804.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged to you for the directions you have given for our being regularly supplied with the prices current of the Bombay market, which cannot fail of being highly useful to us. From the interest you have taken to relieve the wants of Poona, the bazars of the city already began to improve. Supplies come in from Panwell and as they increase in quantity, the prices of Poona must fall considerably. Yesterday wheat

sold at 5 Poona sears (1 of which in measure is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bombay sears), Badjory 5 sears, Chenny 5 sears, coarse rice 6 sears, fine rice 5 sears per rupee. This certainly does not denote plenty or cheapness, but a few days since no grain of any kind was to be purchased in the bazars at any price. In order to facilitate our supplies from Panwell the Paishwa has issued a paper remitting customs on all grain coming hither from that quarter. A copy of the paper I have the pleasure to enclose.

No. 148—Sydenham, the new Resident reports to General Wellesley the protest he conveyed to the Peshwa against the latter's dismissal of Bayaji Naik from his service at the Residency.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT POONA,

TO—THE HON'BLE MAJOR-GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Poona, 29th January 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions of the 18th January to Mr. Waring, and to inform you that I lost no time in obtaining a private conference with Sedasheo Rao Munkaisur, for the purposes of communicating to that Minister your sentiments on the subject of the removal of Byajee Naigue.

I began the conversation with a few general preliminary remarks on the various and extensive benefits which the Paishwa had derived from his connection with the British Government, and upon the constant solicitude which the British Government felt upon every subject connected with the interests and welfare of His Highness. I assured the Minister that the British Government would cautiously refrain from all unnecessary and unproper interference in the internal concerns of His Highness's Government; but that it was the duty of sincere friends to give their advice with freedom and unreserve; and, if necessary, occasionally to remonstrate with becoming respect on such measures as might appear detrimental to the interests of His Highness or likely to diminish the confidence and friendship now happily subsisting between the two States.

I informed the Minister that the object of the present interview was to convey to him the sentiments of General Wellesley on the removal from confidence and office of an honest and respectable servant, who on many trying and difficult occasions, had evinced the strongest attachment to his master and for whom General Wellesley and every well-wisher of His Highness's State, naturally felt a great and anxious concern.

I then stated to the Minister what you were pleased to instruct Mr. Waring to express on the subject, and I ended with communicating to him the anxious hope you entertained, that the Minister would recommend Byajee Naique to the favour and confidence of His Highness in order that he might be re-appointed to the situation in which he had already been so useful to both Governments.

The Minister in reply admitted all the benefits which the Paishwa had derived from his connection with the British Government, assured me that there was no person who entertained a higher sense of the importance and extent of those benefits than himself, and informed me that His Highness did not wish to decide upon any measure, either of great or small import, without availing himself of the advice and opinion of the British Resident.

With regard to the case of Byajee Naique the Minister solemnly assured me, that he continued to enjoy the favour and confidence of His Highness ; that His Highness knew how much he was indebted to his activity, attachment, and fidelity. Byajee Naique received some fresh mark of His Highness's favour ; that Byajee Naique had frequently represented to His Highness that he was getting old and infirm ; that as tranquillity was happily restored to His Highness's state, he was desirous of retiring from active employment and spending the rest of his days in peace and in prayer ; that he had a son whom he was desirous of educating for His Highness's service, which he could not do, if he continued to be actively engaged in public business. That for these reasons he prayed His Highness to relieve him from his attendance at the British Residency. The Minister then said that His Highness would not listen to these solicitations for a long time, but was at last overcome by the importunities of Byajee Naique, and permitted him to be relieved from his usual attendance at the Residency.

When the Minister ceased, I observed that it did appear to me a little extraordinary, that Byajee Naique in the course of his many confidential communications with Colonel Close had never stated his anxiety to retire from public business, nor even distantly hinted at it to the Colonel, and that granting Byajee Naique to be old and infirm, he was surely not incapacitated from an occasional friendly visit to the Residency. I likewise observed that it was at least a curious procedure to relieve a person from the office of conducting all communications with the Residency without the slightest intimation, public or private, of the motives or intention of such a measure to the Resident himself. That under these circumstances, without some more satisfactory explanation from the Minister himself, I must be allowed to give some credit to the general report that Byajee Naique was not only relieved from his attendance at the British Residency, but positively interdicted from all communication with it.

The Minister made various attempts to afford the explanation which I required, but as they all proved unsatisfactory, he asked me how I could be convinced of the truth of what I had advanced? I replied that to me there appeared only one mode of conviction, which was to permit Byajee Naique to visit me and relate his own story. To this proposal the Minister after some hesitation and a great deal of discussion reluctantly assented, though I repeatedly declared that I should discredit all his assertions, if Byajee Naique were not permitted to visit me without restraint.

I therefore left the Minister with an assurance on his part that as far as it depended upon him, Byajee Naique should be allowed to visit me, but as he talked of a previous communication with His Highness, I shall not be at all surprized if some difficulty be still raised to the promised visit. However if Byajee Naique be not permitted to see me, the Minister is acquainted with the inference I shall draw upon the subject.

You will be pleased to observe, that I did not think it advisable to act upon that part of your instructions which directs Mr. Waring to propose to Sedasheo Rao, that some other person should be appointed to conduct the communications with the Residency, being convinced that the Minister would gladly avail himself of that opening actually to name some person to those duties either perfectly incompetent to the proper discharge of them, or perhaps adverse to the interests of the British Government. If Byajee Naique cannot be brought back with full confidence to the station, which he formerly occupied so much to the mutual benefit of both Governments, I would rather carry on all business directly with Sedasheo Rao than employ an intermediate agent, who would be useful only to the Minister in starting objections, increasing difficulties, and creating delays. It is the general maxim with all the native statesmen to employ as many intermediate agents as possible, because every agent is an instrument of procrastination; and evasion and delay are the great weapons of Indian politics.

At present it is often very uncertain whether the representations made to the Minister by the British Resident be faithfully conveyed to the Peshwa, and that uncertainty would be increased by the mediation of another agent between His Highness and the Resident. I am therefore solicitous that all transactions of a trifling and public nature should be carried on through the subordinate officers of the Residency, and that on all important and secret occasions I should communicate directly with the Minister himself.

I did not think it advisable to speak to the Minister openly on his supposed intention of depriving Cundy Rao Rastiah and Vittojee Naique of their respective offices, as I am convinced that any remonstrance I could make in the present stage of the business, would only excite the jealousy and awaken the suspicions of the Minister towards Cundy Rao Rastiah and Vittojee Naique, and perhaps might accelerate the execution of the very

measure which it is your wish to prevent. If I had spoken in direct and unequivocal terms on the subject, the Minister would of course have denied any such intention, and the only immediate effect would have been that the officers in question would be suspected of private communications and complaints to the Residency, and all their motions watched with the most jealous vigilance.

But in the course of our discussion respecting the removal of Byajee Naique, I stated in distinct and forcible terms to the Minister that I thought, he ought to pay particular attention to the restoration of tranquillity and confidence throughout the dominions of the Paishwa, and that I know of no way so likely to produce that happy effect as to continue the favour and protection of the Government to all such officers of His Highness as were worthy of the stations which they have at present occupied; that all changes of men, which are not absolutely necessary to the safety of the state, were extremely hurtful and dangerous, that they were usually the forerunners of factions and rebellions, by loosening the chain of mutual confidence and regard, which should unite the different members of the State with the head of the Government, and by accustoming the subordinate officers of the state to look for security to their own power and influence and not to the authority and protection of their prince.

I am hopeful that the expression of these sentiments and the notice you have taken of the removal of Byajee Naique, may render the Minister more scrupulous on the exercise of his power than he is said to be naturally disposed. If the Minister by any of his acts should indicate his intention of removing Cundy Rao Rastiah and Vittojee Naique from their respective offices, or if I should receive any certain information to that effect on which I thought I could with propriety and effect ground a remonstrance, I shall lose no time in conveying to the Minister the sentiments and arguments expressed on that subject in your instructions to Mr. Waring.

No. 149—The Resident reports Bajirao's war upon the Pratinidhi and the part played by Bapu Gokhale in it giving rise to disputes with the Patwardhans.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. WELLESLEY.

Poona, 30th January 1805.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of instructions of the 21st and 23rd instant to Mr. Waring.

I have waited till a late hour in expectation of the Mahrattah paper which I mentioned to you in my private letter of yesterday's date, and as I do not see any probability of receiving it before the departure of the

dawn, I proceed to address you officially on the subject to which the paper in question refers.

I need not recapitulate the several circumstances which led to the present critical situation of Bapoojee Gunness Goklah. That officer has written a letter to Sadasheo Mankaisur, stating that Bulwant Row* still expresses his readiness to bring the Prittee Niddee and all his family to Poona, but that Chintamun Row has declared he will oppose the execution of that measure. That Chintamun Row had demanded the restitution of all the effects, elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, etc., which Goklah seized and possessed himself of when he defeated the Punt at Pandharpur. That Goklah replied that he would retain possession of those effects until he had received the orders of the Peshwa regarding the disposal of them. That Chintamun Row had declared he would attack Goklah and oblige him by force to surrender the effects, and that Goklah replied he was ready to meet him in the field and dispute the possession of them. That Chintamun Rao in consequence of this reply had left Goklah in the possession of the effects in question.

Sadasheo Mankaisur stated to me that all the effects in dispute properly belonged to Goklah who had seized them from a rebel in arms against his lawful sovereign, and that Chintamun Row's claim to a part or the whole of them was founded neither in justice nor the usages of the country. Sadasheo Mankaisur therefore proposed that Goklah should be empowered to retain possession of the effects in dispute, that he should be directed to avoid all contest with Chintamun Row or any of the Prittee Niddee's friends and adherents, and that agreeably to former intention he should be ordered to return to Poonah.

With regard to the first part of the Minister's suggestion it certainly did appear to me that, of all people Chintamun Row had the least right to any part of the plunder of the Pritty-Niddy's camp, and that, as the Pritty Niddy had placed himself in the situation of an open rebel to the state, it was consonant to established usage in almost every military country, that the plunder of the rebels' camp should be a legitimate prize to the troops sent to quell the rebellion.

Upon this principle I thought proper to assent to the proposal, that Goklah should be empowered to retain possession of the effects in dispute, and to express my astonishment at the injustice and arrogance of Chintamun Rao's demand. That as Goklah could not attack Chintamun Rao without the risk of a defeat, I thought the Minister perfectly right in directing him to avoid hostilities and to return with his force to Poona.

Since I gave that opinion, I have received accounts of Goklah's march to the capital, where he is expected in the course of three or four days.

* Balvantrao Phadnis, the Pratinidhi's Karbhari.

From every thing I can learn at Poona, no reliance whatever can be placed upon Bulwant Rao's promises to bring the Pritty Niddy to Poona; and the declaration of Chintamun Rao that he would oppose that measure, seems to have been made for the purpose of affording a specious excuse to Bulwant Rao for breaking his promise.

I have no doubt that the support and assistance which Chintamun Rao has given to Bulwant Rao and the Bhye, proceeds from the cause to which you have attributed it. There is nothing which the southern chieftains seem to dread so much as a final settlement of their pretensions, and they are afraid that the possession of the Pritty Niddy's person might accelerate that arrangement.

It is reported here that Chintamun Rao proffered his assistance to the Pritty-Niddy for the consideration of five lacks of rupees, and that he was encouraged by the Bhye and Bulwant Rao to demand the restitution of the Punt's effects in part payment of that sum. I do not know what confidence can be placed on this report, but it is sufficiently conformable with the usual habits of Mahratta chieftains.

There is no person who can be so well acquainted with the character and disposition of Bapoojee Gunness Goklah as yourself, but I have made particular enquiries into his conduct on his late service to the southward, and I confess I have no reason from the result of those enquiries to suspect him of any duplicity on that occasion. I understand that he is extremely inimical to the whole of the Putwurdhun family, that he is very anxious to retain the confidence and good opinion of the British Government, and that he is faithfully disposed towards the welfare and interests of His Highness's Government.

I know that the Minister would very readily confer upon Goklah any part or the whole of the Pritty Niddy's Serinjaumi lands, and that I should hereafter have no difficulty in making an arrangement to that effect. But in the present state of affairs the Minister is unwilling to deprive the Pritty Niddy of these lands, as such a measure might drive the Bhye and Bulwant Rao to extremities, and the Minister has still hopes of detaching them from the Putwurdhuns.

Every thing, therefore, will remain quiet throughout the southern districts, and it must hereafter be determined what measures can be adopted to effect a permanent settlement with the different Serinjami chieftains.

It was hinted to me this morning that the Minister intended to visit me or to send me an official note, on the subject of the state of affairs to the southward. In either case my replies shall be directed by the last paragraph of your instructions of the 23rd instant to Mr. Waring.

No. 150—Restoration of Bayaji Naik to his former duty as the Peshwa's agent with the Resident, is reported to General Wellesley. Bayaji Naik was an opponent of Sadashiv Mankeshwar and an excellent source of useful information to the Resident.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—THE HON'BLE MAJOR GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Poona, 1st February 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that in consequence of my representation to Sedasheo Mankaisur on the evening of the 27th ultimo Byajee Naique was permitted to visit me, and has since been regularly reinstated in his former situation at the Residency.

Byajee Naique accompanied by Anund Rao called upon me yesterday afternoon and went through the form of telling me, that he was happily recovered from his late indisposition, and had been directed by the Minister to resume his employment of carrying on all communications between the Residency and the Durbar.

I replied, that I was extremely happy he had returned to a situation in which he had already been so useful to both Governments, and that I had no doubt that he would continue to merit and receive the confidence and favour of His Highness and the Minister.

I then, with the consent of Anund Rao, took Byajee Naique into a separate room, and obtained from him a formal denial of the truth of all the circumstances which Sedasheo Maunkaisur had related to account for Byajee Naique's absence from the Residency.

I told Byajee that as he has been restored to his former situation, it was his duty as much as his interest, to conciliate the Minister and the Paishwa and to endeavour to recover their confidence, and that as his return to office was principally owing to the friendly interference of the British Government, I trusted that his zeal and activity in the service of both States would be proportionate to the condescension and favour which the British Government had shewn on his behalf.

Byajee Naique expressed the warmest gratitude for the interposition of the British Government in his favour and assured me, that his whole life should be devoted to promote the mutual interests and reciprocal friendship of the Company and His Highness the Paishwa.

On our return to the apartment which we had left, I informed Anund Rao that Byajee Naique had perfectly satisfied me for his absence from the Residency and that I was assured General Wellesley would be very much pleased to hear that he had been restored to the favour and confidence of His Highness. I then requested Anund Rao to convey to the Minister

the expression of my acknowledgments for the ready attention which had been paid to my representations in favour of Byajee Naique. After this they took their leave and withdrew.

Although Byajee has thus been reinstated in his former employment, I have no expectation that he will be restored to the confidence of His Highness the Paishwa. It is very evident that Maunkaisur can never be reconciled to Byajee Naique, as it is the ostensible and almost avowed object of the Minister to remove from the Paishwa all persons to whom His Highness is supposed to be obliged, and to whom His Highness naturally feels attached.

In this invidious situation it is not likely that Byajee Naique will be of much use to the British Resident in his communications with the Durbar ; but this is of the less consequence as it is equally unlikely that the services of Byajee Naique, in the way, and to the extent that they were formerly so useful, can ever be again required. On the other hand the Naique may be employed as a constant check on the Minister's designs and measures and an excellent source of useful information to the British Resident.

But the principal benefit which, in my judgment, may be expected from the late transaction, is that it may operate as a wholesome check upon the Minister, in the exercise of the extensive and arbitrary authority with which he has been entrusted by His Highness the Paishwa. It ought to shew Sedasheo Rao that although we are ready to afford His Highness's Minister every degree of just and reasonable support, although we are cautious not to interfere in the internal concerns of the state in any way offensive to the pride or derogatory from the dignity of the Paishwa, we are prepared to interpose our influence over the mind of His Highness in the rejection of such measures as may appear detrimental to His Highness's interests, or hostile to the friendship, confidence and harmony, at present subsisting between the two States.

No. 151—This is an incomplete account of the rise and Saranjami of Appa Desai of Nipani forwarded to General Wellesley by the Resident.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—THE HON'BLE MAJOR-GENERAL WELLESLEY.

Poona, 12th February 1805.

Sir,

I beg leave to address you on the subject of Appah Dessaye's situation at Poona, which he himself represented to me, and upon which my opinion has been required by His Highness's Ministers.

In June 1803 a serinjamy to the amount of five lacks of rupees and upwards was conferred upon Appa Dessaye for the support of one thousand horse, five hundred foot, and two guns ; and the *jurryputka* or national standard was confided to his charge.

Of this Serinjamy three lacks and twenty three thousand rupees consisted of lands situated in the Carnatic on the banks of the Kistna, and in the vicinity of Tooljapoor, the remaining two lacks were to be defrayed from Aurangabad choute.

This provision was equal to the support of the intended force, if the actual produce of the Serinjamy had been equal to its nominal value.

But Appah Dessaye represents that he has not been able to collect more than seventy thousand rupees from the lands appropriated to him, and he has never received any part whatever of his order upon the choute. However, while he remained in Manowly, he contrived to subsist his troops by distributing them amongst the villages of his Serinjamy possessions, perhaps by not retaining the whole of the prescribed quota. Whatever means he took to subsist them, the Government at all events never received any complaints from him. He himself asserts that his quota was always kept up to its proper strength and ready to come forward on immediate service, and this the Government admits.

In the month of October 1804, with the general view of prosecuting the war to the northward of Poona, Appah Dessaye at the suggestion of Colonel Close was called to the capital, and he obeyed the summons with cheerfulness and with alacrity for a Marattah chieftain.

Since that period he has remained at Poona at a considerable expense and with great inconvenience to himself and to his troops. He has repeatedly represented his situation to the Paishwah's Minister, who sometimes promised him relief, and at other times dismissed him without any encouragement. His expenses at Poona cannot possibly be less than 20,000 rupees a month, and it is evident he has no funds to defray them. As all hopes of pecuniary relief has foresaken him and his difficulties have increased to a most inconvenient degree, he has asked permission to return to his Jaghire, where he will be able to live at less expense and to superintend in person the management of the lands allotted to him for the support of his troops. But the Minister will neither redress his grievance nor give him permission to return to Manowly. He insists upon Appah Dessaye's remaining at Poona, although he admits that Appah Dessaye has no funds whatever to subsist his troops or defray his personal expenses. Appah Dessaye has no objection to remain in the discharge of his duty at Poona, but demands that some provision be made for the subsistence of the troops, since the Serinjamy lands allotted to him are completely inadequate to that purpose, and his order on the Aurungabad choute has never been paid. Indeed Appah Dessaye is so averse from holding Serinjamy lands, of nominal but not of real value, over which he possesses but a precarious

authority and to settle which will require much trouble and attention, that he would prefer a much smaller sum in cash and is desirous of resigning the lands which have been appropriated to the support of his quota of troops. This however is impossible, for the Peshwa in the present limited state of his resources, has no other way.

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Poona, 12th February 1805.

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Anund Rao admits that it is a poor expedient, but that the necessities of the state require it and do not allow of any other alternative.

I told Anund Rao that if the necessities of the Government were really such as he described, it was useless for me to offer any advice to the Minister upon the subject, but that I must first be convinced by stronger proofs than mere assertions, that the resources of the Peshwa were so completely deficient as to justify at this juncture of affairs the adoption of the ineffectual and impolitic measure which the Minister has offered to my approval.

I said that I was perfectly aware of the dilapidated state of the Peshwa's finances, and of the various causes which prevented our anticipations of any immediate amelioration of the desolated and depopulated state of the country; but that His Highness's resources would gradually increase every year, and might soon be expected to be fully equal to every demand on the Government; that a respectable body of troops would be absolutely necessary to the restoration of order, and the preservation of tranquillity throughout His Highness's dominions for the purpose of effecting that amelioration which was so much required; that every exertion ought to be made by His Highness's Ministers to prevent the diminution of that small force which His Highness had still at his disposal, and that I particularly deprecated in the strongest terms any arrangement which might tend to disgust Appah Dessaye or oblige him to discharge any part of the quota of troops which he was engaged to furnish.

I repeated these and similar arguments in a most forcible manner I could, to Anund Rao and Byajee Naick in order to prevail upon them to rouse the Minister to some exertion, and shall, if necessary, speak to the Minister myself for the purpose of enforcing my sentiments and opinion on the subject.

It may be unnecessary for me to inform you that on this and almost every occasion on which the resources of this Government become the subject of discussion, the Minister and his agents continually allude to the disturbed state of Peshwa's southern territories, and to the unadjusted claims of this Government on that of His Highness the Soubah. These

allusions are either meant to convey an insinuation that it is in the power of the British Government to put the Peshwa in possession of revenues adequate to the exigencies of the state, or they may be intended to induce us to accelerate the final adjustment of those two important questions.

With respect to those questions I have informed the Minister that many other more pressing and more important measures involving the general welfare of India, must be accomplished before the British Government can direct its attention to the domestic arrangement of His Highness the Paishwa's territories, or the adjustment of the long contested claims between His Highness's State and that of the Soubah of the Deckan.

In the meantime it would certainly be productive of the happiest effects, if His Highness the Subadaur's Government could be prevailed upon by the Resident at Hyderabad to discharge those claims of choute of which the Minister himself acknowledges the justice, more particularly, as on the present occasion it would enable this Government to satisfy the demands of Appah Dessaye and the troops under his command.

I beg leave to submit this subject to your particular consideration, and to suggest that if the Minister of Hyderabad should consent to pay the order of two lacks of rupees which Appah Dessaye has received on the Aurungabad choute, the sum should be remitted to this Residency and paid to that chieftain, in order to ensure the appropriation of the sum to the purpose for which it is intended.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 152—The Resident asks Col. Wallace where the magazine of ammunition can be located at Poona.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—LT.-COL. WALLACE.

Poona, 17th February 1805.

I have the honour to return Lieutenant Goodfellow's account of the expenses incurred in the erection of a Native Hospital with my counter-signature to it.

Although it is by no means certain where the Poona Subsidiary Force may be stationed, yet I conceive that Poona will be always the most eligible situation for the depot to that force; and on this principle it is my opinion that the magazine should be built in a permanent style. But before I determine upon the subject I request you to have the goodness to furnish me with an estimate both for the temporary repair, and for

a substantial erection of the magazine. If a substantial magazine be determined upon, I should wish to consult you on the situation of it, for from casual observation, I am by no means satisfied that the present situation of the magazine is the best that could be pitched upon.

I will take an early occasion of consulting you personally on this subject and in the meanwhile remain—,

No. 153—The Governor General communicates his approval of the action taken by the Resident in the matter of the removal of Bayaji Naik by the Peshwa from his post of Vakeel at the Residency.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Fort William, 27th February 1805.

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, under date the 28th January, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed by you to the Hon'ble Major General Wellesley, describing your proceedings in consequence of that officer's instructions to Mr. Waring relative to the removal of Byajee Naik from the situation which he formerly held in the administration of His Highness the Peshwa, and to communicate to you the Governor General's approbation of your proceedings, as described in that letter.

No. 154—Assistant Surgeon Robeson is appointed to supervise vaccination at Poona.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. WILLIAM WALLACE.

Poona, 19th March 1805.

I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of a letter and its enclosure which I have received from the Government of Bombay, communicating to me the appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Robeson to the superintendence of the vaccine inoculation at this place.

No. 155—The Acting Resident requests Col. Wallace to treat the Chandore Rupee equal in value to the Company's Rupee.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,
TO—COL. WALLACE.

Poona, 1st April 1805.

When the army under the command of Major General the Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley first arrived here in 1803, considerable difficulty was, from obvious causes, experienced in the transaction of all money concerns. The shroffs and merchants at this place then refused to take the Company's or Madras rupee at the same valuation as the Chandore one, although the former was then considered to be intrinsically at least as valuable as the latter.

In consideration of the circumstances of the time, however, it was judged proper to give way to the shroffs and General Wellesley accordingly desired that 100 Chandore rupees should be considered equal to 101½ Company's rupees.

This difference has ever since been observed by the Paymaster to the troops. A few months after the rule was established, it was found that the Company's Rupee generally passed here at a higher valuation than the Chandore Rupee, and this still continues to be the case.

A few months since, these coins were assayed at the request of Colonel Close by the Assay-Master to the Government of Bombay, and it was found that the Company's rupees were about 3 per cent. better than the Chandore rupee. It is plain that we should no longer depreciate by our own regulations the value of our own coins.

Such depreciation cannot now be warranted on any just principles and the inconvenience which it occasions by rendering the public accounts more complicated, is another consideration which recommends its being discontinued. I therefore request that you will direct the Paymaster to consider the Chandore rupee to be in future of the same value of the Company's rupees of Madras and Bombay, viz, 350 rupees per 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 156—The Governor General approves the Resident's proceedings in effecting a satisfactory arrangement for the efficient service of the Peshwa's troops.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Fort William, 9th April 1805.

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the

11th March, communicating the result of your discussions with the Ministers of the Peshwa with the view of accommodating the differences between His Highness's Government and his military commanders, arising from the inadequacy of the pecuniary resources assigned by His Highness's state for the maintenance of the troops commanded by the chiefs named in your dispatch.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council approves your conduct in endeavouring to effect a satisfactory arrangement of this important branch of the Peshwa's affairs ; and His Excellency trusts that you will be enabled to succeed in the attainment of the desirable object, of placing the troops in the pay of the Peshwa in a state of efficiency.

No. 157—Suggestions for increasing the military efficiency of the Peshwa's troops are conveyed by the Resident to the Officer Commanding.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. WALLACE.

Poona, 18th April 1805.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letters of the 15th and 16th of April with their several enclosures.

I perfectly approve the principle of your arrangement to leave at this station only the guns attached to the corps here and a small magazine, so as to make Ahmednaggur your grand depot of military stores for the Subsidiary Force. Your sentiments on this subject exactly coincide with the opinion which I have already had the honour to submit in a private form to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

It appeared to me, both in a military and political point of view, to be of great importance to have a secure entrepôt between Bombay and the permanent station of the Subsidiary Force, *first*, to cover the provisions, grain, and military stores, which at your distance from the sources of supply and considering the nature and state of the country in which you are stationed, it will always be prudent to keep well advanced and securely protected in the Deckan,

2nd, As an intermediate station between Poona and wheresoever you may have occasion to advance, for the forwarding of military supplies.

3rd, To afford a secure hospital for your sick, old and unserviceable men in case the Subsidiary Force should suddenly be ordered upon active service.

4th. If the Subsidiary Force should be required to the southward, to have a strong post to secure your stores, spare guns, and such parts of your equipments with which you may not choose to encumber yourself on light active service.

5th. It would be very hazardous to leave a small party to protect your cantonments on the Godavery without you had a strong post on the river from which you might detach a party for the protection of your cantonments, and to which that party might always retire in case it were pressed by irregular horse, Banditti, etc.

For all these very important purposes Poona is assuredly very unfit. Its being a large straggling city without any means of defence and without any cover but such as it would cost large sums to erect, are, in my judgment sufficient objections.

I shall lose no time in forwarding your indent for one iron and one brass 42 pounders, to Bombay and shall recommend to the Bombay Government to endeavour to have these guns ready at Panwell to be brought up by the bullocks which you are sending thither.

You have done perfectly right to transmit to the Military Board at Bombay the proceedings of the Committee of Inspection on the state of the ordnance carriages lately received from Bombay. It is certainly of great consequence to attend to the construction of the wheels, which is the most defective part of all the ordnance carriages I ever saw in this country.

When I was at Hyderabad, a detachment proceeding on light active service against some rebels, was detained nearly a fortnight without the powers of advancing, owing to the complete failure of the wheels of the ordnance carriages, although the carriages appeared constructed with every degree of nicety and care, and had just been received from Madras.

I shall avail myself of Captain Noble's knowledge and experience to obtain such information on the construction of the gun carriages, attached to the Subsidiary Force, as may enable me to offer some suggestions on the subject to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

I now proceed to reply to the several points contained in your letter of the 16th April.

As far as my sanction be required I most perfectly approve of the rates of pay which you have established for the different ranks of servants in the draft cattle Karkhana. These rates appear to me to be moderate, and are less than those which were given by the Bombay Government to the Department under the charge of Captain Douglas. I trust that this measure will likewise receive the approbation of the Bombay Government to which I shall submit it.

I likewise approve of the authority which you have given to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson to advance to each of the old servants of

the draft cattle Karkhana one month's pay to subsist them during their march to Mysore; and sanction your proposal to continue to the owners of the hired cattle their usual allowances until they reach their own homes, calculating the period of the march at the rate of 15 miles a day.

My approbation of these measures is founded upon this general principle, that it is of the greatest importance to reward the faithful and meritorious services of so useful a description of people, and then to encourage others to enter into, and attach themselves to our service by the justice and liberality of our treatment of those who have already served us.

I have given directions for a Dawke being immediately laid from Chandore to Galna.

No. 158—The Governor General approves the restoration of Bayaji Naik to his former post.

FROM—SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Fort William, 19th April 1805.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 2nd of February' enclosing the copy of a letter addressed by you to Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley on the occasion of Bayajee Naik's resumption of his duties at the Residency at Poona.

The Governor General in Council highly approves your exertion in effecting the restoration of Byajee Naik to his former situation, and His Excellency trusts that that circumstance will be attended with advantage to the British interests at the Court of Poona.

His Excellency further directs me to signify to you his approbation of the tenor of your answer to Byajee Naik and to Annund Row on the occasion described in your letter to Sir Arthur Wellesley above referred to.

No. 159—Suggestions are forwarded for making the Poona Subsidiary Force more efficient and serviceable.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. WILLIAM WALLACE.

Poona, 29th April 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of April.

I have long noticed the very great deficiency in the artillery attached to the Poona Subsidiary Force, but as there was no immediate probability of the force being employed on active service, and as I knew that there existed a great scarcity of artillery at Bombay, I did not think it necessary to bring the subject before the consideration of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

I had proposed to wait until the final relief of the Madras troops in the Deckan had taken place, before I should concert with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay the means of supplying the deficiency in the artillery, which I believe, we always equally felt.

But circumstances have occurred which make it necessary for us to pay immediate attention to this most important branch of the public service, and to adopt every means in our power to render the proportion of artillery attached to the Poona Subsidiary Force as complete and effective as possible. I shall therefore lose no time in forwarding a copy of your letter with its several enclosures to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

I am very much afraid that it will not be in the power of the Government of Bombay to afford so strong a reinforcement as ought to be attached to a force of such strength as that under your personal command ; but even two or three good officers and a few non-commissioned might be of some service.

You are aware that the proportion of artillery to be attached to the Poona Subsidiary Force, consists only of one Company ; it is therefore the more necessary that this Company should always be complete. The proportion of artillery attached to the Hyderabad force in consequence of the superior strength of that force, is fixed by treaty at two Companies. Your proposed increase of the artillery to be attached to the Poona force, considered as a permanent arrangement, could only take place by an alteration of the present treaty under the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General ; besides it must be considered that the garrison of Ahmednuggur, Galna, and Chandore, will not require any artillery after they shall have been delivered over to His Highness the Paishwah. The increase therefore of artillery must be considered as a temporary arrangement and must be regulated by the means which the Bombay Government may possess of assisting us.

I shall transmit the indent for the arack carts with the rest of the enclosures belonging to your letter and I have no doubt of their being speedily furnished. I do not see any probability of a Regiment of Europeans acting with your force, but if there should, I shall take care to get twenty more arack carts with casks by the time they may be required.

No. 160—Sydenham congratulates Close upon the latter having been invested with civil and military powers by His Excellency the Governor General.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,
TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Poona, 29th April 1805.

I have been favored by the Secretary in the Political Department with a copy of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General's instructions to you of the 5th April, by which you are invested with the same military and civil powers as those formerly vested in Major General the Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley.

On this occasion I beg that I may be permitted to offer you my sincere congratulations, and to assure you of my anxious desire to pay the most prompt and implicit attention to all the commands with which you may have occasion to honour me.

I trust that you will find that the several arrangements which have been made by Colonel Wallace for the equipment of the force under his command, have placed that force in a most forward state of preparation for the most active service. Such trifling deficiencies as still remain to be supplied, will be completed before the force can be required to act, and as I have detached Captain Noble and Lieutenant Frissell to Bombay for that object, I have no doubt that every department and branch of the force will be completely prepared by the time that you may require its active services.

No. 161—The Resident proposes to keep back the amount of two lacs remitted by the Nizam's Government for the payment of Appa Desai's troops instead of handing it over to the Peshwa.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,
TO—LT.-COL. KIRKPATRICK, HYDERABAD.

Poona, 2nd May 1805.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th April.

It is my intention to take charge of the two lacks of rupees destined to the discharge of the Paishwa's order in favour of Appah Dessaye upon the choute of Aurangabad, for the purpose of making to Appah Dessaye regular monthly payments in proportion to the expenses of his quota of troops. The probable monthly payment will not be more than

twenty-five thousand rupees, so that it will be five months before I shall have disposed of the sum which Appah Dessaye is yet to receive ; for that chieftain has already received, thro' my interposition, an advance of seventy thousand rupees on account of his order on the Aurungabad choute.

If His Highness's Minister or Appah Dessaye could ascertain that I have actually received the sum of two lacks on account of Appah Dessaye, both that chieftain and the Minister would oppress me with continual applications for the whole sum. If I were to dispose of the whole sum at once, it would be immediately expended in a way very different from that in which I intend to apply it, namely the payment and support of Appah Dessaye's troops. Indeed, at the present juncture, it is of great public importance that I should be possessed of the means of providing for the regular payment of the troops of His Highness the Paishwa, who otherwise, in the event of war, may become, as they were last war, a burthen upon the British Government.

It is evident that if I applied to His Highness the Paishwa for a receipt of the two lacks of rupees, according to the form prescribed by Mir Aalum, the Minister of this Government and Appah Dessaye will be informed of my having the produce of the order on the Aurangabad Choute in my charge.

It occurs to me therefore that for the present it would be more advisable for me to pass my receipt under the Company's seal for the sum of two lacks of rupees, and I will be responsible to procure from the Paishwa His Highness's receipt, according to the form suggested by Mir Aalum, when I conceive that measure will not obstruct the arrangement I have in view for the disposal of the sum in question.

I trust that this mode of acknowledging the receipt of the sum will be perfectly satisfactory to Mir Aalum.

Extract of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Acting
Resident at Poona, dated the 18th April 1805.

From the enclosed copy and translation of the Prime Minister's letter authorizing me to deduct the two lacks of rupees payable to Appah Dessaye from the Northern Sirkar Paishkash, you will perceive that my application on this point was not acceded to without some reluctance and hesitation. Since my receipt even of the foregoing document Mir Allum has verbally repeated his expectation of being furnished, through you, with the Paishwa's written acknowledgment for the above sum, particularly specifying that it was in part a discharge of His Highness's Choute claims on the Soobahs of Aurungabad and Beejapoor.

Permit me accordingly to request that upon the delivery of the sum in question to Appah Dessaye or to his agent, you will obtain and transmit to me the requisite receipt for the satisfaction of this Government.

No. 162—The Resident reports the Peshwa's readiness to participate in ^{the} war against Sindia which was expected to break out shortly owing to the latter's having detained the British Resident, Jenkins, and concerted hostile measures on the advice of Yashvantrao Holkar at their meeting in Malwa.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Poona, 4th May 1805.

I beg leave to inform you that I was waited upon by the Minister yesterday. I took that opportunity of acquainting him with the probability of a rupture with Dowlut Row Scindiah, and of your having directed some part of the Subsidiary Force to move in advance under the command of Colonel Wallace. At the same time I informed the Minister of the propriety of the British army being joined by a portion of His Highness the Paishwa's troops, and desired that the Vinchoor Jaghiredar might be directed to collect his quota without loss of time and advance to Mulcapoore or to such other Pantoon as you might think proper to order him.

I was assured by the Minister of the readiness of this Government to contribute to the full extent of its power and means to the vigorous prosecution of the war; and I understand that the necessary orders will be immediately dispatched to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar to collect his quota, and to place himself under your direction and control.

I likewise intimated my request that the other quotas of troops belonging to His Highness should be collected and prepared for service, and that the Minister would appoint an early day to concert with me the means of providing for the regular payment of the troops during the approaching service.

I shall send this letter under a flying seal to Colonel Wallace for that officer's information. If Colonel Wallace is desirous of being joined by the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur at any place between Ahmednuggur and Mulcapoore, he will have the goodness to communicate his wishes to me.

I now avail your determination respecting the disposition and employment of all His Highness's troops during the approaching service, and I may venture to assure you of the perfect cordiality on the part of this Government to pay the most implicit attention to all your wishes and suggestions.

No. 163—A warning is administered by the Resident to Chintamanrao Patwardhan asking him to desist from ravaging the territory of Kittur. In evidence of the latter fact Ramchandrapant's letter is enclosed.

*Substance of a letter to Chintaman Row from Captain Sydenham,
dated Poona 4th May 1805.*

After compliments.

It has been reported to me by the Ministers of His Highness the Paishwa, that you have collected a large force, that you have employed it in ravaging the districts belonging to this Sircar, and that you have laid claims on the Kittor country under the pretence of acting under the orders and by the directions of this Government.

It is true that you and your family are the servants of this Government ; but it is equally true that your conduct has been such, that instead of entrusting you with the execution of orders, His Highness the Paishwa has been compelled for some time past to relinquish all communication and correspondence with you.

It is therefore evident that you can have no orders from this Government, that you cannot act with its sanction or consent, and that your acts proceed from your own will and at your own direction. You alone are therefore responsible for those acts.

The times are such, that it is proper that I should unreservedly communicate to you my sentiments on the subject of your late conduct and your present movements.

It is known to you that from the period of the signing of the treaty of Bassein, the Sircars of the Paishwa and the British Government are inseparably united, so that the friends of the one are the friends of the other, the enemies of the one the enemies of the other.

The British Government has engaged to support the Paishwa in the exercise of His Highness's legitimate authority and control over all the chieftains of the State : nor will the British Government suffer any chieftain to disturb with impunity the tranquillity of the Paishwa's State, or to act in any way contrary to his bounden duties of respect and obedience to His Highness.

At the same time the British Government is disposed to pay every degree of proper attention to the just rights and privileges of the chieftains of the State, and of this disposition you have had unquestionable proofs in the conduct towards your family of Sir Arthur Wellesley and Colonel Close.

The British Government, with the view of composing all subsisting differences and of preventing all future disputes, offered to interpose

its arbitration between your family and this State, and to decide your several claims and pretensions upon the basis of mutual justice and equity. His Highness the Paishwa, whose mind is directed by wisdom and justice, consented to this offer; but you would not avail yourself of His Highness's liberal and equitable intentions.

I must now acquaint you that the force you have assembled is much larger than can be necessary to the preservation of tranquillity and order in your districts, and that your late conduct has been such as to excite very reasonable doubts of the nature of your views and intentions.

You can have no pretence whatever to disturb or ravage the districts either of the Paishwa or of any of His Highness's servants. You have no claims whatever upon the countries belonging to the Zemindar of Kittoor. You cannot pass the boundary of your own districts without violating those of your sovereign, or of his servants, or of his dependants.

If by any unprovoked and unjustifiable attacks upon the districts of your neighbours, you should interrupt those sentiments of esteem and friendship which the British Government is still disposed to feel towards all your family, you alone are responsible. Whatever should hereafter happen must be laid to your charge.

A copy of this letter, which is dictated by friendship and regard for your interests and wel-fare will be sent to Lord Wellesley and I shall report to His Lordship every circumstance that occurs in your quarter, in order that His Lordship may determine upon the measures which it may be necessary to adopt for the preservation of order and tranquillity and for the support of the authority, dignity and honour of His Highness the Paishwa.

*Substance of a letter from Ramchunder Punt Lagoo to his Karkoon
at Poona.*

When Sir Arthur Wellesley went down from Poona to Seringapatam he delivered over the province of Savnoor to Ramchander Punt*. At the same time the General directed that Ramchunder should collect the tribute† of the Kittor man for that year; and that an arrangement should hereafter be made for the appropriation of that tribute. According to this settlement I made no further demands on the Kittoor man, and went to Padshapoor‡ on business. I raised 15,000 rupees upon Padshapoor, and now I am on business in the Kittor district on the Mulpurba river. I am settling Sircar affairs with the Kittor man. At this time Chintamun Row has arrived with 5,000 men at the avenue leading to Padshapoor. On his march to Padshapoor, Chintamun Row directed his guns against Toorkuttu§ a town in the Pergunnah of Kummurswaree, took possession

* The writer of this letter.

† 1,20,000 rupees.

‡ One of the Paishwa's districts.

§ Belonging to the Paishwa.

of that town, and has entirely destroyed it. This is not proper. He has likewise committed great ravages in the Padshapoor district. He is now on the boundary of the Kittor country, and he is about to take possession of the frontier stations of that country. On this account the Kittor man has been obliged to lay waste his own districts. The arrangements which were going on between the Poona Sircar and the Kittor man are thereby interrupted and now put an end to.

The Kittor man tells me "you are the Sir-Soobah of the Poona State. The stations in my country belong to you. My tribute is due to you and to you alone. Chintamun Row has no claims upon me; if he acts thus, your State must settle it with him. I do not know whether your Government knows that Chintamun Row has come hither with 5,000 men".

What business Chintamun Row has here, I know not, and without instructions what shall I say to him? If I remain quiet, what may he not do?

The wish of the Kittor man is to give over certain districts to the charge of the Sirsoobah to provide 20 or 25,000 rupees for the expense of the Sursoobah's troops, and to claim the Sirsoobah's protection and his assistance in preventing Chintamun Row from disturbing the Kittor country. This, I suppose, to be the Kittor man's intention.

Do you write immediately to Sadasbew Bhow* and obtain his positive instructions on this subject. The arrangement will be beneficial to the State. Let the Sircar write to Chintamun Row and send the letter to me.

No. 164—The Resident reports the reconciliation of parties at the Peshwa's Court and the restoration of Bayaji Naik to the former's favour.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 6th May 1805.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report to Your Excellency that on the 24th April, I was invited by His Highness, the Paishwa, to a repast and entertainment.

It will be gratifying to Your Excellency to hear, that this entertainment was projected by His Highness to bring together the two parties at this Court who have been for some time past at variance, and whom I succeeded in reconciling to each other. The Durbar was the fullest and

* The Minister of the Peshwa.

by far the most respectable I have yet seen since my arrival at Poona. The Paishwa was in excellent spirits, and extremely attentive to all our party. Cundy Rao Rastiah and Sham Rao Rastiah (the adopted son of Mahdeo Rao Rastiah) were for the first time introduced to me. The evening passed in the usual routine of entertainment and our party received more than the customary presents usual on such occasion at this Court.

I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Excellency that Byajee Naique appears to have regained his former influence at this Court; that he is frequently with His Highness himself, is very much courted by the Minister and has resumed his charge of carrying on all the confidential communications between the Residency and this Government.

Cundy Rao Rastiah is likewise treated with the same attention and confidence which he formerly received, and all parties seem to be perfectly satisfied with the late reconciliation.

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No. 165—The Resident forwards the Peshwa's complaints against forcible exactions committed by the British Subsidiary Force stationed near Poona and the Peshwa's request to put a stop to such practices.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—LT.-COL. CHALMER.

Poona, 7th May 1805.

Sir,

For some time past I have received daily complaints of the violence and exactions of the Company's sepoys in several villages in the neighbourhood of Poona.

It appears that the sepoys, acting by the direction of their officers, are in the habit of collecting large quantities of dry forage etc., and taking it away sometimes without making any recompense to the inhabitants, sometimes by forcing an arbitrary price upon the inhabitants much below the real value of the forage.

Such complaints are not confined to any particular village, but are preferred against our troops from almost all the villages in this neighbourhood.

His Highness the Paishwa has desired me to take effectual means for preventing in future the commission of such irregularities, as His Highness, as well as myself, is constantly oppressed by the clamour of complaints of the inhabitants.

I therefore request that you will issue an order to the troops upon the subject, that you will endeavour to detect the commission of such

licentious and irregular proceedings, and that you will adopt such other measures as may appear to you likely to prevent such practices in future.

I have desired some of the complaints to be sent to you, in order that you may be able both to investigate the truth of their complaints, and to detect the persons who have committed the irregularities, of which those people complain.

No. 166—Major Wilks, the Mysore Resident, reports trouble in the Southern Maratha country and invites the attention of the Resident at Poona for timely measures for suppressing the hostile movements.

FROM—THE RESIDENT, MYSORE,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Mysore, 7th May 1805.

Sir,

From the private communications with which you have favored me and from such intelligence as I have been able to procure, there appears to be no doubt that levies of troops are going on in several parts of the Southern Marhatta territory. I am, therefore, desirous of being furnished with your sentiments and directions with regard to the application of the corps of Mysoor troops which will soon be assembled on the frontier, viz. 2,100 infantry, 2,000 horse and 4 guns, which will march the day after tomorrow and be eventually followed by the Dewan with about an equal force.

If the levies in the Marhatta territory are intended for purposes hostile to the British interests, it would be of obvious advantage to adopt the most early and decisive measures against the separate corps before they shall have united.

I conclude that no troops can be regularly assembled in the southern provinces without the express authority of His Highness the Paishwa; and that His Highness would readily furnish an explicit return of the numbers and description of troops authorised by him with sanction to enter His Highness's territory for the purpose of dispersing any freebooters who may be assembled there.

In such case I would submit to your consideration the expediency of furnishing me with discretionary authority under such restrictions as you may consider proper, to warn any bodies which may be assembled in a menacing position, that they will be considered as enemies if they do not immediately disperse or retire.

Until the intended corps shall be assembled in the ceded districts, the enterprizes of the Mysoor troops would I hope be conducted with due consideration, and one early and sharp blow might contribute materially to the future tranquillity of the frontier.

I have received a letter from the Dessaye of Kittoor, informing me that Chintamany Row has invaded and plundered the whole of his country north of the Mulpurba, and requesting the interference of the Company's authority : I have referred him to Poona. The common report of the country states the force under Chintamany Row to be destined next to proceed to Dummul.

No. 167—The Resident communicates his conversations with the Peshwa's Minister on the subject of war with Sindia, and the part that he was expected to play. The trouble suffered by the Peshwa from the Southern Chiefs is also reported.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 10th May 1805.

The very indifferent state of my health and the constant press of business produced by the arrangements for the equipment and preparation for service of the force under the command of Colonel Wallace, have hitherto prevented me from officially reporting to Your Excellency, that on the 2nd instant I requested the Minister would call upon me for the purpose of receiving the communication of some particulars of delicacy and importance, which I was desirous of conveying to the Minister in person.

The Minister accordingly came to the Residency on the evening of the 3rd instant and was accompanied by Krishnajee Buwanea* Anand Row, and Byajee Naique.

The principal object of this meeting was to avail myself of the latitude entrusted to me by Your Excellency's instructions of the 5th April, to communicate to His Highness the Paishwa at a proper season, the probability of a rupture with D. R. Scindiah, and to concert with the ministers the measures that might be necessary for this Government to adopt in the event of the renewal of hostilities with that chieftain.

I trust that it will appear to Your Excellency that I did not precipitate with improper haste the disclosure of the 'probability of a rupture with D. R. Scindiah, since it was necessary for me to call upon this Government to order the quota of troops under the command of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar

* Who is this Krishnaji Bhawani? He is again referred to in No. 178.

to be collected and advanced to Mulkapoor, agreeable to the suggestions of Colonel Close ; and since the march of Colonel Haliburton's force and the early advance of Colonel Wallace's force, and the strong probability of a war with Scindiah had been either known or publicly talked of for many days before I sent for the Minister, it occurred to me that any farther delay in the official communication of Your Excellency's general arrangements might have evinced a want of confidence, which would have distressed the timid and zealous mind of His Highness the Paishwa.

I began the conversation by entering at large into a review of the conduct of D. R. Scindiah from the period of the treaty of Sirje-Angengaum to the present time. I pointed out the several circumstances in the conduct of D. R. Scindiah which have justly excited the suspicion and might have roused the indignation of any Government less moderate, less liberal or less generous than the British Government. I contrasted the constant solicitude of Your Excellency to relieve the distress, and consolidate the power of Dowlat Row Sindiah, with the continual evasion, indecision and treachery of that chieftain. I compared the strict and cordial adherence of Your Excellency to the duties of zealous and faithful alliance, with the insidious and avowed violation of all his engagements and the shameless contempt of all the dictates of good faith and honour on the part of D. R. Sindiah. I reviewed the laborious and splendid exertions of the British arms in the prosecution of the war against D. R. Scindiah's inveterate enemy Eshwunt Row Holkar, and opposed them to the former indifference and present treachery of D. R. Scindiah in a war of which, it was intended by the liberal policy of the British Government that, D. R. Scindiah should reap all the advantage. I told the Minister that it was unnecessary for me to point out to him the undeviating maxims of our policy which was never directed by views of aggrandizement or extension of dominion, but which prompted us to exercise the whole weight of our power and influence in preserving the respective independence, dignity, and repose of every state in India. I informed the Minister that Your Excellency had made every endeavour, consistent with the honour and tranquillity of the British Government and its several dependencies and allies, to avoid the lamentable calamity of war ; and that Your Excellency's proposals to D. R. Scindiah were still mild, moderate, friendly and liberal. I desired the Minister distinctly to understand that if a rupture did take place, it would be on the part of Dowlat Row Scindiah a war of injustice and aggression, on the part of the British Government a war of indisputable and indispensable necessity. I concluded by desiring the Minister to communicate the substance of what I had said to the Paishwa, and to assure His Highness that he might place implicit confidence in the justice of our cause, and distinguished valour of our troops, the extent of our resources, and the intrinsic strength and stability of our power.

The Minister made a very suitable answer to this address. He said he should communicate to His Highness everything that I had said. He

stated that His Highness was surprized at our forbearance and lenity towards a prince, who was totally undeserving of them. He assured me that if a rupture did take place, I might assure Your Excellency of the Paishwa's zeal and cordiality in cooperating to the full extent of the means and resources of this Government, in the prosecution of the war.

I then communicated to the Minister that Your Excellency had been pleased to invest Colonel Close with the civil and military powers, which had been exercised during the late war with such distinguished success by Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley. I informed the Minister that the principal part of Colonel Wallace's force would have to advance to a situation which would be determined upon by Colonel Close, and that it was the wish of Colonel Close that the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur might be immediately ordered to collect his quota of troops and march to Mulkapoor, where by the time that chieftain could arrive at that station, Colonel Close would be himself in the personal command of the advanced army.

The Minister replied that His Highness the Paishwa would be much gratified to learn that the direction of the affairs in the Deckan had been entrusted to Colonel Close, who was so sincere a friend of His Highness's Government. The Minister said that no time should be lost in issuing the orders, which I had suggested to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar and that the Vinchoor Jaghiredar would be directed to place himself under the command of Colonel Close.

I then requested the Minister to appoint an early day to concert with me the means of providing a sufficient fund for the payment of the troops. Upon this the Minister entered into a long detail of the great distress under which this Government laboured and dwelt upon the usual subjects of complaint, the impoverished state of the country, the constant evasions of the Soubahdaur's officers to pay the just claims of the Poona Sircar; and the defection of all the Southern Jaghiredars. The Minister stated that from these causes the Paishwa's treasury was deprived of fifty lacks of rupees annually, which would otherwise be dedicated to the support and payment of troops. The Minister said he knew that we should have frequent discussions respecting the regular payment of His Highness's troops during the war, and that before I drew any inference from the apparent reluctance of this Government to advance money, I should make allowance for their very limited resources. The Minister added that the Paishwa was extremely anxious to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the troops, but that after much labour and enquiry, His Highness had discovered that it would be totally impossible for the Government to provide the means of regular payment to the troops. In consequence of this discovery that His Highness had directed the Minister to state the circumstances to me, to take advice with me upon the means of money and to suggest that the British Government

should advance to the Paishwa a loan of ten or twelve lacks upon any security which I might point out, and of which sum I should have the sole and exclusive disposal.

I told the Minister that I understood his meaning, which was in fact that the British Government should pay the Paishwa's army. I said that this was really a very short and simple way of avoiding a discussion upon the subject of the payment of the troops. With regard to the Paishwa's discovery of the total want of means of this Government to pay the troops, I was concerned that it had cost His Highness so much labour of investigation; that if His Highness would do me the favour to apply to me, I trusted I should be able to point out the means of paying the troops without subjecting His Highness to the necessity of a loan from another Government. I told the Minister I hoped he would pardon me if I refused to listen to such arguments as simple protestations of poverty. I could make every reasonable allowance for the state of the country, and for the causes of distress which he had so often alleged to justify his total inattention to the wants of the troops. Still I must take into my calculation the very limited scale of the Paishwa's military establishment, as well as of His Highness' resources, and I should draw my conclusion not from the number of troops which His Highness wished to support, but from the number which His Highness has actually to pay. I requested the Minister to enter into the subject with me seriously and zealously, and I had no doubt of ways and means being discovered to pay the troops without the assistance of a foreign loan.

The Minister however still urged the necessity of a loan, and entreated I would communicate His Highness's wishes to Your Excellency. I replied that if it were His Highness's particular desire that I should communicate the circumstance to Your Excellency, it was my duty to do so; but I assured the Minister distinctly that I could not venture to anticipate any success to His Highness's application.

I sincerely recommended the Minister not to found any expectation upon a loan from the British Government, but requested he would take the subject into consideration and discuss with me the means of supplying the wants of the troops. I concluded by stating that if the Minister should not succeed in suggesting the means of paying the troops, I should then venture to offer some friendly suggestions to the Paishwa respecting the disposal and appropriation of the finances of the state.

Having disposed of this question, the Minister proceeded to comment upon the late suspicious movements of the Putwardhun family and to express to me the anxiety which His Highness felt from that quarter. I replied that Your Excellency had provided for every contingency and had directed that a respectable British force should be assembled on the frontier of Mysore. Besides that force, a large portion of the troops in the service of the Rajah of Mysore would be collected in the

neighbourhood of the Toombadra. Two Battalions would constantly remain near His Highness the Paishwa's person, and there would be two more Battalions left at Ahmednuggar. Under these arrangements and a skilful disposition of the quotas of Appah Dessaye and Bapoojee Gokhla, I trusted that the tranquillity of all the Paishwa's territories would be secured and that we might bid defiance to any hostile attempts which the southern chieftains might be disposed to make.

The Minister cheerfully replied that the Paishwa would be quite gratified by these arrangements and that His Highness's anxiety would be removed.

The Minister then stated that Chintaman Row had collected a force of 6,000 men, that he had ravaged some of the Paishwa's districts and that he was now on the point of carrying his devastations thro' the Kittoor and Savnoor countries, that His Highness had been compelled to drop all correspondence with the Putwardhan family, and that His Highness requested I would write to Chintaman Row and remonstrate against his proceedings. I told the Minister that I was perfectly informed of all the movements of the southern chieftains, and that I concurred in the propriety of remonstrating with Chintamaun Row against the proceedings. I requested the Minister to furnish me with all his information respecting Chintamaun Row, and I would prepare and dispatch an appropriate letter to that chieftain.

On this subject I shall have the honor to address Your Excellency more fully in the course of tomorrow, and shall enclose the information promised to me by the Minister with the substance of the letter, which I have dispatched to Chintaman Row.

The Minister acquainted me that Dinker Punt Putwardhun (a distant connection of the family now at Poona) has lately beat to death a Bramin and a Ghosain; that His Highness was extremely offended at Dinker Punt's cruelty and impiety, but was reluctant to punish him without taking my advice upon the subject. I replied that it was a very delicate question on which I could have wished not to be consulted, but that in general I could give my opinion that the repose and prosperity of a country depended upon the strict and impartial administration of justice and whosoever be the offender, the laws of the country and of religion should be carried into effect. His Highness, who was the source of justice, must decide on all crimes from himself. The Minister urged me to a more explicit answer, but I said it was impossible for me to offer any further opinion upon so delicate a subject.

I have since learnt that the Paishwa has taken no farther notice of the transaction, but that Dinker Punt has been ordered to leave Poona secretly.

No. 168—The Resident reports to the Governor General the substance of the letter he had addressed to Chintaman Rao and adds that the latter had sustained a defeat at Kittur.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 11th May 1805.

My Lord,

In my last address to Your Excellency I alluded to the late suspicious movements of the Putwardhun family and mentioned in particular the unjustifiable conduct of Chintamun Row, of which His Highness the Paishwa so justly complains. I also had the honour to state to Your Excellency that His Highness was anxious that I should address a letter of remonstrance to Chintamun Row, and that I had agreed to prepare and dispatch a letter to that Chieftain.

I now take the liberty to convey to Your Excellency the substance of the letter which I wrote and dispatched to Chintamun Row, and of which His Highness the Paishwa's Minister perfectly approved.

I beg Your Excellency to be assured that I was perfectly aware of the difficulty of framing a letter to Chintamun Row, which should place that Chieftain upon his guard in the indulgence of his violent and predatory habits, without giving him such offence as might tend to precipitate him to extremities, which we might not be yet prepared to repel and punish. I was anxious to acquaint that Chieftain unreservedly with the inevitable consequence of his, or any other of the Southern Chieftains, presuming to disturb the territories of our ally, without breaking that chain of friendly connection, by which we may hereafter hope to unite them to His Highness the Paishwa, by the interposition of an arbitration on just and equitable grounds. How far I have succeeded in executing my intentions Your Excellency will be pleased to determine; and I shall be extremely rejoiced if my letter has the good fortune to receive your Excellency's approbation.

Chintamun Row has plundered sundry districts belonging to the Paishwa, to Appah Dessaye, Bappojee Goklah, and the Zemindar of Kittor. I have the honour to enclose a translation of a letter from the Sir Soobah of Savnoor to his karkoon, which was communicated to me by the Minister. By proper vigorous measures it might be in the power of the Paishwa's Ministers to protect the districts of His Highness against the insults and ravages of Chintamun Row, but the possessions of Appah Dessaye and Goklah, being left defenceless by the absence of those commanders with their respective quotas of troops, are an easy prey to the incursions of every marauder. The depredations of Chintamun Row, therefore, in the possessions of these commanders, are no less injurious to this Government

than that chieftain's unjustifiable ravages in the Paishwa's districts. If the services of those commanders be required at Poona, those commanders are unable to repel the attack of Chintamun Row. They will naturally apply to this Government for a remuneration of their losses, as it would be extremely hard that they should suffer by withdrawing their quotas from their own possessions for the service of their sovereign. Chintamun Row therefore exercises the power which he has acquired by his insubordination in injuring those officers who are faithful in the discharge of their duties of obedience to this Government.

The minister and Bappojee Goklah have received accounts, which they consider authentic, that Chintamun Row has been completely defeated by the Zemindar of Kitoor. The accounts state that Chintamun Row was himself wounded, that he retreated seven coss after the action, and that he has lost most of his baggage.

It appears that Appa Sahib does not entirely approve of Chintamun Row's proceedings, and that he is rather disposed to cultivate the good opinion and secure the protection of the British Government. Appah Saheb is at Tasgaon and has not made any new levies of troops. If I can ascertain with any degree of precision that Appah Sahib is really disposed to be tranquil and friendly to the British Government, it is probable that I may write a letter to him for the purpose of improving and corroborating those sentiments.

No. 169—The arrival at Poona of the mother of Ali Bahadar from Bundelkhand is reported. Ali Bahadar died at Banda on 28th August 1802.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Poona, 12th May 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th March, which was brought to me by the agent of the mother of the late Ali Bhadur.

The Lady arrived at Poona the day before yesterday and is lodged at the Paishwa's Palace.

I sent an appropriate complimentary message to the lady by her agent, and requested her to be assured, I should be very happy in co-operating in obtaining the re-possession of her villages.

No. 170—This is an important communication from the Resident at Poona offering advice to Major Wilks, the Resident in Mysore, against the latter's proposal to employ Mysore troops for quelling the disturbances in the Southern Maratha Country.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE

Poona, 14th May 1805.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th May enclosing copy of your dispatch of the same date to Colonel Close.

If I may be permitted to judge from the tenor of the 3rd paragraph of your letter to Colonel Close, you do not appear to be informed of the precise nature of the actual relation between His Highness the Paishwa and the Southern Chieftains. It is therefore proper that I should convey that information to you.

His Highness the Paishwa has not the power to exercise any authority or control over the Southern Chieftains. The rights of the Paishwa over those Chieftains are clear and well defined ; but those chieftains have claims upon this state, which have never been adjusted. His Excellency the Governor General has always entertained a most anxious wish to arbitrate and settle the differences between the Southern Chieftains and the Paishwah, and Mr. Strachey was deputed to the southern countries for that express purpose. The Paishwah accepted the offer of arbitration, but the Chieftains either evaded or refused it. Since that period the Chieftains are uncontrolled by any superior authority, and the Paishwa has dropped all correspondence and communication with them. His Excellency the Governor General has never ceased to feel the same anxiety as formerly to adjust the differences subsisting between the Southern Chieftains ; but as an amicable offer of equitable arbitration was evaded by those chieftains, other objects of more importance and higher consideration have hitherto prevented the British Government from determining upon the measures best calculated to restore the Paishwa to his legitimate authority over the southern countries. Sir Arthur Wellesley, a short time before his departure from this country, was still of opinion that the differences might be amicably adjusted ; but it is mine and is, I believe, Colonel Close's opinion that the presence of a respectable military force may be necessary to accomplish that desirable object.

It must, therefore, appear evident to you that so far from the troops in the southern countries being regularly assembled by the express authority of His Highness the Paishwa, His Highness has not the power to restrain either the combination or the operations of the troops who

may belong to the Southern Chieftains. Indeed His Highness the Paishwa and His Highness's officers are the principal sufferers from the depredations committed by the troops of the Southern Chieftains, as you will observe in the enclosures in this dispatch marked A and B.

With regard to the levies of troops in the southern provinces and the movements of Chintamun Row, they are unquestionably very suspicious, because they may be connected with the notorious fact of the correspondence and communication between the Putwardhaun family and D. R. Scindiah and Holkar. The state of affairs in Hindostan will naturally tend to excite an attention towards transactions which, if unconnected with the general state of affairs, would scarcely be deserving of notice. It is a most common procedure for the great chieftains and commanders in the Marrahtah Empire to assemble troops for the purpose of ravaging the districts of their neighbours and of carrying on an intestine war, which the weakness of the policy of the Government induces it to allow without interference or observation. The Putwardhauns, the Rastiahs, the Raja of Colapore, Appah Dessaye, Goklah, and the Zemindar of Kittoor, have for many years past been continually embroiled in altercations, disputes, and hostilities. Pretexts are never wanting to the Marrahtahs to justify the indulgence of their licentious and predatory habits, and the result of one war is always the foundation of another.

As for the Dessaye of Kittoor, he is an ancient proprietor of an independent possession, which obliges him to pay an annual tribute to this State, but he is not otherwise connected with His Highness. The Paishwa is not bound to protect his proprietary rights, though he may be disposed to afford him assistance against any disturber of tranquillity. The British Government is bound by no engagement to the Dessaye of Kittoor and the measure of affording him protection or assistance is one of mere political expediency, and which will proceed from considerations of security alone to our own interests and those of our allies.

With respect to the remainder of your dispatch to Colonel Close it is perhaps unnecessary for me to offer any observations, as Colonel Close is intimately acquainted with the state of the southern countries, and is most capable of deciding upon the policy of employing the troops of the Rajah of Mysore in hostile operations on this side of the Toombhedra.

However I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks on that subject.

It appears to me that the policy of employing the Rajah of Mysore's troops in the manner which you have suggested, must rest upon two separate and distinct grounds, 1st, either as a precautionary measure for the security of the Rajah of Mysore's frontier; or 2ndly, with the view of affording protection to the districts of our ally the Paishwa. With regard to the first of these grounds, I am neither capable of forming, nor am I at liberty to offer any judgment. But upon the second of these grounds, I do feel it incumbent on me to make some remarks.

In the first place, the nature of our connection with this Court requires that such a measure as the employment of the Rajah of Mysore's troops in the Paishwa's territories, should be preceded by a formal enunciation of the propriety and policy of that measure, and it must be adopted with the deliberate sanction and approval of this Government.

In the second place, I very much doubt whether such a measure would be safe. I confess that I should feel considerable anxiety if the Rajah of Mysore's troops were separately opposed to the combined forces of all the Southern Chieftains, for combine they certainly would, and most heartily too in the common cause of repelling an invader. I have at this moment very strong suspicions of a combination between the Southern Chieftains which may have been effected by the active intrigues of Viswas Row Ghautkey, and by false and exaggerated reports of the strength, power, and resources of D. R. Scindiah and Eshwant Row Holkar. But I do not suppose that such a combination (if it has actually taken place) would be brought into action, without our failure in Hindostan, Guzerat and the Deckan should justify some hopes of success to the combined operation of the Southern Chieftains in the Carnatic. In the elevated condition of our power and resources, in the abject state of the fortunes of Holkar and his adherents and from the judicious arrangements which have been made to direct concentrated force against D. R. Scindiah, all calculable chance of failure in any part of India is removed to the utmost distance of possibility. As long as success shall crown our plans, I do not believe that the Southern Chieftains will venture to prosecute a separate war of aggression; if the justice of our cause should not meet with success, where is the Marahattah who will not desert, and in this consists the proud superiority of our present councils. The stability of our power is not made to depend upon extraneous assistance, upon assistance which ceases with our success, but upon the intrinsic strength and internal resources of our Government. But returning to the point immediately in question, if the operations of the Rajah of Mysore's troops be confined to a sudden attack of a separate corps of the Southern Chieftains, I do not foresee any advantage to the general interests of the Paishwa and the British Government, and I should be loath to trust the Mysore troops against the combined force of the Southern Chieftains.

The only body of troops in the field of which I have any intelligence is that belonging to Chintamun Row in the Kittoor country. The other chieftains may be secretly connected, but we have yet no ostensible grounds to decide upon their real intentions: and I am of opinion that the success of our measures in Hindostan and the Deckan, and the presence of a respectable British force near the frontier, will operate as a sufficient check upon the motions of the Southern Chieftains. If an avowed hostile combination should take place, the British force, assisted by the Mysore troops, should be employed to destroy the combination by the most prompt and vigorous measures. In the mean while it appears to me to be advisable

to station the Mysore troops on the frontier to be prepared to repel any violence that may be offered to the Rajah of Mysore's country, but not separately to prosecute hostilities in His Highness the Paishwa's territories.

No. 171—Sydenham offers his remarks to Col. Close on the demand of Chauth preferred by certain Maratha Jagirdars upon the Nizam.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Poona, 20th May 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated at Mulkapore the 13th instant.

I do not understand from any part of Colonel Kirkpatrick's correspondence that the demands of choute of His Highness the Paishwah upon the territories of the Soubahdar of the Deccan, were to be settled hereafter at Hyderabad between the Minister and the British Resident.

Indeed it would appear from the enclosure to Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter to me of the 18th April (copy of which accompanies this for your information) that Mir Allum rather objected to the individual instance of Appa Dessaye's claim being realized at Hyderabad, because it was not customary to make payments on account of choute in any place but that where the choute is due.

This objection is totally irreconcilable with the assertion made by Rajah Myput Ram, and it is probable that the assertion was made only with a view to delay the payment of the just demands of this Government. I shall, however, immediately communicate on the subject with the Resident at Hyderabad, who will be able to determine whether such orders as those asserted to be received by Myput Ram, were actually transmitted to that officer.

I sent for Byajee Naique this morning and communicated to him that the Bramin who has the present charge of the district of Omber Khair, has refused to deliver it over to the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur, and I requested that the Minister would furnish me with a peremptory order to the Bramin, which order I would forward to you. I likewise told Byajee Naique that if the Bramin did not pay implicit and immediate obedience to the order of his sovereign, you would take such measures as might appear to you proper to place the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur in possession of the district, with the charge of which that chieftain has been invested by His Highness the Paishwah.

You will have learnt by my letters of the 4th and 7th instant, that I have adopted every measure, which depended upon me, to place the troops of the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur at your disposal, and to ensure his joining you with every degree of practicable expedition. I believe that further orders will not be necessary. I know that it is the intention and wish of this Government that you should issue what orders you may think proper to the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur; and I have no doubt of the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur's paying the most ready and cheerful obedience to your orders.

The district of Julgaum was given in Serinjami to Cundy Rao Rastiah, whose servants are in actual possession of that district. I made every possible exertion to get that district transferred to the charge of Nursing Row, but as the Minister made at last an arrangement which was satisfactory to Nursing Row, and as I did not wish to give the Minister an example in depriving Cundy Row Rastiah of any part of his possession, I thought it advisable to relinquish the attempt of getting Julgaum confirmed on the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur.

No. 172—Lt, Manesty reports that Chintaman Rao exacted one lac and twenty thousand rupees from Kittur.

FROM—LT. MANESTY,

TO—CAPTAIN THOMAS SYDENHAM.

Ghoorgherry, May 19th, 1805¹

Sir,

Since my communication of the 16th instant, I have received information that the terms upon which Chintaman Rao has agreed to evacuate the Kittoor Country, are that the Dessaye shall pay him the sum of one lac and 20,000 rupees, and that he shall cede to him the villages of Bagewary, Sampgaon and Khanapur, which are situated in that part of the Kittoor district which lies on the north side of the Malpurba.

Part of the money has been received by Chintaman Rao. That chief is still in the Talook of Moorgoon. The Sir Soobah was by the last accounts encamped at the distance of one coss from him at Yakoondy Shahgool a village belonging to Appah Dessaye, from whence he has detached a part of his force against Doolee, another of Appah Dessaye's villages, but Narrain Hurry Punt, a Brahmin in the service of the latter chief, having collected a party of peons attacked and defeated this detachment which immediately retreated to the Sir Soobah's camp with the loss of 50 men.

It is stated to be the intention of Chintamun Rao and the Sir Soobah to proceed to the Talooks of Nurgoond and Nawulgoond where they will, it is supposed, remain until the approaching monsoon obliges them to suspend their operations.

No. 173—The Resident reports the movements of Chintaman Rao and the amount he exacted from the Desai of Kittur.

FROM—THOMAS SYDENHAM,

TO—N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 22nd May 1805.-

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter from Lieutenant Manesty, communicating to me some further intelligence of the chieftains in his neighbourhood.

The Kittoor man's Karkoon called upon me this morning, and related to me all the material facts which have been communicated to me by Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Manesty.

The Karkoon told me that Chintaman Rao was on his return to Merritch, as he was afraid of being cut off during the rains from his own districts by the Gutpurbah and Kistnah. This account does not correspond with the report of Lieut. Manesty that Chintamun Rao intends to proceed to Nawalgoond and Nargoond which belong to Goklah, or towards Dummul (Major Wilks' intelligence) which likewise belongs to Goklah. Bapojee Goklah, in his last visit to me, mentioned that Chintamun Rao had written to him demanding payment of some old claim amounting to 40, or 50,000 rupees. Chintaman Rao will probably realize that sum on the districts of Goklah previously to his return to Merritch. The Karkoon told me in the course of conversation that Chintaman Rao's expedition was only a Moolkgeery, that he had obtained what he wanted, and would not keep the field during the rains. The Karkoon added that his master was surrounded by enemies, and had no other friend but the Company.

I am informed by my own intelligence that Chintaman Rao, or some branch of the Putwardhun, has an antiquated claim on the Dessaye of Kittoor for 10 or 15 lacks of rupees, upon which it is probable he has founded his late attack on the Dessaye and his demand for the sum of money (1,20,000) which he has received from the Dessaye. It is very certain that all the Putwardhuns are very much distressed for money, and it is possible that Chintamun Rao's late expedition is what the Kittoor man's Karkoon states it to be.

No. 174—The Resident requests to be supplied with information about the movements and activities of Chintaman Rao and other Jagirdars in the south.

FROM—THOMAS SYSDENHAM,

TO—LIEUT. MANESTY.

Poona, 22nd May 1805.

Sir,

The system of carrying on robbery and plunder under the secret or avowed protection of the officers of Government is so common over the whole of the Paishwa's territories, that I can easily suppose that the plunderers in the Padshapoore Baree are encouraged by the Sir Soobah.

If the plunderers had confined their robberies to the inhabitants of the country, however I might lament this system of licensed plunder, I should not have had the privilege of remonstrating against it, but as the plunderers have presumed to attack and rob persons in our service, I have spoken to the Ministers of this Government, and they have promised to direct the Sir Soobah to expel the robbers from their haunt and to render the communication between our several posts safe. I shall forward the order of this Government to the Sir Soobah thro' Captain Campbell, and I trust it may prevent the repetition of robberies, at least upon our own people.

I am desirous of obtaining correct information of the part which the Sir Soobah acted in the late dispute between Chintamun Row and the Dessaye of Kittor, whether he assured the Kittoor man by the friendly interposition of his good offices, or whether he supported Chintamun Row in enforcing the pecuniary demand, in consideration of which the dispute has been settled.

I should wish to procure a list of the names of the different Sirdars who are with Chintamun Row, particularising those who are of the Putwardhun family.

I am desirous of ascertaining the real extent of the depredations which have been or may be committed by Chintamun Row on the districts and villages belonging to Appah Dessaye, and whether that chieftain receives any assistance, cooperation or encouragement from the Sir Soobah. Indeed it would be extremely important to determine, if possible, the nature of the connection between Chintamun Row and the Sir Soobah, I do not mean their family but their political connection.

I have not heard for some time of the Rastiah family, their force, their movements, or their probable designs. Madhoo Row Rastiah is at present at his family residence at Bagulcotte. Have you any information of Bagulcotte or Badamy, with reference principally to their capacities of defence?

If you should have any sketches of the country or roads in your neighbourhood you would confer a particular favour upon me by entrusting them for a short time to my care, in order that I may get copies of them made.

No. 175—Sir Barry Close explains for the information of the Mysore Resident the exact position and strength of the Southern Jagirdars, their relations with the Peshwa and the measures that can be taken to chastise them, in case they disturb the Mysore frontier.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MAJOR M. WILKS.

Camp Hurrunkaire, 22nd May 1805.

Sir,

Yesterday I had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 7th inst.

In propriety certainly no troops should be levied or assembled in the southern countries without the express authority of His Highness the Paishwa, but on the decline of the Poona State the Southern Jaghirdars shook off their allegiance to the Paishwa and acquired actual independence, which they still preserve, and under this revolution it has long been usual with those chieftains to levy troops and make war on each other without any reference to the Government of Poona. Our complaint against the Southern Jaghirdars is not that they have been actively hostile against us at any period, but that they have declined serving the Paishwa when called on agreeably to the terms on which they hold their Jaghire lands of the Poona State, and that on a late occasion they declined meeting some propositions from our Government calculated to bring about a distinct arrangement between them and the Paishwa, by which to fix the extent and nature of the service which each of them was to render to His Highness's Government. The representative of the Putwardhun family has always had a Vakeel with Dowlut Row Scindiah, and makes no scruple of corresponding with the different Maratta States.

It is to be observed that from the loose uncontrolled state of the Southern Jaghirdars, whenever one of them augments his force, the others become naturally alarmed and begin to pursue the same course. The policy shewn by the Southern Jaghirdars since the conclusion of the treaty

of Bassein, is evidently to keep measures with all and to unite with none, and under such neutral conduct to preserve their independence. Our interference has checked their internal dissensions, and the comparative tranquillity resulting from this circumstance, has tended to improve their revenues. Of all the Southern Chieftains Chintamin Row appears to be the most ambitious and restless. He added to his reputation and his resources by his success against the freebooter Futtehsing Maunia, and by the active part which he recently took in the family disputes of the Prittie Niddie. It appears that he is constructing a respectable fort on his Jaghire, and while he menaced the districts of Goklah and Appa Dessay he entered on the invasion of the Kittoore territory, to which you allude. Speculation is uncertain in its nature, but most particularly so when applied to Maratta movements; nevertheless I think it may be relied on that no one amongst the southern Jaghirdars yet meditates any plan of attack on the British possessions.

The Poona state by conquest established its right to a tribute from the Polligar of Kittoor. When Tippoo Sultaun's authority extended over the southern districts he dispossessed the Kittoore man, and imprisoned him in a hill fort in Mysore. At the pacification of Seringapatam in 1792, the Kittore territory was again placed under the authority of the Poona State. The Polligar was released at the instance of the allies from this period. According to the statements of the Poona Government, he was entitled to the revenue of only a small portion of the Kittoore territory, while the remainder of the revenue was collected by the Paishwa's servants. The Polligar, however, soon recovered the whole of his territory, and from that period he has paid nothing to the Paishwa, having been subject to invasion occasionally from almost all his neighbours, with whom he has generally compromised on the easiest terms he could procure. It is evident that the view of the Kittore man is independence, the same as that of his neighbours, that, were he unmolested, he would still be an unfaithful tributary to the Poona State. It is true that he has not benefited by any protection from the Paishwa, but it is equally true that he has never manifested any intention of being a faithful dependent. As matters stand, it does not appear to me that he has any claim to aid under any circumstances from His Highness's Government, and that should the British Government at any time take a part in his behalf it should be merely from motives of political expediency.

The greatest change which has happened in the state of things to the southward since the treaty of Bassein, is the recovery of the Savanore, Bankapore and adjoining districts by the Poona Government. Since

these lands were restored to the Paishwa's authority by Goklah, this chieftain has been much employed with his force to the northward under the orders of the Paishwa. This circumstance has allowed the Putwardhuns greater scope in the meditation of their predatory plans. As I cannot refer to the records of the Poona Residency, I am not assured whether Dummul is amongst the posts restored to the Paishwa by Goklah, or whether it remains with that chieftain.

It is reported that Chintaman Row has failed in his attack on Kittore. However this may be, if Dummul belong to the Paishwa and is subject to Ramchunder, the Paishwa's manager of Savanore, and Chintaman Row make any movements demonstrative of his supposed intention to attack that post, you will be pleased to remonstrate strongly against such an hostile proceeding on his part, transmitting copies of your correspondence with him to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George; and should Chintaman Row actually enter any of the Paishwa's districts under Ramchunder with his troops, you will consult the Right Honourable the Governor whether such an unprovoked act of aggression against the Paishwa should not be repelled by a British force, in order that with the concurrence of Government the detachment assembling in the ceded territory as well as the Mysore troops, should advance and oppose the invader.

Should Chintaman Row either single or joined by one or all of the southern Chieftains attempt the conquest of Savanore, and be allowed to succeed in that attempt, he would undoubtedly soon begin to disturb the frontier of Mysore.

You have now my ideas applicable to the event of any serious hostile attempt by Chintaman Row or other Southern Chieftains. Should freebooters assemble on the Toombuddra and shew a disposition to disturb the Mysore frontier, the same as during the late war, you will cause them to be attacked and, if possible, destroyed sending the Mysore troops across the common frontier for the purpose without ceremony.

I shall conclude this letter by observing that I do not consider the Southern Jaghiredars as powerful even in a combined state. Goklah has been detached from them, their cavalry is bad, and they have little else, and they do not possess many strongholds. Meritch appears to be the only respectable place held by the Putwardhuns.

Amongst the Southern Jaghiredars I do not include the Rajah of Kolapore of course.

No. 176—The Resident in Mysore informs the Resident at Poona of the measures he was taking for preventing the troubles of the Southern Chiefs on the frontier of Mysore.

FROM—M. WILKS, RESIDENT, MYSORE,

TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Mysore, 24th May 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant.

Although I have not had the advantage of a very intimate experience in the affairs of the Mahratta Empire, I have been indebted to the condescension of high authority, to the kindness of my friends, and to a certain extent of official intercourse for some notices, however imperfect, respecting the general nature of the relation of His Highness the Peshwa with the Southern Chieftains, and for some acquaintance with the recent history of that relation down to the period of the last departure from Mysore of Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, and I am obliged to you for the farther information conveyed to me in your dispatch.

The eventual case in which I was anxious for the directions of Colonel Close was the actual assemblage of troops supposed to be now levying and the circumstances under which I suggested for his consideration, the expediency of departing from a conduct rigidly defensive were :—

1st. That troops should have been assembled for purposes hostile, in his judgment, to the British interests ;

2nd. That in the judgment of our ally the Peshwa and of the British representative such troops ought to be treated as freebooters ; and

3rd. That they should actually have assumed a menacing position near the frontier of Mysore and should refuse to retire, or disperse on due notice being given, that their further continuance in that position would be considered to indicate hostility.

The 3rd para of my letter to Colonel Close will show that I had not disregarded the expediency of being furnished with the formal sanction of His Highness the Peshwa's Government ; and the 4th will show, that I was aware of material restrictions in any sanction which might be given, and I expected that these restrictions would particularly apply to the conduct to be observed towards the acknowledged chiefs of the Empire.

His Highness's rights in the southern provinces, although long suspended, are not extinguished and it is doubtless a question of considerable delicacy to determine the proper period for the complete

restoration of his legitimate authority, and the extent to which it may be prudent in the meanwhile to endeavour to protect it from further injury.

Although these considerations must have material weight in determining the eventual sanction to be recommended to His Highness and the restrictions with which it should be accompanied, it did not seem to me to be necessary that I should advert to those considerations farther than they might be connected with the security of the frontier of Mysore, and of the Honourable Company.

I hope Colonel Close will not infer from the proposition which I have submitted to his judgment, that I had it in contemplation to wage with the troops of Mysore a war against the united power of the Southern Chiefs, or against any one of them; however consistent I may deem it to be with a bold and manly prudence to attack and destroy any unauthorized freebooters who may be secretly connected with one or with the whole of them, and destined to join in the combination which you suppose to be forming for the purpose of taking advantage of any real or supposed failure of our military operations in other quarters.

It is a matter of opinion on which perhaps my judgment may be based, whether the troops of Mysore would have reason to dread the sudden effects of any resentment excited in the southern districts; but I cannot say that I should apprehend the avowal of any umbrage in consequence of such an attack.

An agent apparently unauthorized is the safest instrument for conducting secret preparations for hostility, but such an agent could not be avowed without an open declaration of war; and I am disposed to think that we shall not avoid the hostility of those chiefs by appearing to fear it.

The corps now ordered to the frontier of Mysore, like that which maintained a similar position during the late war, is intended for purposes generally defensive.

During the late war a person named Gopaul Row had assembled a force in Savanoor; and some parties of his troops had even committed depredations within the frontier of Mysore. The acting Resident recommended that the troops of Mysore should not transgress the limits of our frontier for the purpose of punishing those aggressions; but expect future redress from the Peshwa's officer Gunaish Punt Gokla, in whose name Gopaul Row pretended to act.

Gopaul Row subsequently augmented his troops, and was using every practicable means farther to increase them. The acting Resident apprehending it to be the intention of Gopaul Row to join his force to those of the freebooter Gyboo Dhoondee, submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, whether the troops of

Mysoor should be kept within that frontier as formerly recommended to the Dewan, or whether it might not be more advisable to employ them with the view of preventing the evil above mentioned by marching to disperse the force assembled under Gopaul Row.

The Right Honourable the Governor decided in favor of the latter proposition, and intimation having in the meantime been received from the Honourable Major General Wellesley that it would also be advantageous to the affairs of His Highness the Peshwa, a detachment of the troops of Mysore attacked and defeated Gopaul Row, pursued the fugitives nearly to the Kistna, and destroyed or dispersed the whole force of that freebooter.

I had occasion to witness the decided effect of this measure on the subsequent tranquillity of the frontier of Mysoor, and if the general terms in which I have submitted to Colonel Close the adoption of similar means adapted to the cases which may occur, have failed to convey to his mind or to yours the impressions which were intended, I will take the liberty of referring to the facts which I have now had the honor to state for a description of the measures, which were in my contemplation, and for an illustration of the consequences which might be expected from their adoption.

26th May and 16th August 1805.

No. 177—Extract of instructions by Major General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Officer Commanding, Amednuggur.

The greatest vigilance must be observed by the garrison of Amednuggur.

The gate of the fort ought to be kept shut constantly. It will be necessary that it should be kept open while the pay is carrying out; but in that case a Havildar's guard ought always to be under arms.

No stranger ought to be admitted without the special permission of the Commanding Officer.

Whenever the gate is opened, whether to admit persons or cattle belonging to the fort or a stranger, the guard ought to turn out.

The guns in the works over the gateway ought always to be in readiness.

Nobody of armed men ought to be allowed to come within reach of the fort.

No person whatever is to be suffered to approach the glacis or look into the ditch.

The gates not to be opened in the morning till broad day light and when opened all the guards to be under arms.

The greatest care to be taken against accident by fire, as it is not yet known where all the powder is. Places for cooking to be pointed out to the soldiers and sepoys; and they must not be allowed to cook elsewhere.

The Officer Commanding will comply with the Collector's requisitions for troops.

The utmost attention must be paid to the preservation of cleanliness in the fort. The sepoys and their * * * are to be hutted on the most convenient spots in a regular manner, and are not to be permitted to scatter themselves over the fort.

As it is an essential object towards the preservation of health that the ground within the fort should be levelled and cleared out, the Officer Commanding is authorized to employ working parties of the garrison for this purpose, and to pay them in the regulated manner.

Assistant Surgeon Mr. Dove will be authorized to make such slight alterations to the building now used as a general hospital, as will the better adapt it to the purpose it is applied to, and will charge an amount for the expense attending these alterations, and transmit his bills to Col. Wallace who will discharge them.

Camp at Amednagar,
16th August 1805.

(Signed) R. Barclay,
Depty. Adj. Genl., Mysore, etc.

No. 178—The Resident reports his long interview and repast at the Peshwa's palace, when the Peshwa criticised the conduct of Sindia and Holkar and requested the British Govt. to protect the former and annihilate the latter.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 27th May 1805.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that day before yesterday His Highness the Paishwa returned from Sasswad and that yesterday His Highness invited me to an interview and repast at the palace in Poona.

I accordingly proceeded to the palace accompanied by Mr. Gowan and Lieutenant Harvey, and took the occasion of presenting Mr. Harvey to His Highness.

In the morning of yesterday, I received intimation from Anund Rao and Byajee Naique of the intention of His Highness and Chimnajee Appah to perform second marriages, and that His Highness was desirous of procuring brides from the Carnatick. That a confidential servant about His Highness's person was appointed to proceed to the Carnatick for the

purpose of bringing some Brahmin children from the Carnatick, from which children His Highness and Chinnajee were to select their brides. That it was probable the messenger would have occasion to enter the territories of the Company and the Rajah of Mysore in the progress of his tour, and that His Highness requested I would give the messengers suitable letters to the Dewaun of the Rajah of Mysore and the superintending Collector of the Ceded Districts, together with passports in the English and Maharatta languages. I therefore prepared these several papers before Anund Rao and Byajee Naique, and had the honour of presenting them in the evening to His Highness himself.

The persons present at the interview, exclusive of the gentlemen who accompanied me, were the Minister, Kishnajee Buwanee, Anund Rao, and Byajee Naique.

The first part of the conversation which was occupied chiefly by mutual compliments and enquiries was carried on between His Highness and myself through Anund Rao; but the Paishwa suddenly broke through this fatiguing and inconvenient custom and addressed me in Hindostani, and received my replies directly in the same language.

His Highness said that the several articles of intelligence which I had sent to the Ministers had been faithfully translated and communicated to him; that he was extremely rejoiced everything had been settled at Bhurtpore in a manner so perfectly satisfactory, and that he lamented the ungrateful, faithless, and perverse conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in rushing into a war which must terminate in the total destruction of that chieftain. I replied that His Highness must be sensible that it was Your Excellency's most anxious desire to maintain with Dowlut Rao Scindiah the relations of friendship which had been established by the treaty of Serje Anjengaum, and to extend to that Chieftain the support and assistance which had been promised by the subsequent treaty of alliance. That, even when the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah was more than equivocal, when some of his measures and movements were ostensibly indicative of hostility, Your Excellency still entertained a hope that Dowlut Rao Scindiah might be made sensible of his error, and might return to a proper sense of his obligations to the British Government. I observed that His Highness had very justly stigmatized the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindeah as rash, faithless, and ungrateful. A circumstance had lately occurred which I was afraid, might remove the possibility of an amicable arrangement with that chieftain. I alluded to the union of D. R. Scindiah with Eshwunt Rao Holkar and the shattered remains of his discomfited adherents. I need not offer any remark upon that extraordinary and monstrous proceeding. I could not venture to anticipate Your Excellency's decision upon so important an object as that of peace or war; but His Highness must be convinced, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had now avowedly and shamelessly violated all his engagements with the British

Government and that the British Government could not stoop to the humiliating circumstance of witnessing its alliance, its engagements, and the public repose of India to be trifled with and exposed to the caprice of any one, or any combination of the chieftains of this country. I concluded by assuring His Highness that even in the peculiar juncture of affairs, the conduct of the British Government would be marked by its characteristic principles of justice, moderation and liberality.

His Highness then addressed me nearly in the following terms, as far as my recollection serves me. "I will explain this to you. Your paths and those of the Mahrattahs are different. Your way is open and straight. Theirs is crooked and concealed. When you have a friend you are friendly : when you have an enemy, you show your enmity and destroy him. But sometimes your enmity ends in friendship : their friendship always ends in enmity. I know you both. I have tried you both, and I speak from what I have felt. Those men with turbands, who were my servants, sought my ruin : you, who wore hats and are foreigners, saved me from destruction and gave me back my throne. While they were here, I was insulted and oppressed : now that you are here, I am at repose and do as I please. They took from their master crores of rupees and still asked more : you have spent crores of rupees for a friend and demand no return. Between Scindiah and Holkar this is the difference. Scindiah is a weak foolish boy, who is himself incapable of government, and is led by the advice of others. If his servants advise well, he acts well : if his servants advise ill, he acts ill. Great crimes are committed by his Government ; but he himself is faultless. Holkar is a bad man from his heart : he loves disorder, he hates repose. Whatever he does proceeds from himself. He is a monster who must be destroyed. Serjee Rao Gautkee is almost worse than Holkar. While these men have power, there cannot be repose. Though they should have only a hundred men, still they would excite disorder. These are the men who have brought Scindiah into difficulties, and will in the end ruin him. Let Lord Wellesley extirpate the guardians, but let the child be preserved. The Company must give Scindiah good counsellors and must keep its army at Ougien : all will then be quiet. I can have no friendship for Scindiah, for he was cruel to me, and always insulted me ; but it was not his fault. This is what I think."

I requested the Paishwa to receive my respectful acknowledgment for the unreserved manner in which His Highness had done me the honor to communicate his thoughts. His sentiments and opinions would do credit to the wisest and best of princes. I should have great pleasure in communicating them to Lord Wellesley. It was very pleasing that the principles which always had directed and would always continue to direct, the conduct of the British Government, were so distinctly understood and so justly appreciated by the head of the Mahrattah Empire. I observed that no person could be so intimately acquainted with the

characters and disposition of all the Mahrattah chieftains as His Highness, and that I had no doubt the characters His Highness had so forcibly drawn of D. R. Scindiah and Eshwunt Rao Holkar were perfectly correct. I said I believed Your Excellency was persuaded that many acts of Scindiah's Government might be attributed to the advice of evil counsellors, and that all his late conduct might be traced to the desperate counsels of Serjee Rao Gautkee acting in concert with Eshwunt Rao Holkar. The culpable weakness of D. R. Scindiah's character was doubtless very much to be lamented; but the essential principles of Government and the established forms of all independent states required, that the sovereign should be held solely and exclusively responsible for the acts of his government. Authority implied responsibility, and in the external relations between independent states the ministers of Government were known only as the organs and instruments of the Sovereign. The choice of ministers was therefore one of the most important and difficult duties of a prince; in as much as it involved either the prosperity and glory or the ruin and disgrace of every state. I again observed that it was impossible for me to anticipate Your Excellency's final determination: I could only assure His Highness, that whatever might be the provocation offered by D. R. Scindiah, the British Government would adopt no measure which was not called for by indispensable necessity, and could not be justified upon acknowledged principles of sound policy, good faith and public honour.

His Highness replied that no doubt every master must answer for the conduct of his servants, that the British Government had done all that was possible to reclaim D. R. Scindiah; and that if Scindiah were ruined, it was his own fault for following such evil counsels. His Highness then made many enquiries about the numbers and condition of Scindiah's army. I said I had no exact information of the numbers of his force, but that it was composed of men of desperate fortunes who assembled to live by plunder, and of the wreck of the troops of Holkar and his adherents. His Highness asked whether Scindiah had any regular battalions. I replied he had some battalions which were called regular; but which were undisciplined, unofficered and badly armed. His Highness said they would all run away at the sight of Lord Lake's army: I replied that was very probable; but if they had the means of flight, we had the means of pursuit, and if Meer Khan was with Scindiah, he would be able to tell what chance there was of escaping from our cavalry.

After some further desultory conversation, the repast was announced and we proceeded to the room in which it was prepared. During the repast His Highness was extremely attentive to his guests, and very affable and agreeable in his conversation. When he heard that Mr. Harvey was connected with Mr. Webbe, His Highness spoke in the warmest terms of praise of that distinguished public officer. His Highness said he had spent his time so pleasantly at Sassoor, that he was extremely anxious to make his long intended excursion to Wahy and hoped there was nothing

now to detain him at Poona. I said that when I had taken the liberty to suggest to His Highness to remain at Poona, my advice proceeded solely from considerations of policy, connected with the general state of affairs and the condition of the public mind at that time, and that His Highness had done me the honor to concur in the propriety of my suggestion. At present I was not aware of any public objection to His Highness's indulging his wish to spend a few days at Wahy. If any circumstance of importance should occur in his absence, I would be careful to give His Highness the earliest intelligence of it through the Minister. His Highness said he was made very happy by my acquiescence in his wishes, and that he would return to Poona the moment I thought his presence in the capital was necessary. His Highness observed he did not intend to stay at Wahy more than fifteen days, and that after his return to Poona, he would see me again at dinner and would then make a trip to the Beemah so as to perform his ablutions in that river before the approaching rains.

I am assured His Highness was very much pleased at my ready and cheerful acquiescence in his wishes, and I hope it will serve to convince His Highness that my former advice was founded upon public considerations alone. His Highness has since ordered his Suwarie to be prepared and will proceed to Wahy, unaccompanied by any of the public ministers on Wednesday morning the 29th instant. It is proper for me to observe, that His Highness's present intention of proceeding to Wahy has impressed the inhabitants of Poona with a conviction that there is nothing to dread from the northward, for the Mahrattahs are very reluctant to admit the belief that the combined forces of Holkar and Scindiah are so contemptible. It is curious to observe the fluctuation of the public mind at a Mahrattah capital. But a few days ago the intended excursions to Wahy excited the most serious and general anxiety and alarm. The same step has now restored confidence to all descriptions of people.

When we had finished our repast we returned to the room in which we before had been sitting. His Highness still continued to be very talkative, and spoke to me of his plans for the improvement of Poonah by planting trees, erecting Choultries, building garden houses etc. His Highness expressed a great desire to build a house in the English style, and hoped I would give him a plan of one, and assist him in the execution of it. I said His Highness might command my services. His Highness observed he had long been anxious to possess portraits of His Majesty and the Prince, and of Your Excellency and Lord Lake, and assured me that I could not perform a more acceptable service than to procure such pictures of the large size, and in the richest frames, to be placed in the most conspicuous parts of his palace. I replied that I would address Your Excellency on the subject, and had no doubt Your Excellency and Lord Lake would be gratified by such a proof of His Highness's personal regard and attachment. With respect to the portraits of His Majesty and the Prince, Your Excellency

alone was capable of procuring for His Highness such distinguished marks of the friendship of these illustrious personages. His Majesty and the Prince had every respect for the native princes of India, and would be much gratified by hearing of the steady adherence of His Highness to the alliance with the British Government.

I was at last permitted to take my leave and was dismissed, as I was received, with every mark of attention and cordiality.

No. 179—Lt. Manesty reports to Captain Sydenham the movements of Chintaman Row Patwardhan.

FROM—S. G. MANESTY, COMMANDING AT GOORGHERY,

TO—CAPTAIN THOS. SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT POONA.

Goodgherry, 30th May 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant which reached me on the 20th following, since which period, I have been engaged in inquiries on the points on which you require information.

It appears that on the first intimation of Chintaman Row's intended hostilities against the Dessaye of Kittoor, the latter received every encouragement from the Sirsoobah, who promised to join with him in resisting the claims of Chintaman Row, and at his request sent a party of his horse to remain at Kittoor, but this party was afterwards recalled to camp. When Chintaman Row advanced to the Kittoor country, the Sirsoobah and he met; and Chintaman Row then desired his assistance to settle the dispute with the Dessaye, which he agreed to give in expectation of receiving a share of whatever money might be paid by the Dessaye to induce Chintaman Row to retire from the Kittoor country. The Dessaye on finding the Sirsoobah had deserted his cause, and fearing that he would assist Chintaman Row in enforcing his demands, was obliged to agree to the terms proposed. For it is generally believed to have been his intention, if he had been joined by the Sirsoobah as he at first expected, or even if that chief had remained neuter, to have firmly resisted any attacks of Chintaman Row and it is more than probable that he would have been successful; for though his horse do not exceed 5 or 600, yet his body of peons amounting to between 4 or 5000 who are well armed and resolute men, would have put him upon equal terms with Chintaman Row.

After Chintaman Row made his agreement with the Dessaye, he and the Sirsoobah continued together for a short time, but owing to some dispute (which probably originated in Chintaman Row's refusing to relinquish any part of the money received from the Dessaye of Kittoor), they have

since separated. The Sirsoobah has returned within the boundaries of his own country, and Chintaman Row under the pretence of the Dessaye not having fulfilled his agreements has again entered the Kittoor country, but I have not heard of his having recommenced his depredations. It is supposed that the Dessaye will now, in consequence of the separation of Chintaman Row and the Sirsoobah, resume his original intention and resist any renewed encroachments of the former chief.

The Sirsoobah's avowed reason for joining Chintaman Row is said to have been an assurance on the part of the latter that he acted with the knowledge and authority of the Poonah Government, and the reason he gives for separating from him, is, that he had received communications from Poonah contradicting the assertion of Chintaman Row, and informing him that that chief had received no orders or any authority from the Poonah Durbar to make any claims on the Dessaye of Kittoor.

The connection between Chintaman Row and the Sirsoobah appears to have been hastily formed, and it is probable the latter was led into it by an idea of pecuniary advantage; but having been disappointed in his expectations, he seems now to regret, that he did not pursue his original plan of assisting the Dessaye of Kittoor. He is unable at present however to do so as, I understand, the suspicious conduct of some of his jumindars during his absence has obliged him to return within the limits of the country under his charge.

The only chiefs of consequence, I believe, at present with Chintaman Row are his brother Bappoo Row Bapoo Saheb Putwardhun and Sirjee Row Gatky. This latter chief lately joined him from Colapore, and has with him his own party of horse amounting to about 300. He is represented as professing the most moderate habit to the British Government; and he, I understand, keeps up a regular correspondence with his brother the present Minister of Dowlut Row Scindia.

I am indebted principally for the above information to a Mr. Elliot, who has been successively in the service of His Highness the Nizam, Dowlut Row Scindia, and Jeswunt Row Holka, but lately in that of the Sirsoobah, which however he has now quitted, and passed this place yesterday on his way to Poonah. I have desired him on his arrival there to visit the Residency, and he will be able to give any further information which may be required on the subject of late events in this quarter.

I have not yet been able to ascertain the exact extent of Chintaman Row's depredations on the districts of Appah Dessaye, but I have reason to believe that they have not been extensive.

No information has reached me of any intended movements of any of the Rastiah family. I had the pleasure to accompany Mr. E. Strachey on his late mission to the southern chiefs, and I then saw Madhow Row Rastiah in the neighbourhood of Sirhetty. He was on his road to his present residence Baugulcottah and had with him when I saw him, about

2,000 good horse. Baugulcottah is I understand, a large town situated in a plain and surrounded only by an armed wall of little strength. Badamy, I have been informed by a gentleman who had an opportunity of seeing it during the campaign after Doondiah, is one of the strongest forts in this part of the country and would require for its reduction the operations of a regular siege.

I am sorry I have not in my possession any drawings or plans of this part of the country, as it would have afforded me particular pleasure to have forwarded them to you.

The river has been lately very low, there not being at the ford more than one foot and a half water ; its current about 2 miles an hour.

I expect to be relieved in two or three days by an officer of the 1st Battallion 14th Regiment, to whom I shall deliver your instructions. Should I, during my passage through the kittor country on my return to Hullial, procure any further information on the subject of Chintaman Row's or the Sirsoobah's movements, I shall do myself the honour of communicating to you.

No. 180—Reports of an anti-English confederacy being formed by Surjerao Ghatgia in the Deccan are communicated in this letter.

Extract of a letter from Captain Campbell to Captain Thomas Sydenham.

Error, the 31st May 1805.

Mr. Elliot came here yesterday on his way to Poona, having quitted the service of the Sirsoobah, in which he has been some time. In conversation with him I find he is most intimately acquainted with all the different transactions that have occurred lately in this part of the country, having been in the service of a great number of the chiefs. I have taken the liberty to request him to call on you on his arrival at Poona, as he will be able to give you more information than it is possible any of our officers at the different post can do from the information of the natives.

He was with the Sir Soobah during the whole of this last business between Chintamun Rao and the Kittoor Dessaye.

It appears the Sir Soobah did get a sum of money from the Kittoor Dessaye to act as mediator between them, and then from a promise of part of the money which Chintamun Row wished to exact from the Dessaye, he deserted his cause and joined Chintamun Row. After the latter got the money, he either did not give the Sirsoobah according to his promise or refused to give him any at all, however they parted on very bad humour with each other.

Mr. Elliot mentions likewise that a man of the name of Surjee Row Gatkiah, father-in-law to Seendeah and brother to his Dewaun, is in Chintamun Row's Camp, and in every respect a most inveterate enemy to the English. I believe Chintamun Row himself is not very well disposed towards us; and this man does everything he can to increase and keep up that enmity. Mr. Elliot was supposed by Gatkiah to be a German, in consequence of which he told him a great number of circumstances which he otherwise would not have done.

He told him that his brother the Diwan wrote him the whole of the circumstances attending the attack of the Resident's escort at Barhanpoor, that he (the Diwan) had sent by the orders of Sindiah the body of Horse to attack that party.

He likewise told him (Mr. E.) that Chintaman Row had taken the field under the pretence of exacting contributions, but his real motive was to have a force ready to act against us, had any other unfortunate circumstance attended our troops against Holkar. Burtpore holding out so long and the previous defeat of Colonel Monson's detachment had raised the hopes in them of profiting greatly by our misfortunes, and Seendiah's having proceeded to the neighbourhood of Bhurtpoor gave them still further hopes. Gatkiah affirmed to Mr. Elliot that his brother had wrote him, that Seendeah had actually gone to see Holkar in order to form a confederacy against us; and Gatkiah acknowledged to Mr. E. that he was privately an agent from Sindiah in order to form a league of all the petty chiefs in this part of the country to take the first fair advantage of us to join and act against us, and in order to give confidence to these people he said, he had a letter from his brother which he wished to show Mr. Elliot, but his Secretary being absent he put it off till the next time they met. However he told him some of the names of the officers that were taken in the last assault of Burtpoor, among which he mentioned the name of Lake, but could not say whether the General or his son. This he mentioned in the presence of a number of Chintamun Row's Sirdars with the view, of course, of lessening us in their opinion. He also mentioned the circumstance of the Bhurtpoor Rajah's two sons being killed; and a principal Sardar of Seendiah belonging to a party of 20000 men who are actually in Sindia's pay, sent privately some time ago by Seendiah to re-inforce Holkar.

Gatkiah to ingratiate himself with the Kittoor Dessaye and in order to get him to join in this confederacy acted as mediator between Chintamun Row and him, and was the means of Chintamun Row's lessening his demand from 7 lacks to one, in order that no petty dispute among themselves should interfere with the general league they wished to form against us.

Gatkiah mentioned further that it was his intention in 10 or 20 days at farthest to leave Chintamun Row's camp, with an escort of the latter's cavalry, and proceed to Sindiah. His intention is to proceed by Punderpoore, between which and Parendah there is a force commanded by the

following Sirdars, Lockundiah, Larcoobah Mullubah (formerly Killedar of Ahmednagar) Hurry Punt Bysah, a man of the name of Boonsla and a Gossegh whose name Mr. Elliott does not recollect. Gatkiah intends endeavouring to prevail on some of them to join the confederacy, and in order that no suspicion may fall on Chintamun Row to make a feint of taking advantage of his absence and coming down to plunder the country near Miritch. All this was told Mr. Elliott by Gatkiah and some of his Sirdars under the idea of his being a German and no way interested in anything relative to the English. He was very urgent likewise with him to go along with him and held out to him a prospect of getting the command of all the infantry. A day or two after Mr. E. had these interviews with him on which he gave him the foregoing intelligence, he found out that he had served the Sir Soobah as an Englishman and was afterwards very shy of speaking to him.

This I have thought it necessary to inform you of, as Mr. E. will take some time to get to Poonah, however on his arrival, I am convinced he will be able to give you most some interesting and useful intelligence.

Mr. Elliot from his knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Marattah language and the affairs of this country would be a most excellent person to station in some central situation to give intelligence. He I do say might be induced to act in that capacity and be of the greatest service, if it is of such consequence to Government to gain correct intelligence as to be at that expense.

No. 181—Extract of a letter from Captain Campbell to Captain Thomas. Sydenham, dated 2nd June 1805.

I understand Gatkiah has received an asylum from the Colapoor Rajah for some time past and did not attempt joining Chintamun Row till this last Bhurt pore business. Indeed I've every reason to think Chintamun Row would not receive him before for fear of giving offence to our Government.

I've little doubt from what Mr. Elliot says, that there was a secret league forming among these chiefs. However Bhurt poor's being given up and Holkar's reduced state will completely defeat all their schemes: they have still their doubts of Bhurt poor's being in our possession and suspect its only a report raised by us to make our affairs seem in a better state than they really are.

Gatkiah had told them such stories of our defeats and the number of officers of consequence taken, that they conceive our affairs to be in a bad way and are not easily undeceived. Gatkiah seems to have made no secret of Seendiah's intention of joining Holkar, and then using every exertion in his power to recover what they may have lost by this and the last campaign; and had any other assault on Bhurt pore failed, or any small defeat have happened to any of our troops, it might have been of very

serious consequence in this part of the country, as every misfortune that happens to us is magnified tenfold by the time it reaches this, and their distance from the scene of action puts it out of their power to know the true state of affairs. Gatkiah receiving letters from his brother who is on the spot, makes them believe any things he thinks proper to tell them.

No. 182—This is an important communication from the Peshwa's brother Amritrao to the Governor General, requesting the payment of his subsistence allowance being arranged at Benares where he was residing. He quietly submitted his case to General Arthur Wellesley, when he found himself helpless in effecting any improvement at Poona.

Translation through the medium of the Persian language of a Marhatta letter from Amrut Row.

Written Benares, 26th May.

Received 31st May 1805.

On the 26th of May, I had the honour to receive through Colonel Broughton Your Excellency's letter of the 27th of March, signifying to me Your Excellency's approbation and confirmation of the engagements concluded with me through the agency of Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Conceiving that Bajee Row on his accession to the Musnud viewed me with jealousy and distrust, I addressed him in the following language. I observed to Bajee Row that I was his brother, but that as Providence had favoured his elevation to the musnud, I hoped he would concede to me, through the medium of the representative of the British Government at Poona, (since our family had been connected with the British Government by ties of friendship for a long period of time), the quota to which it should appear that I might be entitled according to the principles of law and justice.

Bajee Row, however, would not agree to my request. When Bajee Row, therefore, solicited the aid of the British Government to restore order to the affairs of his Government, I was extremely happy at the coming of the friends of my ancestors, the English, who are distinguished for equity and justice. I immediately abandoned the scheme which I had projected and addressed a letter to Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley on the subject of the friendship which had so long subsisted between my family and the British Government, and stating that upon every principle of justice, Sir Arthur Wellesley must consider the three brothers (namely Bajee Row, Chimnaje, and Amrut Row) alike, (meaning that they should receive an equal share of his attention). About this time Bajee Row sent me a written instrument, ceding to me two forts and lands to the amount of seven lacs of rupees, agreeably to which instrument,

engagements were afterwards concluded with me by Sir Arthur Wellesley. The General then took me attended by 4000 cavalry to Gawilgarh, and was pleased to promise to communicate with Bajee Row and cause the forts and country to be formally made over to me. Doubtless General Sir Arthur Wellesley did communicate with Bajee Row on the subject. Finding, however, that the arrangement did not take place, I had it in contemplation to go to Soorat; but General Sir Arthur Wellesley dissuaded me from the adoption of that measure, until the proposed arrangement in my favour should be actually carried into effect. Perceiving at length that Bajee Row was not disposed to adhere to his engagements, I went to reside at Ahmednuggur, a place belonging to the English. Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley also went to Poona, where he provided for the relief of some suffering individuals and then proceeded to Bombay, to which place I dispatched Purbhakur Bullaul to the General. On that occasion Sir Arthur Wellesley informed Purbhakur Bullaul that I might go to Soorut for the space of six or twelve months, in the course of which time the General expected to be able to effect the desired arrangement in my favour. I conceived, therefore, that I could not employ six or twelve months to more advantage than by performing a pilgrimage to Benares; and as I could not accomplish that object in less than a year and a half, I intimated to Sir Arthur Wellesley, to Colonel Close and to Mr. Webb, through Purbhakur Bullaul, that I should be satisfied if the arrangement respecting me should be carried into effect, even within that period of time. Having determined to undertake a pilgrimage to this quarter, I made the necessary preparations for that purpose, and set out for this quarter. On my arrival in the province of Berar, I was informed that Pindarrahs were exciting disturbance in the neighbourhood; and I received a letter also from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone requesting me to halt for the space of two months. I accordingly suspended the prosecution of my journey for that time, when I received letters mentioning that all danger of interruption on the road was removed, and pursued my journey. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, I fell in with the Pindarrahs on the road, and a skirmish took place between them and my people, who however ultimately compelled the Pindarrahs to disperse. Conceiving the strength of my guard now to be inadequate to the protection of my person, I augmented it on the road 1000 cavalry and 1000 foot, which reinforcement however I dismissed on my arrival within the limits of the British dominions, having incurred an expense of one lac of rupees by the maintenance of those troops.

Notwithstanding I have not brought my family, the expenses of my pilgrimage to Benares which by the Hindoos is considered to be a peculiarly pious act, will necessarily from the illustrious character of my ancestors, amount to ten lacs of rupees. I have no expectation of receiving pecuniary assistance to that extent from Bajee Row. But Your Excellency will doubtless consider my claims and interests. The whole expenses of the

pilgrimage must be defrayed by me. All the followers and adherents who were with me at Amednuggur are in my retinue and with them I cannot consent to part. They must be retained. Being intimately acquainted with the laws and regulations of the British Government, I have given strict injunctions to my people not to commit any irregularities.

As the climate of this country is intensely hot, and as my followers are natives of the Dekkan and have left their families at home, it is impossible for me to remain permanently at Benares ; at the same time I cannot expect to obtain the objects of my pilgrimage to Benares in less than one year.

On Your Excellency's acknowledged justice and liberality I found a confident hope that Your Excellency will cause my just claims to be satisfied. I shall then be ready to reside at any place which Your Excellency shall name for that purpose ; and I will engage never to violate any engagements which I may conclude with the British Government, by any projects of ambition directed to the subversion of the reigning Paishwah's power.

My knowledge of the friendship which Your Excellency entertains for my family has induced me to make to Your Excellency the communications contained in this letter.

I entertain the highest sense of the friendly conduct of Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley towards me , and I have classed him in the relation of brother to me. Let Your Excellency also demonstrate similar friendship for me and effect an arrangement in my favour founded on principles of justice.

God willing, I will dispatch Purbhakur Bullaul Pundit to Your Excellency after the conclusion of the rains, from whose verbal communications Your Excellency will be informed of all particulars.

Dated 26th of Suffer 1205, or 26th May 1805.

No. 183—Present state (in general terms) of Ordnance and Military stores with the Poonah subsidiary force commissary, June.

Poonah, May 1805.

Articles.	No.	Remarks.
Cartridges shotted musket	300,000	
„ „ „ Carabineer pistol ..	24,000	
Carriages light field with limbers etc. complete		
„ „ „ „ „ 12 prs.	1 }	Spare.
„ „ „ „ „ 6 „	2 }	
Carts artificers	1	
„ Platform	35	
Flints musket	10,000	
„ Carabine	3,000	
Gun powder corned	lbs... 16,400	Exclusive of the proportion for the battering guns.

Articles.		No.	Remarks.
Hooks cap	{ Axes broad and felling .. { 20 404		
	.. Hand .. 220		
	.. Pick .. 400		
Intrenching tools	{ Mortars .. 500		For 1819 men.
	Crows iron .. 40		
	Spades and shovels .. 90		
	Hooks bill .. 165		
Complete with stores and 1020 rounds			
	per 18 prs	2	
Ordnance iron	.. .. 1020 rounds		
	per 12 prs.	2	On command with Captain Lemond.
286	{ Complete with stores and 131 rounds per gun 12 prs	2	In the park.
Ordnance Brass	.. .. 133 6 .. 10		Attached to infantry corps.
	.. .. 30 .. Galloper 6 .. 2		In the park.
	.. .. 138 6 .. 2		Attached to the 1 Regt N. E.
	.. .. 99 5½ .. 2		In the park.
	.. .. 110 Galloper .. 3 prs. 4		Attached to the 5th and 7th Regt. N. E
Tumbrils	{ With 4½ inch shells for the brass .. 12 prs	2	In the park.
	.. with 6 prs ammunition 2		
	.. for stores and spare 6		
Inches.			
Shells empty	.. .. 5½	200	
.. ..	.. .. 4½	76	
Shot grapefixed to bottoms	.. .. 12	50	
.. ..	.. .. 6	100	
.. ..	.. .. 3	50	Spare in the Magazine.
.. round	.. .. 12	100	
.. ..	.. .. 6	500	
.. ..	.. .. 3	200	
Tents privates	.. ..	50	
.. Laboratory (with Laboratory stores complete)		1	

N.B.—The guns and stores on command with Captain Lemond with the 2nd Battn., 3rd 1st Battn. 8th Regiment Madras N. Infantry and 2nd Battn, 3rd Regiment Bombay N. I. are included in the foregoing.

(Signed) JOHN NOBLE,
Commissary of Stores.

No. 184—One Mr. Elliot formerly in the service of Chintamanrao gives information of intrigues going on in the south against the British.

FROM—CAPTAIN CAMPBELL,

TO—CAPTAIN SYDENHAM, RESIDENT AT POONA.

On the Krishna, 2nd June 1805.

Sir,

I had the honor to mention in a former letter my having sent two men to Madheve to endeavour to give you information of Dhondo Punt's troops. These men returned last night but have not been able to gain any intelligence of them. They tell me Madheve belongs to a Rajah of the name of Narrain Row, who has only about 200 horse and as many foot—and that he was about to proceed to Poona with the 200 horse.

On enquiring of Mr. Elliot if he had heard any thing of these troops (Dhondo Punt's), he told me the last account he heard was that they were on the road to Bejipoor and he seemed to think they are now in the country between that and Punderpoor. He likewise seems to think they consist of more than 3,000, as he generally has a large force.

I understand Gatkiah has received an asylum from the Colapore Rajah for some time past and did not attempt joining Chintamnie Row till this last Bhurtpoor business. Indeed I have every reason to think Chintamanie Row would not receive him before for fear of giving offence to our Government.

I have little doubt from what Mr. Elliot says, that there was a secret league forming among these chiefs. However, Bhurtpoor's being given up and Holkar's reduced state will completely defeat all their schemes. They have still their doubts of Bhurtpoor's being in our possession and suspect it is only a report raised by us to make our affairs seem in a better state than they really are.

Gatkiah had told them such stories of our defeats and the number of officers of consequence taken, that they concluded our affairs to be in a bad way and are not easily undeceived. Gatkiah seems to have made no secret of Scindiah's intentions of joining Holkar and then using every exertion in his power to recover what they may have lost by this and the last campaign; and had any other assault on Bhurtpore failed or any small defeat had occurred to any of our troops, it might have been of very serious consequence in this part of the country, as every misfortune that happens to us is magnified tenfold by the time it reaches this, and their distance from the scene of action puts it out of their power to know the true state of affairs. Gatkiah receiving letters from his brother who is on the spot, makes them believe any things he thinks proper to tell them.

No. 185—Wilks communicates to Close the movements of Chintaman Rao and the contributions he levied in the territory of Savnur.

FROM—MAJOR M. WILKS, AG. RESIDENT,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Mysore, 8th June 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd May and shall pay implicit attention to the full and satisfactory instructions which it contains.

I received last night a letter from an emissary sent from hence to Noolgund, on whom I place reliance, giving an account of the late movements of Chintaman Row. On the 30th May he arrived near Annaghurry (a dependency of the Peshwa's officer, Appa Dessaye) on which he levied a contribution of 25,000 rupees. On the 31 he encamped near Noolgund (a dependency of the Peshwa's officer Gocklah), plundering the whole country up to the gates of the town. Pundit Nana, the agent of Gocklah, has engaged to pay a contribution of 50,000 pagodas for Noolgund and Gudduchi and has given Soucar security for one half, and his brother-in-law as an hostage for the remainder. On the 1st of June Chintaman-Row marched to a village named Beddeli in the Talooka of Nergoond and on the 2nd marched again, the latter does not say in what direction, but as the writer imputes his quicker departure to intelligence regarding the troops of Mysore on the frontier, it may be presumed from this circumstance and from the position of Nergoond, that the direction is northerly, and that the contribution may have included Dummal, as well as Noolgund and Gudduchi.

I have understood that Dummal was formerly one of the 22 mahals dependent on the Nobob of Savanoor and held by a Dessaye or Poligar who joined Dhoondia in the year 1800 and fell on the capture of the place by Major General the Hon'ble Sir A. Wellesley; that it has since been annexed to Gocklah's possessions of Noolgund and Gudduchi, and is not among the Mahals which were delivered to the Peshwa's Sirsoubas of Savanoor, Ramchunder Appa.

I have not understood that Chintaman Row has attacked any of the districts of the Sirsoubas, although serious dissensions had arisen regarding a transaction involving treachery on both sides in the affair of Kittoor, in consequence of which the Sirsoubas has separated his forces from those of Chintaman Row and is now near Savanoor.

Chintaman Row's force is stated by the emissary at Noolgund to consist of about 3,000 horse and an equal number of irregular infantry and peons (including a small force attending Visvas Row Gautkee) and five guns.

No. 186—Sydenham informs Close how Chintaman Rao Patwardhan was becoming aggressive and deserved to be checked. He also assures Close that the Southern Jagirdars were not likely to support an anti-British combination.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Poona, 9th June 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a number of papers for the purpose of conveying to you the fullest information upon the state of the southern countries.

The three points which are particularly elucidated by those papers are, 1st, the late expedition of Chintamun Row against the Dessaye of Kittoor, and the part which the Sir Soobah took in the transaction ; 2ndly, the conduct of Chintaman Row in continuing his depredations and exactions in the districts belonging to Bapojee Goklah and Appah Dessaye and the third of freebooters under Mooroo Punt Dattar and other leaders.

All the information which I have been able to procure of Chintamun Row's late expedition against the Dessaye of Kittoor confirms the account which Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Manesty received from Mr. Elliott. It is evident that the Sir Soobah first intended to assist the Dessay of Kittoor, and that he received a certain sum of money (from 11 to 13,000 rupees) on the faith of his affording the necessary assistance. Afterwards Chintamun Row succeeded in detaching the Sir Soobah from his connection with the Dessaye. When the Dessaye found himself deserted by the Sir Soobah, he was compelled to submit to the payment of one lack and twenty five thousand rupees and the surrender of three villages. It might have been foreseen that Chintamun Row never intended to permit the Sir Soobah to participate in the plunder, and when the Sir Soobah demanded the fulfilment of the engagement, Chintaman Row told him that he intended to levy a contribution on Savnur, and that he would adjust the account by deducting from the contribution the sum which had been promised to the Sir Soobah from the exaction made on the Kittoor Dessaye. The Sir Soobah found it vain to argue with a man who was at the head of a superior force and went back to his own districts, very much disappointed at the result of the expedition.

I have not heard whether Chintamun Row really intends to execute his threat of levying a contribution on Savanore.

It does not appear to be certain what Chintamun Row will next do. Goklah assures me that Chintamun Row intends to proceed to Dummul,

which corresponds with Major Wilks' information. But from Appah Dessaye's letter to me it would appear that Chintamun Row is expected in the neighbourhood of Mungalwerah to support in person the banditti which is led by Mooroo Punt Dattar. If Chintamun Row should proceed to Dummul and place himself in a menacing attitude on the frontier of Mysore, Major Wilks in concert with General Campbell will, of course, be prepared to apply the suggestions which are detailed in your dispatch to the Resident of Mysore under date the 22nd ultimo. If Chintamun Row should personally assist Mooroo Punt Dattar, I shall be prepared to reinforce Appah Dessaye with the greater part of Goklah's contingent from Poonah.

This arrangement was proposed by Appah Dessaye, approved by the Ministers, and is perfectly satisfactory to Goklah himself. Both Appah Dessaye and Goklah appear equally anxious to meet Chintamun Row, and they seem confident of being able to destroy his force.

The question appears to me to be simply this, shall Chintamun Row be permitted to range at large with impunity, or shall the Paishwa's troops be employed in protecting the countries from the unjustifiable and wanton depredation of a restless and ambitious chieftain? Chintamun Row has now levied contributions upon the districts of the Dessaye of Kittoor, Appa Dessaye and Goklah. The success of his late expedition will incite him to bolder attacks, more oppressive exactions, and his force will increase with his success. He has almost avowedly protected the banditti whom Appah Dessaye was sent to destroy, and he will no doubt encourage that banditti, though he should not personally assist them. Appah Dessaye is fully equal to the banditti, but he is not capable of resisting Chintamun Row. By detaching Goklah to the assistance of Appah Dessaye, the Paishwa does not commence a war of aggression against Chintamun Row, in which perhaps most of the southern chieftains would combine in opposing resistance against the Paishwa's troops, but His Highness only enables Appah Dessaye to oppose and to punish a rebel, who to his former acts of disobedience, has insulted and injured the Paishwa's territories, has plundered the districts of Appah Dessaye and Goklah, and if he should advance to Mungulwerah, will have avowedly assisted a horde of robbers and plunderers.

It is upon these grounds that I have thought proper to give my assent to the eventual employment of Goklah in assisting Appa Dessaye. It is upon the same grounds that I have recommended to the Ministers not to detach Goklah, until Appah Dessaye shall feel himself pressed, and that it shall be clearly ascertained that Chintamun Row intends to march to Mungulwerah to assist the banditti under Mooroo Punt Dattar.

I confess that I think it will be a most fortunate circumstance if Appah Dessaye and Goklah should have given Chintamun Row a complete

defeat. It would check that chieftain's predatory and violent habits ; it would inspire the Paishwa's troops with great confidence, it would impress the Marhattas that the Paishwa's strength is become respectable, and that His Highness has the power to punish aggression and recent injuries ; and it might lead to an accommodation with the southern chieftains without military aid from the British Government. Much is said of Chintamun Row's force, but I conceive Appah Dessaye and Goklah to be perfectly capable of defeating it.

I have received intelligence from various quarters of the supposed coalition between all the southern chieftains for purposes directly hostile to the British Government. It is possible that such a combination might have been set on foot by the active intrigue of Viswas Row Ghautkey, and an erroneous estimation of the power, strength and resources of Holkar and his adherents. It is probable that the peace of Bhurtpoore, the retreat of D. R. Scindiah, and the advance of Lord Lake's army may have opened the eyes of the southern chieftains, and led them to suspect the truth of the exaggerated and absurd reports which have been circulated with such malicious activity by Viswas Row Ghautkey. What might be the consequence of a disaster in Hindoostan it is needless at present to enquire ; but I cannot persuade myself that the southern chieftains would ever venture to prosecute a separate war of aggression against the British Government. Admitting, however, that a coalition has been formed and is ready to act, we have the satisfaction to know that the forces we shall have on the Toombudra, together with those chieftains who are connected with us, are quite equal to the complete destruction of any combination of force in the southern countries.

The action which Appah Dessaye has fought with the party under Mooroo Punt Dattar, and which is related in his letter to his Karkoon is very creditable to Appah Dessaye, and I trust he will soon be able to root out the banditti from that quarter.

The enclosures No. 7 and 8 relate to the conduct of the Sir Soobah of Savanoor, which is highly improper and vexatious. Either he acts with the orders of the Ministers, or he acts contrary to them ; in either case I ought to receive some satisfactory answer from the Minister ; but Mankeisur denies some part of what is alleged against the Sir Soobah, and assures me he will caution him against a repetition of that part of his conduct which is acknowledged to be reprehensible.

I have lately had much discussion with the Ministers respecting one Dhondo Punt Goorollah, which, as it has brought to light some curious information, I intend to report to you at length in a separate letter.

No. 187—Wilks communicates the conversation he had with the Vakil of Chintaman Row and the advice he gave him for conciliating the Peshwa.

FROM—M. WILKS,

TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Mysore, 10th June 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Vakeels of Ganaish Punt Gocklah and Appah Saheb Putwardhan who accompanied Major General the Hon'ble Sir A. Wellesley to Seingapatam, were on the departure of that officer directed to refer themselves to Lieutt. Col. Malcolm, and on his departure were desired to continue at the Residency. I was not aware of any present advantage that could arise from their continuing at this place, excepting that of comparing and checking their statements of events with the intelligence received from other quarters regarding the transactions in the southern Marahatta province, and for this purpose Col. Close concurs with me in opinion that it may be useful to permit them to remain.

The Vakeel of Appa Saheb Putwardhan yesterday paid me a visit and informed me that he had received a letter from his master and another from Baba Saheb who is at Arroor, stating that the Paishwah's Sursooba Ramchunder had formed the design of resuming the possession of the Purgunnahs of Sheggaum and Arroor, which he had formerly seized and again given up to the Putwardhan on the representation of Mr. Strachey that they ought of right to remain with that family : and that he, the Vakeel, was directed to ask my advice with regard to the conduct to be pursued by his master in the case of such an attempt on the part of the Sursooba.

I replied that it was scarcely necessary for me to repeat that I was not authorized to enter into any official discussion of the rights and duties of the Putwardhan family in relation to the state of Poona ; and that I had repeatedly referred him to Poona for the arrangement of these questions : but that if it was the object of his question to ascertain the conduct which would be pursued in this quarter with regard to any hostility against the personal possessions of His Highness the Paishwah, whether founded on a concerted retaliation or on any other pretext whatever, that I would be entirely explicit in the avowal of my sentiments.

That under the actual relations subsisting between the Governments of His Highness the Paishwa and of the Company, the person who should commit an act of hostility on His Highness's personal possessions would assuredly not be considered as a friend : that in the event of any aggressive conduct on the part of His Highness's officer in Savanoor, it was only necessary to make a proper representation to the court of Poona, and he would be directed, and if necessary, compelled to make due reparation.

The Vakeel's countenance appeared to betray marks of disappointment during this part of the conversation and after some further desultory remarks on the same subject, he passed to the history of his master's conduct from the period of Holkar's invasion and the Paishwa's flight until the present day; which I occasionally interrupted by observing that all representations on that subject would be more appropriate at Poona, and he continued, with Marhatta perseverance as matter of private conversation, until he brought it down to the daily expectation of his master of the customary letter from the Paishwa, and his being prepared immediately to attend his summons at Poona.

I replied with the same familiarities, that he had made out a good history and with a grave countenance added that it was the history of any other period, or any other characters than those which he had introduced into the piece; and that his master's expectation of a letter from the Paishwa could scarcely be serious, if he would recollect the effect of former letters of the same description. The Vakeel affected to be ignorant of any disrespect on the part of Appa Saheb to the requisitions of the Paishwa, but said he was certain that his master was now seriously disposed to repair to Poona, if the usual forms should be observed, which would admit of his doing so without degradation, and again asked my advice with regard to the possible removal of the existing impediment.

I replied that although I could hold no official intercourse with him on this subject, the slight acquaintance which I had formerly made with his master had interested me in his favor, and had made me regret the mistaken view which he appeared to have taken of his own situation; that I would therefore freely state to him my private opinion, that it was incumbent on his master with a view to his own future interests, to waive all forms; to request the Paishwah's permission to repair immediately to Poona; and to solicit a renewal of the good offices of the British Resident at that court, for an amicable adjustment of his claims and his duties.

The Vakeel renewed the assurances of his master's sincerity and his confidence in the disposition he would evince to follow this advice, and now for the first time, he stated that his master had communicated to him the probability of a general peace in Hindostan; which, I told him, ought neither to increase nor diminish the efforts of his master to be cordially reconciled to his legitimate Sovereign.

Although I had little confidence in the repeated protestations of his own and his master's sincerity, and the first part of the conversation was calculated to produce impressions of a very different nature, I was nevertheless desirous of improving any real good disposition which might exist, by demonstrations of civility: and having formerly understood from the Vakeel that he had been commissioned to purchase a young elephant for the amusement of his master's son, a child of about six years old, I took that opportunity of presenting to him an animal of that description with

a suggestion that he would send it to the young gentleman with my compliments. He appeared to be sensible of this civility and took his leave with renewed assurances of goodwill.

I have reason to think that Chintamun Row has returned in a northerly direction as far as Mulkapur.

No. 188—The Resident forwards Chintaman Rao's letter explaining why he attacked Kittur.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Poona, 12th June 1805.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a Mahrattah copy and translation of Chintamun Rao's reply to my letter of 4th May.

It is needless for me to observe, that his claims to the tribute of Kittoor and the orders he affirms to have received from this Court, are equally unfounded in truth.

*Substance of a letter from Chintamun Row to Captain Sydenham,
dated 22nd September*

I have received your letter which writes, I hear from the Minister of Srimunt that your armies commit outrages in the territories of Srimunt and the Rajah of Kittor. You are a servant of Srimunt who is an ally of the British. Their friend must suffer no injury from you. This I understand.

The Government for the support of my troops has given me orders to receive the tribute of the Kittoor Rajah, which he refused to give, in consequence of which I marched thither. From the disturbance here every place is in disorder. Goklah, Neepanker and the Sirsoobah received orders from Srimunt to abstain from ravaging these districts. Yet they have plundered and destroyed the villages. Complaints reached me from my districts. I represented this to Srimunt, and obtained fresh orders to them on the subject. But they care not for his orders and still continue to plunder. You ought to ask an explanation from them. It was necessary for me to come here in order to obtain money from the Kittoor Dessaye. You write that I commit depredations in the Government districts. This army belongs to Government. How then can it injure the country of Government? I know not who can have misinformed you. You write that I have committed injuries on the Rajah of Kittoor contrary to Srimunt's orders. Srimunt has assigned for the payment of my troops

revenues from Kittoor. This the Dessaye withholds and he himself levies money in the districts about Shapoore. An account of this ought to be taken by the Government. If the Dessaye according to orders should give his yearly tribute, then would there be no cause for trouble.

No. 189—The Resident reports the discovery of several persons in Poona having been engaged in a clandestine correspondence with Sindia and Holkar in the north, with intentions hostile to the British Government.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 15th June 1805.

My Lord,

I have for some days past been engaged in investigating, in concert with the Ministers of this Government, a transaction which, I am in hopes, may lead to the discovery of the persons, who spread abroad the reports which are so highly injurious to the British Government, and who are engaged in a clandestine correspondence with the confederates in Hindostan. It is probable that in the course of the investigation many other interesting discoveries may be made, if the Ministers are willing to prosecute their enquiries in the manner which I have suggested to them.

For some time past, Cundy Rao Rastiah (who appears sincerely attached to the union and alliance of both Governments) has suspected that a correspondence, in itself of a most unwarrantable nature and which might become dangerous if not timely checked, has been carried on between Holkar's and Scindeah's Camp, Poona, and the southern countries. Cundy Rao Rastiah had likewise strong suspicions of the very persons who carried on this correspondence; but he was reluctant to disclose his suspicions until he should be possessed of the means of substantiating them. This reluctance proceeded amongst other reasons from a conviction, that the Minister himself, if he did not encourage, was at least not averse from the propagation of the absurd reports which prevail through the city; and that the Minister might therefore exert his influence to prevent the disclosure and formal communication of such a transaction to the British Government. Such at least were the reasons which Cundy Rao, through an intermediate person, stated to me before he brought forward his accusations to the Paishwa, and in fact I was furnished with an account of the whole transaction before it was communicated to His Highness or the Ministers.

Early in this month Cundy Rao Rastiah succeeded in intercepting some letters from Morabah Furkiah to Baba Furkiah, which documents justified all Cundy Rao's suspicions, not only of the transaction itself, but of the persons by whom that transaction was carried on.

It would appear that a regular channel of clandestine correspondence was established from Holkar's and Scindeah's camps to Poona and the southern countries, by an agent at Meheysur on the Nurbudda and another at Perinda. The letters from Perinda were sent to Poona either to Anund Rao Kavishwar, a Karkoon of Ragotim Rao, (the late Azemool Omrah's Dewaun) or to Morabah Furkiah; and from Perindah to Meritch, either to Viswas Rao Ghautky, or to Baba Furkiah. Morabah and Baba Furkiah continually correspond between Poona and Meritch; and whatever might be the ultimate designs of these parties, it is perhaps fortunate that the acknowledged power of the British Government prevented those parties from injuring the British Government in any other way than that of propagating the most absurd and extravagant reports of the strength, resources, success and intentions of Holkar and his adherents.

Cundy Rao Rastiah was so prudent as to communicate the intercepted papers to His Highness himself, who (being still at Wahy) immediately sent them to the Minister, with instructions to communicate them to me, to secure the person of Morabah Furkiah, and to be guided by my advice in any further steps which might appear necessary to the complete investigation of the whole transaction, and the detection of all the persons who were engaged in it.

Morabah Furkiah who resides at Chinchoor (a place about $4\frac{1}{2}$ coss from Poona) was accordingly arrested and brought to Poona, and all his papers seized by the Karkoons of Cundy Rao Rastiah.

Agreeably to appointment I waited on the Minister on the evening of the 7th June, to receive the communication of the intercepted papers, which are literally translated for the notice of Your Excellency, and form an enclosure to this address. Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, were all in the handwriting of Morabah Furkiah, and were evidently addressed to the common agent of Morabah and Baba Furkiah who lives at Poona, and whose name is Madajee Punt. This Madajee Punt was likewise secured and is confined at Chinchoor.

On the evening of the 8th I again waited on the Minister to be present at the examination of Morabah Furkiah. That person was accordingly sent for and the following examination took place.

Morabah Furkiah was asked whether he corresponded on public matters with any person. He replied he never did. Whether he held any such communications with Baba Furkiah? He answered never. The Ministers, all at the same time proceeding to oppress Morabah Furkiah with many useless trifling questions, which tended to nothing and which Morabah Furkiah most dexteriously evaded, I requested permission to put a few questions to him. I asked him what was his situation and condition under this Government? He replied that he was a subject of the Poona State, living at ease near the capital, with no public concerns whatever. I asked whether he was not indebted for this to the interposition of the British

Government and the mercy and favour of the Paishwa. He said, he was. I asked whether he knew what Holkar had committed in this part of the country? He replied he did. That he had driven away the Sovereign; that he had destroyed the country and pillaged the city; that he and his adherents had been guilty of every excess, and that he was an inveterate enemy of the Paishwa's and of the British Government. I asked him whether he knew what Baba Furkiah had done? He said he did. That he was one of Holkar's principal advisers and adherents. I asked him whether he now considered Baba Furkiah to be an enemy or a friend to this State? He said assuredly an enemy. I asked him whether correspondence with such persons upon subjects not purely domestic, was not highly criminal? He replied certainly a man risked his life by such proceedings. I then requested the Minister to exhibit the intercepted papers, and to question Morabah Furkiah concerning them. The letter (No. 1 in the enclosure) was first shown. He appeared surprized and confused, at first boldly denied it, but when urged, owned to the handwriting. After some hesitation he confessed the concealed application of the proper names. He then remarked, I am discovered and am guilty.

He was then asked whether he had ever written any other letters of the same kind. He swore very solemnly none. No. 2 was then produced. He confesses to be author of all of it except the last sentence, "A Bombay Battalion" alluding I conceive, to the march of the 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment to Guzerat.

I observed to him, "this sentence followed the first part of the letter; if not in your hand, it must have been written by your order". He made no reply. I urged him to a distinct answer, but he evaded and denied. He owned to No. 2 and No. 4.

No. 5 was found in the same covering as No. 2, which evidently alludes to an enclosed letter. No. 5 appears to be written by the agent at Mheysur to Baba Furkiah, and to have been sent through Anund Rao Kavishwar to Moraba Furkiah; from him to be forwarded to Baba Furkiah. A copy of this letter has since been found in the handwriting of Anund Rao Kavishwar. However Moraba Furkiah absolutely denied ever having seen No. 5. He knew nothing of the contents, nor of the persons by whom it is written, or to whom it is addressed.

He was asked whether he had met Anund Rao Kavishwar clandestinely at Chinchoor. He said he knew nothing of him and had no concerns with him. Cundy Rao Rastiah, however, pressed Furkiah so closely, and proved the meeting so clearly, that Furkiah at last confessed having met Anund Rao Kavishwar by night at Chinchoor.

Moraba Furkiah then contested there was no harm in writing such letters as had been produced against him; that they contained merely the bazar reports; and no evil was intended by writing those reports to his correspondents. He was asked why he had desired the letters to be

destroyed? He answered (not with his usual dexterity) that they might bring him into difficulties.

He was asked to whom he wrote the letters? He said, "perhaps to my Karkoon Madahjee Punt. but I scarcely recollect; perhaps they were to Anund Rao Kavishwar, but I cannot speak with certainty". The Minister said, "we will confront Madahjee Punt and Anund Rao with you, and they may deny the letters." Moraba coolly answered, "then I must have written them to some other person."

Kistnajee Bowanie drew up a Mahratta declaration which Moraba Furkiah readily signed. The first part of the declaration went merely to state that Moraba Furkiah had written those letters and met Anund Rao, etc., etc. But the Ministers subjoined very long questions in writing, opposite to which Moraba Furkiah wrote his answers. The Ministers have not yet furnished me with this paper; when they do, I shall lose no time in conveying a translation of it to Your Excellency. Moraba Furkiah was afterwards permitted to retire.

After Furkiah had withdrawn, the Minister told me that the Paishwa was desirous of confining Furkiah immediately in a hill fort; that he had forfeited all claim to indulgence and favour, and that he was a most dangerous and disaffected person. I replied that I thought Moraba Furkiah ought to be kept at Poona until all his papers had been examined, and the correspondence and the extent of the intrigue completely traced and discovered. That it was very unlikely a person of such acknowledged dexterity and intrigue should embark on any project without companions, and that it was the duty of the Minister to avail himself of the present occasion to discover who were the friends, and who the enemies of the state in Poona. Cundy Rao Rastiah immediately observed, there are many people engaged with Moraba Furkiah, but time will be required to discover them. The Minister then agreed to the propriety of detaining Furkiah at Poona, until we had completed our enquiries and investigations. I observed that I supposed every attention was paid to the comfort and convenience of Moraba Furkiah in his arrest. The Minister said he has an excellent house, and does as he pleases in it. We only prevent him from going abroad or receiving visits.

We then appointed the following evening (the 9th) for the examination of the papers which had been found in Furkiah's house at Chinchoor.

Translation of papers communicated to Captain Thomas Sydenham, by the Minister at a conference on the 7th of June 1805.

(After compliments)

The Wahi* man is surrounded with difficulties. I understand what you have written on this subject, but it cannot have taken place. The report will not yet have reached the ears of the people. Write me all

* Madhoo Rao Rastiah.

that occurs. You mention that a letter has come to B* (initial) that he one-eyed† of the nation wrote in a rage ; that on this event someone set off from your quarter ; all which I understand ; write fully on this head. Tear this letter after perusal. People say here that peace has been made. Inform me of the truth. Every eye is turned towards " him ".‡

No. 2

(After compliments)

I have sent a letter to my agent. The man will give it. I write to inform you of it. Write me the views of that quarter. These respects—One Bombay Battalion.

No. 3

This is from good authority. Whether affairs there be disastrous or in a good train, God knows. We hear that peace exists in your quarter, write me what you hear of it. Scindia's territories will be again seized as I suppose. This may be false. Gopal Rao Chitnees is at Baroda. It is unsafe to remain here.

No. 4

(After compliments)

I hear that 12 Battalions have been engaged on this side of Delhi, I hear that they have been defeated. This is their strength put to the proof. Nevertheless they are still there. The report says there exists not a vestige of them. Write me whatever you have.

No. 5

Dada Krishna Suphry to Ramchundra Baba. Dated month of Vaisakh 15th day of increase (rising moon).

I have received your letter and I forwarded it to the person. As to the affairs here, our supporter§ is near Burtpoor ; lately the English have made four or five attacks on Burtpoor. They were very severe. Of the English side thousands of officers, Telungas and Hindostani troops were killed. The English being defeated, deserted their batteries before Burtpoor, and retreated 6 or 7 coss in the direction of Agra. Our army was close on their rear and will cut them up. Our supporter will establish firmly the Hindoo Faith, and will reduce lacks to his authority. To effect this he cares not for his life, and courageously attacks everyone. His horse in battle received seven or eight shots and fell, but the hand of God preserves our supporter. The Battalions of Ougein had joined those of Burtpore, and are also annihilated. Lord Lake and all the officers were killed, our army the Nawab Mir Khan and the Pindaries will enter the Doab, cross the Jumma and establish themselves in the Company's territories. Dowlut Rao went to Dhoulpore to meet our supporter. They will quickly join or have already done so. Jesht Sahib, and Jeun Lal Sing are now near Mandosir. Our supporter night and day exerts himself to establish his authority. By the aid of *Sri Martand Maharaj*|| the all powerful, this will be effected. He wished to arrest the bastard Koonjur. Your former letter I forwarded to our supporter.

* The initial of Baba Phurkia's name.

† Yashwant Rao Holkar.

‡ Meaning Holkar.

No. 190—This is an emphatic and realistic narration of the deplorable condition of the Peshwa's Government and the utter incapacity of the Minister, Sadashiv Markeshwar.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. CLOSE.

Poona, 17th June 1805.

Sir,

The Karkoons of Appah Dessaye waited upon me that evening, and informed me that they had just received letters from their master to the following effect.

That Appah Dessaye had received intelligence from his camavisdars at Anagerrah, Oogurgole, Nepaunee, and Manowly, that the Sir Soobah of Savanoor had plundered and burnt the villages of Unchinhut, Kulbor, seven villages of Oogurgole, Hulliall, Econdy, Chooleky, Kaikegar, Busedhony, Gooruncole, and ten other small hamlets. That he had likewise levied a contribution of 28,000 rupees. That Chintamun Row had also burnt and completely destroyed and plundered ten principal villages, and collected 55,000 rupees. That Dhondo Punt Goorbollah had levied 2,700 rupees, and had plundered some villages. That Chintamun Row had arrived at Myshawl on the Kistnah near Merritch, and had announced his intention of advancing to attack Appah Dessaye. Appah Dessaye himself was at Anuntpoor, about 12 coss from Merritch.

The Karkoons further stated that they were directed to communicate this intelligence to the Minister and to me, and to receive the instructions of the Government respecting the course which he was now to take.

The Karkoons went to the Minister's this morning and received the following answer. That the Minister had sent for the Sir Soobah to Poona to answer for his conduct, and that after his arrival the differences between the Sir Soobah and Appah Dessaye would be examined and settled. That he thought Appah Dessaye ought either to return to Mungulwerekh and attack the banditti in that place, or to retreat to Poona. The Karkoons replied that if Appah Dessaye returned to Mungulwerekh, he would have to contend against both the banditti and the force of Chintamun Row. If he came back to Poona the country would be left defenceless. The Minister then said Appah Dessaye might remain at Anuntpoor and take measures for his security until my opinion would be taken respecting the most eligible plan of relieving Appah Dessaye from his difficulties.

After this a very warm discussion took place between the Karkoons and the Ministers. The Karkoons asserted that the Sir Soobah and Dhondo Punt Goorbollah were positively directed to destroy the districts belonging to Appah Dessaye, and that even the ravages committed by Chintamun Row were encouraged by the Poona Government. This the Ministers

solemnly denied. The Karkoons replied if the Sir Soobah and Dhondo Punt Godbollah had not acted by the orders of the Government, Appah Dessaye would take into his own hands the chastisement of those officers. That he would avail himself of the first occasion of attacking and destroying the troops of the Sir Soobah, and would retaliate the injuries committed upon his own districts upon the districts under the Sir Soobah. That Appah Dessaye had long been desirous of relinquishing a service, on which he had experienced nothing but loss, insult and injury. That while he was faithful to his duty to his state, his districts were continually plundered and his property destroyed by officers acting under the ostensible and acknowledged authority of the Government. That he would have at once retired from Poona with or without leave, had it not been for the interference and advice of Captain Sydenham, who had prevailed upon him to remain in the Paishwah's service, and had exerted all his influence to procure some redress of his grievances. But lately the insidious enmity of the Government had increased to such a degree, that Appah Dessaye could not stoop to the repetition or continuation of the injuries he had already received, and that he required permission to return to his own estates, as he had the means of taking an ample revenge for all the injuries which the Ministers had inflicted upon him. The Karkoon then openly taxed the Ministers with their double dealings and treacherous design against the British Government, to whose support and assistance they were indebted for the honour, security and independence of the Poona State.

To all these strong and bold assertions the Ministers offered no reply, but after attempting to pacify and soothe the Karkoons, told them to go to me and ask my advice upon the steps which ought to be adopted to relieve their master.

I confess to you that I found it difficult to make any observations upon that part of the Karkoons' communication to me which referred to the contest that had taken place between them and the Ministers, because I am too well convinced of the justice of almost the whole of Appah Dessaye's feelings towards this Government. I know that every person who is at all supported by us, becomes an object of persecution to the Minister. At least, I hear the same story from Ballabah, Appah Dessaye, Goklah, Cundy Row Rastiah, Bappoo Chintnavies, Byajee Naique, and other persons whom we have thought proper to support by our influence, or to recommend to the favourable consideration of this Government. The old and respectable officers of the state, the men who have contributed to the strength, and who alone constitute the strength of this Government are neglected and injured. Their services are their only crimes. While on the other hand, assistance, favour and confidence are given to every worthless creature who is brought forward by the Minister. I shall not venture to express these sentiments with such confidence were I not fully convinced of the justice of them.

I proceeded to assure the Karkoons that Appah Dessaye would not in the end lose by doing his duty faithfully to this Government. That I would advise Appah Dessaye on this occasion as I had done on many others, to continue to serve the Paishwa with zeal and cheerfulness. That I could easily conceive what Appah Dessaye must feel when he saw not only his Serinjamy, but even his patrimonial districts plundered and ravaged by others without the means of defending them. That I hoped the Government would in the end afford him ample satisfaction for all his losses. That he must consider the particular condition of the Paishwa's Government which had not yet recovered sufficient strength to punish those who disturbed the public tranquillity, or to protect those who did their duty. That the southern countries had long been the scene of petty warfare, in which every man endeavoured to take advantage of his neighbours. That it was impossible to eradicate at once such long established habits, even from the minds of the officers of the Government. That I particularly deprecated that abominable system of retaliation and revenge which was the source of all the miseries with which the southern countries had been afflicted. I then observed that such reflections, however, were not what ought to employ us just at this moment. The point was how to relieve Appah Dessaye. I then asked them, why Appah Dessaye had advanced so far to the southward as Anuntpoor, so as to place himself within the reach of Chintamun Row. They replied that Appah Dessaye had been carried far beyond Mungulwerek in pursuit of the banditti, and that being within a few coss of Anuntpoor, which belonged to him, he had gone thither to refresh and forage his troops. I asked whether they really thought Chintamun Row would attack Appah Dessaye without provocation. They said he had announced that intention and was capable of any thing. I asked them whether Appah Dessaye could not retreat and fall back towards Poona, so as to enable us of necessity to detach Goklah to his assistance. They replied they did not think Appah Dessaye would in any extremity retreat before Chintamun Row; that by such a step Appah Dessaye's reputation and character would be lost for ever, and that Appah Dessaye would prefer death to the loss of fame. I asked whether Appah Dessaye was strong enough to face Chintamun Row in case of an extremity. They said Appah Dessaye would certainly fight Chintamun Row if attacked by him, but that the result was known only to God. I asked whether Appah Dessaye could not return to Mungulwerek and attack the banditti which had sought refuge in that place. They replied that Mungulwerek was a strong place, and required time to be reduced; that the Mungulwerek man, who openly protected and encouraged the freebooters, would defend the place to the last extremity; that they might assemble together 3 or 4,000 men; that Mungulwerek belonged to Chintamun Row, and that the attack of the place would be considered by Chintamun Row as an aggression, and would therefore provoke that extremity which I was so anxious to avoid. I asked whether Chintamun Row really encouraged

the freebooters under Mooroo Punt Dattar etc. They replied certainly ; it is notorious that he (Chintamun Row) is in fact the leader of the whole party.

I observed to them that I did not think Chintamun Row would presume to attack Appah Dessaye without provocation, and that I hoped Appah Dessaye would be cautious not to offer any provocation. They assured me that Appah Dessaye would not offer any provocation and would take no step without the orders of the Paishwah and the sanction of the British Resident.

I then proceeded to offer these plans to their consideration. First, to return to the neighbourhood of Punderpore, where Appah Dessaye might take up a strong position on the banks of the Beemah and watch the movements of the banditti which were collected in Mungulwerah, and where he could, if necessary, co-operate with the Nabob's troops under Rajah Devy Doss. If Mooroo Punt or any other persons ventured out of Mungulwerah with any part of the banditti, Appah Dessaye would be at hand to attack and destroy them, and in the meanwhile the banditti could not prosecute their depredations without risk of destruction. By this plan Appah Dessaye, if pressed, could either form a junction with Devy Doss, or fall back upon Poona so as to enable us to afford him assistance. Second, to return at once to Poona. Third, to proceed to Manowley, and protect his own districts until we could ascertain the real intentions of Chintamun Row.

The Karkoons considered these three plans attentively, and preferred the last. But I objected to it, first because Appah Dessaye would be placed out of our reach altogether. Secondly, because if once fixed at Manowley it might be difficult to get him out of it. Thirdly, because it would enable him to retaliate upon the Sir Soobah and Dhondo Punt Goorboolah, which I am anxious to prevent for many very evident reasons. I thought the first plan both the most prudent and most eligible. It would relieve Appah Dessaye from his present difficulty, and he would continue to be useful in restraining the movements of the banditti at Mungulwerah. The Karkoons admitted the policy of the plan, and said Appah Dessaye would be implicitly guided by my advice.

I then told the Karkoons that these plans must be discussed with the Ministers and that I would meet them at the Minister's tomorrow evening.

After having dismissed the Karkoons I sent a message to Sadashe Row Mankeysur, and have settled that I shall meet the Karkoons of Appah Dessaye tomorrow evening at 4 o'clock.

All my late communications with this Government for some time past on every subject, connected with the welfare and interests of this state tend to one melancholy truth, the total incapacity of the present Minister to give strength and respectability to the Government. Under such

a Minister no Government in the world could prosper. How then is an impoverished and unsettled Government to receive vigour, respectability and repose?

No. 191—The Resident at Poona reports to the Governor General the salient points of the intrigues going against the Peshwa's and the British Governments in the south. The confessions of a clerk Anandrao, Kavishwar are communicated.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Poona, 21st June 1805.

I was prevented from waiting again upon the Minister till the evening of the 11th. When I arrived at the Minister's he read to me a note from Anund Rao Kavishwar, to the following purport. That Anund Rao Keysur had heard that the Minister had received some very injurious reports respecting him, and that he was therefore desirous of waiting upon the Minister to explain himself. The Minister told me that he had given no reply to that note, but that he had sent for Anund Rao whom he expected every moment.

The Minister then communicated to me six papers, all in the handwriting of Anund Rao Kavishwar. Four of those papers are literally translated for the notice of Your Excellency. The other two have not yet been sent to me, altho' I have repeatedly asked for them. Indeed the four papers which are translated, were not sent to me till the other evening, and I perceive considerable reluctance on the part of the Minister to enter fully with me into the investigation of the transaction which Cundy Rao Rastiah's vigilance has brought to light. The cause of this extraordinary reluctance I hope to be able, on a future occasion, fully to explain to Your Excellency.

Soon afterwards Anund Rao Kavishwar came in, and an examination, nearly of the same kind as that which passed at my last visit, then took place. Anund Rao was extremely bold at first in denying all correspondence or communication with the Phurkiah's, or with any persons whatever upon subjects not purely domestic. However when the letters were exhibited, he betrayed some symptoms of surprise and confusion, and soon owned to the handwriting and to the application of the proper names. He afterwards regained his confidence and answered all the Minister's questions with surprising assurance. When the Minister urged him to confess to whom the letters were addressed or from whom received, Anund Rao stared the Minister full in the face, and said, "why do you trouble me with questions? you know the whole transaction, as well as I do." The

Minister avoided Anund Rao's look, made no reply, but changed the discourse to some other general points.

Kistnaje Bowani then prepared a declaration which Annund Rao signed, and some questions were put in writing opposite to which Anund Rao wrote his answers.

Anund Rao was next questioned respecting his secret meetings with Morobah Phurkiah, and after much evasion at last owned to his having met Phurkiah by night at Chinchore.

I then addressed the following questions to Annund Rao, which he answered with a confidence and in a tone bordering on insolence.

You live at Poona under the protection of the Peshwa's Government? I do. You were formerly in Raghotim Rao's service, and held a public situation at this Durbar. I did. Do you hold at present any public or acknowledged situation at Poona? I have not since Ragotim Rao's dismissal from office at Hyderabad. Why do you live at Poona? Because I prefer the place to any other. I am a Bramin of the Mahrattah nation, and I have lived here fourteen years. You know the friendship and alliance which united the three states? I do. You know who are the enemies of the three states? I do. You know that you have no right to hold any communications with the enemies of the three states? Assuredly I have no right.

Capt: S. The letters which are now before you in your acknowledged hand-writing prove that you indulge in receiving and communicating intelligence, which tho' false or at all events greatly exaggerated, is calculated to encourage a most enormous and dangerous notion of the power and resources of the enemies both of that State which you formerly served, and of the Government under whose immediate protection you are peaceably living. A. K. I only hear and write what reaches me from the bazar. There can be no harm in that. Capt. S. If no harm was intended, will you give up the names of the persons from whom you received your intelligence? I got it from my friends. Who were those friends? I do not recollect.

Capt. S. This will not do. Answer me distinctly. The communication of what you call common bazar report does not require such cautious secrecy. Will you or will you not, give up the authors of the intelligence? I again say I do not remember who they were.

You had first recourse to falsehood. You now try evasion. Will you tell me to whom these letters were written? I do not remember. Shall I assist your memory? Perhaps you may know. Suppose we say Morobah Phurkiah? I do not think he was the person. Shall I prove it by calling Moroba Phurkiah here? He might, now that I recollect, be the person to whom they were addressed; but the circumstance was so trifling that it would readily escape my recollection. But you will not positively confess that they were written to him? I cannot speak positively of a

transaction of which I have no distinct recollection. Capt. S. I have only one more question to put to you, on which I require a positive answer. Did this correspondence proceed from yourself, or are you the agent of another person? This question is of great importance to you, and therefore consider well before you answer me. There was considerable hesitation and evasion in replying to this question. At last Anund Rao said that it proceeded from himself.

Anund Rao was then permitted to retire, and was desired to wait in a lower apartment of the Minister's house until the Minister had spoken to me.

After Anund Rao had withdrawn, the Minister told me that Anund Rao had sent off most of his effects and that it is probable he would abscond without his person were secured.

I replied that as Anund Rao was evidently implicated in the transaction which it was our duty to investigate in the fullest manner, and as the flight of Anund Rao might prevent our arriving at the source and our discovering the whole extent of the transaction, I thought it would be prudent to secure his person until we had completed our inquiries.

The Minister said that he was afraid of offending the Nizam's Government by placing a guard over a person who was formerly a servant of that Government. I replied that Anund Rao was not accredited by this Court in any public situation, and that therefore he was subject to be placed in restraint if he should excite the suspicions of the State under whose protection he lived. That the Government of the Soubahdaur of the Deckan would be equally affected with that of the Paishwa by the successful result of any intrigue with the common enemies of both Governments, and that I did not conceive the present Government of the Soubahdaur could feel the slightest offence at the Paishwa's taking any measures which the security or welfare of the State might demand, in restraining the person of a man who was implicated in an unjustifiable and dangerous transaction, and who was no longer in the service of the Soubahdar's Government.

The Minister then asked me what was the nature of the restraint which I thought ought to be imposed upon Anund Rao. I replied, I thought it would be sufficient to station a Karkoon with three or four Chockidars in the house of Anund Rao, so as to prevent his absconding or his holding any communication with strangers; but that he ought not to be subjected to any other kind of inconvenience. The Minister hinted at the custom of making a general seizure of all Anund Rao's effects on the pretence of searching his papers. I told him that as Anund Rao seemed to be no novice in intrigue, I believed the Minister would find it difficult to get at his secret papers; and that his personal property should be held sacred. The Minister promised that none of his property should be seized, and that Anund Rao should not be subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience or restraint.

I then told the Minister that I would immediately intimate to the Resident at Hyderabad the step which the Minister had thought it necessary to take with regard to Anund Rao, and that I was assured the Government of Hyderabad could have no grounds of objection to it.

I shall not detain Your Excellency with any observations upon the subject of this and my former address. The transaction has already led to some very extraordinary communications to me which I do not wish to submit to Your Excellency, until I shall have prosecuted my enquiries for the purpose of forming a more decisive judgment on the nature of the communications which have reached me.

No. 192—This is a continuation of the conversation which the Resident had with the Minister whose duplicity and intrigues are fully exposed.

FROM—THOS. SYDENHAM,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Poona, 20th June 1805.

Sir,

Agreeably to appointment, I called at the Minister's on the evening of the 18th, to meet the Karkoons of Appa Dessaye, and for the purpose of discussing with the Ministers the plans which had occurred to me for the immediate disposal of Appah Dessaye's force.

Of the three plans which I had the honour of mentioning to you in my dispatch of the 17th instant, the Minister preferred that for Appah Dessaye's retreat to Poona, and the Karkoons that for the advance of Appah Dessaye to Manowly.

However, I objected to both those plans, on the grounds which I before stated to you; and the Minister and the Karkoons agreed after some discussion to the plan which had occurred to me the most eligible that could be adopted.

It was therefore determined that Appah Dessaye should be directed to return to Punderpore to watch the motions of the banditti at Mungulwerah, to attack any party that might venture to sally forth from that place; to co-operate, if necessary, with Rajah Devy Doss and on no account to offer any provocation to Chintamun Rao.

Appah Dessaye had written me a long letter almost to the same purport as the verbal communication which was made to me by the Karkoons, and in which he unequivocally accuses the Government of encouraging the Sirsoobah and Dhoondi Punt *Goorbolleh in plundering and

* Dhondopant Godbole, one of Bajirao's favourites.

destroying both his Serinjami and patrimonial estate. I have the honour to enclose for your information the substance of my reply to that letter.

After the plan for the movement of Appah Dessaye had been discussed and determined upon, the Karkoons re-commenced their attack upon the Ministers and a very warm discussion took place in which I bore no part. The Karkoons made many bold assertions, which the Ministers appeared to be totally incapable of answering; and the Karkoons demanded either that the grievances of Appah Dessaye should be redressed, or that he might be permitted to retire from the service of the Paishwa. The Karkoons made one very extraordinary assertion to which the Minister made no reply. "You know that every Sirdar who is faithful to the true interests of this State, and to the alliance with the British Government is neglected and injured; you know you wish to beat down (Dubbana) their strength not only by withholding from them their just rights, but by employing your officers to destroy their possessions; you know that you have sent secret orders to that effect to the Sirsoobah and Dhoondi Punt Goorbollah: You know that you authorized Dhoondi Punt Goorbollah, to raise 5,000 men as a party to be hereafter opposed to us and to Gocklah; you know you have carried on a secret correspondence with the Putwardhuns to the same effect, but all this and a great deal more shall some day come to light."

The disputants on both sides very often referred to me, and as soon as the violence of the contest would allow of my speaking to them with any effect, I told the Minister that this was not the first time that I had heard many very extraordinary accusations of the same nature brought against him, and that although I had repeatedly urged him to some disavowal or justification of them, I had never received a satisfactory answer. That it was impossible for me to conceive that the Minister could really be capable of so impolitic and unjustifiable a measure as the employment of some of his officers in distressing and deceiving other officers of the Government. That it was his first and most imperious duty to encourage the great military officers of the State, and to attach them to the interests of the Government by a scrupulous adherence to all his engagements with them, and by publicly patronizing, protecting and assisting them. I told him that since my arrival at Poona, I had made use of every argument in my power to evince, not only the policy, but during the present period the indispensable necessity of encouraging the military commanders and placing the military establishment of this state on the most respectable and efficient foundation, that was consistent with the resources of the Government. That I was concerned to observe to him that so little attention was paid to my advice and remonstrances on so important a subject. With regard to the Sirsoobah of Savnoor, that question might be reduced within very small limits. Either the Sirsoobah acted with or he acted without the authority of the Government.

The Minister replied that he acted without the authority of the Government. That he never remitted any revenue to the treasury, that he listened to no orders and that everybody complained of him. I immediately asked why he was permitted to retain his situation for a moment? Here, said I, is a man whom you acknowledge to be a useless and disobedient servant, who employs the powers which you have placed in his hands to ravage the districts of his neighbours; of whom every person loudly complains; whose conduct in regard to the Kittoor man was treacherous and highly disgraceful to your state; and yet is this man continued in his station and you content yourself with simply observing that he acts without authority. Admitting for the sake of argument that he does not act with positive authority from you, is not your total disregard to all his conduct and to all complaints against him, a sufficient encouragement tantamount to express authority from the Minister who does not restrain but encourages the misconduct of his servants. and I must have my doubts whether you do not positively authorize his conduct, until I see that you take some effectual measures to bring him to a public and exemplary punishment.

The Minister said that the Paishwa would return to Poona on the evening of the 20th and that as soon as His Highness's sanction had been obtained, a Hoozrah should be sent to bring the Sirsoobah to Poona, that his conduct should be fully investigated and that he should be made to answer for all his malpractices. I said this was a proper measure but should have been adopted some time ago. However it was never too late to adopt a wise measure. I observed that merely sending for him to Poona would answer very little purpose, without his conduct were fairly examined, and he were compelled to make ample satisfaction for the iniquities which he had committed on the possessions, both of Appah Dessaye and Goklah.

I inquired when Ballabah was to be permitted to join the Vinchoor Jaghiredaur. The Minister replied that Ballabah had gone out to Wahy to speak to the Paishwa, and that on his return, no time should be lost in satisfying him and permitting him to leave Poona. I observed that I hoped the Minister really intended what he promised; that I had exhausted all my powers of argument and remonstrance to prevail upon him to satisfy Ballabah and permit him to join the army, and that after the failure of all the Minister's promises, I should not be satisfied of his intentions until Ballabah should himself announce to me that he was satisfied and that he was going to leave Poona.

No. 193—The intercepted letters of reports hostile to British interests are given here in translation.

Translation of papers communicated to Captain Thomas Sydenham at a conference on the 11th June 1805.

Moon Chaitra 9th day of the wane. This is a copy (in Anund Row's handwriting) of No. 5 of the intercepted correspondence of Morobah Phurkia, a letter written by Dada Crustna Suphry to Ramchundra Baba from Maheswar, dated month of Vaisakh 15th day of increase.

Camp at Mel Kroly Chaut near Subul Ghur, 5th-8th Mohorum. Our supporter* is near the Chambal. The English Vakil has made the following request. "Halt here seven or eight days as Colonel Close is coming from Nagpoore to treat about peace; on his arrival this dispute will be terminated; should this not be the case, act then as you please. Let us be guided by the treaty concluded by the "Blessed Patel Bawa†" acting mutually according to former friendship, and let us admit to our alliance. "By rash counsels both states will suffer." In consequence of this, we shall remain here seven or eight days. On the 6th of the Moon, Rajasri Serjee Rao Bapu and Jotyajee Maney, with some Pendaries went to Bhurtpoore to bring Holkar to the banks of the Chumbal and effect a union when he will act as events may direct. The English Vakil here talks of peace, because the diminution of their power is manifest. We shall see what is the will of God. Our supporter has collected a great force. We shall march whenever Bapu advises it. Bhurtpoore is forty coss hence.

After compliments. Scindia and Holkar have met at Subulghurh. At Agra there are only three or four Battalions. It is very probable that they may enter into alliance; at several places they say, that they have united already. You will say that this is improbable as the English power evidently exists here. The Nagpoore accounts state their alliance and the annihilation of every English person there.‡ The English§ here have received accounts of their junction and march to Narwar. Mir Khan and the rest will quickly arrive here. The English are encamped at Mulkapooore, but where are their troops to form a camp? Bhonsla has left Nagpore, and has marched seven or eight coss towards Gudy Mundela with his force. He has dismissed Close who is gone to Mulkapore. Let your mind be at ease; under the hand of God everything goes on prosperously. The meeting of the two¶ has taken place a month and half; if then the English have power, why do they not take Jamgaum and other places, the cause is manifest. Srimunt went yesterday to

* J. R. Holkar.

† Madhojee Scindia.

‡ Bhurtpoor.

§ The Resident and other 363 English in Poona.

¶ Holkar and Sindia.

Wahy, in fifteen days he will return, and then proceed to Punderpoore; Goklah accompanies him. Appa Sahib is here: Whomsoever a copy of this intelligence may reach, let him not think lightly of it. These respects.

After compliments.

I have sent copies of the letters. I am just informed by letter of the meeting and confederacy of *the two*.* The remaining Battalions at Agra were beaten in an engagement, and much plunder was obtained and not a vestige of them remains. Holkar requires that his former *demands*† shall be complied with; otherwise he refuses to make peace; this he has plainly told them. This is the report. but I am not certain. The troops of Nuggur are gone to Mulkapur. Srimunt's troops are not arrived, but they will soon. Scindia is coming hither.

N.B.—All the originals of these papers in the acknowledged handwriting of Anund Row were found in Moroba Phurkiah's bag of private papers.

No. 194—The Resident at Poona is asked to induce the Peshwa to carry out the payment of pension and allowances for the subsistence of his brother Amritrao as stipulated in the engagement effected by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—CAPTAIN T. SYDENHAM.

Fort William, 6th July 1805.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council deems it highly necessary, that measures should be adopted for the purpose of securing to the British Government, the reimbursement of the money which has been advanced for the support of Amrut Row, under the engagement concluded with that chieftain by the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 14th of August 1803, and of concerting an arrangement with His Highness the Paishwah, for the provision of some established funds from the resources of His Highness for the future payment of the amount of subsistence guaranteed to Amrut Row and to his followers, according to the terms of that engagement.

The Governor General in Council concludes that the Peishwah is prepared to admit this charge upon the resources of his Government. His Highness cannot reasonably expect that the British Government should support the burthen of a provision for his brother, especially when it is considered that the engagement by which that provision was assigned

*J. R. Holkar and D. R. Sindia.

† Sent to General Lake at the commencement of the war,

to Amrut Row under the guarantee of the Company, relieved His Highness the Peishwah from the danger and embarrassment of Amrut Row's opposition to his authority, occasioned by His Highness's disregard of the just claims and pretensions of that chieftain, and that the greater part, if not the whole, of the territories originally composing Amrut Row's Jaggeer, has either been appropriated by His Highness or has been transferred to the Company in execution of His Highness's engagement under the treaty of Bassein.

It does not clearly appear from the records of Government, whether Amrut Row still retains possession of any part of his original Jaggeer. I am directed to request that you will ascertain this point, and if Amrut Row still retains any part of his Jaggeer, that you will report to me for the information of the Governor General in Council the names and situation of the districts in his possession and the amount of the revenue which Amrut Row derives from them. This information is necessary under any circumstances for the adjustment of the payments to be made to Amrut Row on account of his stipend, which by the engagement concluded with him by Sir A. Wellesley, is fixed at seven lacs of rupees per annum, inclusive of the produce of his Jaggeer lands, besides one lac of rupees, the amount of pensions payable to his adherents according to the arrangement concluded by Sir Arthur Wellesley in the month of January 1804.

The Governor General in Council concludes that a grant of land to Amrut Row yielding a net revenue equal to the stipulated amount of the stipend, will be more convenient to the Peishwah than the payment of that amount in money ; but the Governor General in Council will not object to an arrangement for the payment of the whole or a part of that account in money under proper security if His Highness should prefer it.

It may perhaps be found advisable that a portion of territory in convenient situation be assigned to the British Government as a security for the reimbursement of the whole or a part of the amount of stipend payable to Amrut Row and his adherents. To this arrangement the Governor General in Council will be disposed to accede, and in that event the British Government will charge itself with the regular payment to Amrut Row of a sum of money, equal to the estimated value at which that territory may be transferred.

To the Peishwah it may perhaps be indifferent whether any territory to be assigned for the support of Amrut Row, be granted in Jaggeer to him or transferred as security to the British Government, and it may be proper upon this point to consult the wishes of Amrut Row.

The Governor General in Council has uniformly supposed that the engagement concluded with Amrut Row by the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley was final, amounting to eight lakhs of rupees, inclusive of the pensions granted to the adherents of Amrut Row.

The Governor General in Council is aware of the difficulty of inducing the Peishwah to adopt any arrangement for the reimbursement of the sums due by His Highness to the British Government on account of the stipend assigned to Amrut Row and to his followers; His Excellency in Council, however, confidently relies on your zeal and address for the accomplishment of that object. His Excellency in Council is disposed to accede to any arrangement for that purpose, which may be least burthensome upon the resources of the Peishwah. You are accordingly authorised to consent to the gradual liquidation of the amount, and even to negotiate for its liquidation on the basis of an assignment of territory to the Company.

I am directed to request that you will communicate such information as you may possess upon any of the points stated in this dispatch and that you will state your sentiments upon the whole subject of it with the least practicable delay.

No. 195—The Governor General's reply to Amritrao's letter is both courteous and significant. Amritrao is assured of British readiness to carry out the engagement made by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

FROM—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

TO—AMRUT ROW.

Written, 7th July 1805.

I have had the honor to receive your letter (No. 182 above), in reply to mine of the 27th March.

You have received abundant proof of the disposition of the British Government to provide for the satisfaction of all your just and reasonable claims. The discussions and communications which, with a view to that express purpose, took place between you and the Honourable Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, terminated in the conclusion of an engagement by which the British Government has guaranteed to you on the part of His Highness the Peishwah, a provision either in land or money to the extent of seven lacks of rupees per annum, exclusively of certain stipends assigned for the support of your adherents, amounting annually to one lack of rupees; and in conformity to this engagement advances of money have been regularly made to you in such places as best suited your convenience. Orders have now been issued to Mr. Thomas Brooke, the acting Agent at Benares, for the payment of the amount as it becomes due to you under that engagement. You will continue to receive this

provision from the British Government until an arrangement shall have been concerted with His Highness the Peishwah, which shall provide from His Highness's resources for the payment of the stipulated amount either by a territorial assignment or by payments in money under the guarantee of the British Government. Accordingly orders have been issued to the British Resident at Poona directing him to enter into the discussion of this subject with His Highness the Peishwah.

I entirely approve your intention of dispatching to Calcutta your Vakeel Prabaukur Ballal after the expiration of the rainy season; and I shall attend to any representation which the Vakeel may be instructed to make, with a sincere disposition to comply with your wishes to the extent practicable, consistently with the obligations of justice and with the terms of the engagement concluded between you and Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The assurances which you have afforded relative to the regularity and good conduct of your followers and adherents are entirely satisfactory to me. I have already expressed my satisfaction at the order and regularity observed by your followers since your arrival within the limits of the British dominions, and I have no doubt of the continuance on their part of the same course of orderly conduct and of their just observance of the laws and regulations of the British Government. From Mr. Brooke, and from every British officer you may be assured of receiving that degree of respect and attention which is due to your exalted rank, and Mr. Brooke has received my especial injunctions to contribute by every means in his power to your comfort and accommodation at Benares.

No. 196—

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No. 197—Col. Close who returned from Nagpur and relieved Sydenham, requests the Resident at Mysore to advise Bapu Gokhale's Officers to abstain from hostilities in Savanur.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MAJOR WILKS.

Poona, 18th July 1805.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th instant.

Although Bapoojee Gunnais Punt Goklah resides here and receives pay from the Paishwah through the British Resident at this station, in

consequence of which a part of his troops is employed near Ahmednagar in the immediate service of the Paishwa, yet it has been shown by former correspondence that different points relative to Savanore remain to be settled between Goklah and the Poona State.

In consequence of the agreement which took place at the instance of the Honourable Sir A. Wellesley between Goklah and Ramchander Lagoo on the part of the Paishwa's Government, Goklah was to receive in the course of 18 months from the date of the surrender of Savanore to His Highness's authority, the sum of 3,30,000 rupees. At the period of the surrender, Goklah held some lands which it would appear, belonged to the Poonah State but were not included in Savanore, and these it seems, he retained as a sort of security against the event of Ramchander's failing to pay him the above sum according to stipulation. Of this sum Goklah has received about 1,50,000 rupees, and as the limited period within which he should receive the whole amount has in great proportion expired, he demands the discharge of a part of the remainder, which neither Ramchander nor the Paishwa's Dewaun Sedasheo shows any disposition to pay, although the latter was sharply urged on the subject a short time since, by Captain Sydenham, at the instance of Goklah. But although Ramchander and the Dewaun decline discharging what is due to Goklah, they have evidently resolved that he shall not retain the lands above alluded to. A few months ago Ramchander seized on the greater part of them and besides collected 28,000 rupees from Goklah's other possessions as an equivalent for the recovery which Goklah had previously received from them.

The unjust conduct on the part of Ramchunder, abetted by the Dewaun, has induced Goklah's Talookdars Govind Keshoo Joshee and Bheem Rao Mundajee to resort to hostilities, and accordingly solicit your permission to redress their master by attacking Sirhetty without being exposed to the efforts of your interference. As Beem Rao Mundajee has collected a force in Savanore and has already had an action with some of Ramchunder's troops, it will probably prove impracticable to prevent further hostilities unless I can prevail on the Dewaun to do justice to Goklah by paying him the amount which is now due to him by the agreement before noticed. I have arranged for having a meeting with the Dewaun tomorrow on the subject, and whatever may be the result of my endeavours to procure justice for Goklah, your exhorting Govind Keshoo Joshee and Bheem Rao Mundajee to abstain from hostilities unless they hear further from their principal, may be attended with convenience to the common interests.

No. 198—The Secretary requests that the standards of the Marathas captured at various times, should be collected and forwarded to the Court of Directors in England.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL,

TO—THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Fort William, 25th July 1805.

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to request that you will express to the Honourable the Governor the Governor General's desire to transmit to the Court of Directors, the different standards which at various times have been captured by the army in the Dekan during the late war from the confederate Marhatta chieftains.

For this purpose the Governor General requests the Honourable the Governor will be pleased to direct the different standards to be collected with all practicable expedition, and to be forwarded to Fort William addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government, who has received directions to send them to England for the purpose of being delivered to the Court of Directors.

No. 199—The Resident communicates the hostile attitude of Sindia towards the British.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Poona, August 2nd, 1805.

I have had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 29th ultimo.

By a letter from Mr. Jenkins of the 5th July, I am sorry to learn that Scindia still avoided compliance with Lord Lake's demand. What will be the end of all this, it is difficult to say. It is however pleasing to know that Colonel Wallace's corps is in a complete state of equipment, and fit for any service. The Deccan certainly enjoys at present a state of greater tranquillity than it has done for an age past.

No. 200—In reply to the Governor's inquiry, the Resident communicates the result of his research of the Padma Puran.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 21st Sept. 1805.

I have not yet procured the copy of the Pudma Pooraun, but I hope to get it soon and then your enquiry shall be satisfied.

The establishment of a telegraph appears to be a question of importance on which the Governor General only seems qualified to decide. If established at all I think, it should run at least from Bombay to Masulipatam. The Paishwa, I am sure, would not object to its being established in any direction.

Poona, 4th October 1805.

I beg leave to return you my best thanks for your kind attention in sending me the intelligence brought by the last overland dispatch, which, I am sorry to find, still leaves us in doubt respecting the destination of the Toulon Fleet.

I have the pleasure to intimate that Mr. Gowan's Pundit has examined the copy of the Pudma Pooraun, but without meeting any passage at all similar to that of which you sent me the translation. In order however to provide against any oversight, the Pundit, under Mr. Gowan's superintendence is making a little abstract of each division of the work resepecting which, when finished, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you. In a note dated 15th August, I mentioned a wish expressed by Salabut Khan the Nizam's Sirdar to purchase at Bombay 7 or 800 firelocks. I have now received a request from Raja Myput Ram who commands the Nizam's troops with Colonel Wallace, that he may be permitted to purchase 30 or 40,000 flints from the stores of your Residency.

No. 201—Permission is asked from the Peshwa's Government for telegraphic communication being established between Bombay and Poona.

FROM—THE SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

TO—COL. BARRY CLOSE.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1805.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to establish a line of telegraphic communication between Bombay and Poonah, that the speediest intimation may be conveyed to Poona of the eventual

appearance of an enemy off this post, and such reinforcement thence derived as circumstances may call for, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to obtain and to forward the necessary authority from the Paishwa for the line being established through His Highness's territories accordingly.

No. 202—The Resident asks the Commanding officer at Ahmednagar to look after the safety of the Peshwa who was proceeding on a visit to Kopergaum.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—LT.-COL. BOYE,

Poona, 31st December 1805.

His Highness the Paishwa has proceeded to the Godavery by the Nasic road, meaning to pass an interval at that town and visit Copergaum and other places on the above river. And at his request I have to signify my desire that you will increase the detachment at Wamboory, 18 miles from Ahmed Nugger, to two Native Companies with a field piece. This measure is intended as a check on the Bheels who frequent the tract between Wamboory and the Godavery, and thus secure us a means of security to His Highness during his present excursion. When His Highness returns to his capital, the augmentation above directed will be withdrawn to Ahmednugger.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3rd instant.

The steps you have taken to station at Wamboory the Detachment required by His Highness the Paishwa are entirely satisfactory. His Highness proceeded by the western road to Nassic and has no doubt arrived there or in its vicinity. As his escort is strong consisting of horse infantry and guns, it is by no means likely that the Bheels or other robbers will offer him any annoyance. Should he send any message or communication, however, to Captain Lucas, requesting him to move for any specified purpose, it is my wish that the Captain should refer to you on the occasion and be guided by your orders. It is my intention that the Detachment should not be employed in any service except that of succouring His Highness in the event of his being menaced by the Bheels or other robbers, or placed by them in circumstances of danger.

No. 203—The Surveyor General communicates that the maps of the theatre of the late war were not ready, but could be prepared in a reasonable amount of time.

FROM—THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

TO—JOHN ADAM, ESQR.

Fort William, 31st December 1805.

Sir,

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 26th instant, desiring me to furnish two copies of a map of the seat of war in Hindoostan and the Deckan, stated to be in my office, for the use of the Subsidiary Forces serving with Their Highnesses the Subadar of the Deckan and the Paishwa.

I beg leave in reply to state that the map in question, which was begun on the commencement of the late Mahratta war, is not yet completed, as owing to the very laborious nature of the work and the want of some surveys which have since that period been taken on the western side of India, I have found it impossible to finish it.

Should Government however, be pleased to authorise copies of the surveys of the marches of General Jones's army and of Colonels Murray and Wallace's Detachments, taken since the commencement of the war, to be furnished me, I could, in a moderate space of time, complete that part of the general map, which includes Malwa, Khandeish, Berar, and part of Hindoostan, for the uses abovementioned; but to furnish two copies of the whole that I have already laid down, even without the above necessary additions, would be a work of considerable time and there is little probability that a single copy would be finished until long after the present war is likely to terminate, when it is presumed that the maps would no longer be wanted.

No. 204—Copies of the surveys of the localities of the late Maratha war are requested to be supplied.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL,

TO—FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQR., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Fort William, 2nd January 1806.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council to desire, that you will submit to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, the enclosed copy of a letter under date the 31st December 1805, from

the Surveyor General at this Presidency, in reply to a reference made to that officer, in consequence of applications received from the Residents at Hyderabad and Poona for copies of a map of the late seat of war in Hindoostan and the Dekan, for the use of the Subsidiary Forces at Poona and Hyderabad.

The Vice-President in Council in consideration of the circumstances stated by Lieut-Colonel Colebrooke, had not deemed it to be necessary at the present moment to comply with those applications.

With a view to enable Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke to proceed in the work in which he is engaged, I am directed to desire that you will signify to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council the request of the Vice-President in Council that he will be pleased to direct copies of the surveys enumerated in Lieut.-Colonel Colebrooke's letter, to be transmitted to that officer with as little delay as may be practicable.

No. 205—The Resident is informed that the question of the Peshwa's equipments for levying contributions on the maritime trade on the Malabar coast, may not be agitated at this time.

FROM—F. WARDEN, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—Col. BARRY CLOSE.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1806.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you that under the circumstances therein adverted to, the Governor in Council is sensible that the agitation of the question relative to His Highness the Paishwa's equipments for the purpose of levying contributions on the maritime trade of this coast, not covered by British passes, may most conveniently be avoided.

It may be hoped that the equipments will cease ere long for want of the means of defraying their first expense; for although this Government's passes be given only to those trading from our ports, yet these comprehend so large a proportion of the commercial community, that there can scarcely remain a sufficiency of unprotected trade for the Marhattas to prey upon, or to levy thence wherewithal to fit out and maintain their predatory fleets.

No. 206—Col. Close recommends Narsee Khanderao, the Jagirdar of Vinchur, to the attention of the Resident with Sindia as a Sardar firmly attached both to the Peshwa and the British Government.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE RESIDENT WITH SINDIA.

Poona, Saturday, 16th August 1806.

Sir,

When the late Mr. Webbe proceeded from hence to reside at the Court of Dowlut Rao Sindia, he was accompanied by a Vakeel on the part of the Paishwa's Sirdar, Nursee Cundy Rao, the Jaghiredaur of Vinchoor in Candiesh, who has possessions in Malwa, and has on various occasions distinguished himself by fidelity and devotion to the Poona State.

After Mr. Webbe's arrival, he had opportunities of promoting the interests of this Sirdar, by facilitating the attainment of some of the objects which he had then in view to the northward, but particularly that of recovering possession of some hereditary districts situated to the eastward of Ougein.

Sickness at length obliged Mr. Webbe to leave Sindiah's Court, and shortly after when the unhappy event took place in Sindiah's camp, the Jaghirdaur's Vakeel thought it proper to obtain leave and return to his master at this Durbar. This Vakeel has since been succeeded by Gunais Rajah Ram, who resides at Sindiah's Durbar and will have the honour of presenting this letter to you. Nursee Cundy Rao has hereditary claims to many districts in Hindostan, some of which I believe are possessed at present by Sindiah's Government, and others by the Dutteah Rajah; but I have explained to him, that you will not be prevailed on to notice any point that is not stipulated for in the treaty of peace; that to the best of my knowledge the British Government has no connection with the Dutteah Rajah, and that whatever claims he may possess either on the Government of Scindiah or on the Dutteah Rajah, such should be adjusted by negotiation aided by the influence of his master, the Paishwa. Notwithstanding this explanation Nursee Cundy Rao has still expressed his wish earnestly that his Vakeel should be introduced to you in the same way as formerly to Mr. Webbe, and as many considerations have induced me to comply with his request, but especially his firm attachment to his master's and the British Government, I beg to say that any aid you may be able to render to his Vakeel, cannot fail to be useful to the common interest.

No. 207—The Resident at the request of the Peshwa proposes to prepare a carriage for mounting the big gun in the Peshwa's artillery.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE HON'BLE J. DUNCAN, ESQR.

Poona, 21st December 1806.

Dear Sir,

Our Commissary is employed in making a carriage for the Paishwa, to mount a magnificent piece of ordnance cast here in the Great Mhadow Row's time. Mounting it in style we shall consider as a sort of resurrection of the Poona State. We require some timber of size, however, which, I fear, can be procured only from the public stores at your Presidency; and could you permit us to make a purchase of the quantity and description we require, the great work would soon be completed. I mean to have half Poona out to see the thundering Jade placed in her car.

CLOSE'S EMBASSY

SECTION 3

*The Peshwa's intrigues and visit to
Kartikswami Temple, 1807*

No. 208—Retention of Dr. Coats for the spread of vaccination in Poona is recommended.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Poona, 9th January 1807.

Dear Sir,

You shall have letters of the intercepted correspondence you have specified, as soon as I can get possession of them. The Paishwa will be here in a day or two, when I hope he will give directions for the whole of the originals being delivered to me.

Doctor Coats goes on admirably with the vaccination business, but I am concerned to find that he must march to Goa with his battalion. He is particularly valuable to us, as he is now known in the city, and he has been so successful, that the inhabitants have great confidence in his skill. It occurs to me, that after his Battalion arrives at Goa where there are probably many gentlemen of the medical line, he might be permitted to return hither on leave of absence, in order to resume his business of vaccination and continue it while the favourable season lasts. His Commanding Officer, I understand, will have no objection to his obtaining

such leave. I should avoid troubling you on this subject, did I not consider it as one of great importance. We have so many secret enemies in the Carnatic and at Hyderabad, that any humane practice tending to make us popular here, cannot be valued too highly.

No. 209—Col. Close reports that the Peshwa was contemplating the appointment of a special Sir Subha for collecting his dues in Bundelkhand.

FROM—COL. BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 15th February 1807.

Hon'ble Sir,

Of late the Paishwa's Ministers have shewn some anxiety on the subject of the points in difference between the Poona State and that of Hyderabad, and made earnest enquiries to ascertain what progress had been made in the business of the pending arbitration. In reply to these enquiries I have repeated the observations which I formerly used on a similar occasion, pointing out the variety of your avocations, the great extent and obscurity of the subject to be investigated, and the deliberation requisite in forming a decision to determine claims so various and in their amount so difficult to balance. This answer does not seem to have failed of producing the desired effect, but on occasions of introducing the above subject, His Highness's Ministers (particularly Anund Rao) have seldom omitted to advert to the Paishwa's interest in Bundelcund, which had not been determined by the British Government as required by the agreement adjusted during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, and that this circumstance was felt the more by the Poona Government, as long arrears of tribute were due from the Jaghiredars of Culpee, Jhaunsi and Sagur. On the subject of Bundelcund, I have never omitted to draw the attention of the Ministers to the unsettled state of the province, which could scarcely admit of an adjustment of the petition alluded to; but in respect to the Jaghiredars just mentioned, I could only say that I had never heard that they considered themselves as much dependent on the Poona State.

I am induced to notice the foregoing points at this time particularly from the following circumstances. Within these last six or eight days, Scindiah's Vakeel here has had frequent private meetings with the Paishwa and Sedasheo Maunkaisur, and this morning I learned through a channel, that at these meetings the Paishwa has adverted to the ancient practice of the Poona Government, in having a Sarsoobah in Hindostan with a body of troops for the purpose of realising the tribute or revenue collected by the Poona Government from various districts in that quarter, and that it has been accordingly agitated whether, if His Highness should renew

this appointment of a Sirsoobah, Scindiah might not be able to assist him with a force suitable to the duties he would have to execute. How far this information may be founded, a short time will probably determine. If the appointment of the Sirsoobah for Hindostan be resolved on, I conclude His Highness will not proceed to act on the resolution without communicating with me on the occasion. As Sindiah's Vakeel has been so much with His Highness, there may be ground to apprehend that Scindiah may be desirous to obtain the authority of the Sirsoobah for himself on some precise terms, although the appointment may, as a cloak, be ostensibly conferred on some other person.

No. 210—The Resident communicates the substance of his conversation with the Peshwa's Minister on the subject of the collection of tributes due to him from the chiefs of Bundelkhand.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 24th February 1807.

Honourable Sir,

Since I had the honour to address you on the 15th instant, I have had an interview with Sadasheo Maunkaisur at the instance of His Highness the Paishwa.

The Minister entered on business by observing that his health had been much impaired of late, and that, as he had recovered so far as to be able to travel without much inconvenience, His Highness had been pleased to grant him permission to try the effects of a change of air, and that he accordingly proposed to visit the temple at Tooljapoor, and some noted places of worship on the Kistna; that he expected to be able to make the tour in little more than two months, and that until his return His Highness would not be absent from Poona. That on the Kistna he might have an opportunity of improving the intercourse which subsisted between the Putwardhun family and the Poona state, and also of reconciling to their duty the descendants of the late Malojee Rajah, who, though possessing Serinjaumy lands to a considerable amount, continued to refuse obedience to His Highness, but that, whatever benefit he might derive from such a trip, or whatever his prospects of rendering service in the above respects, His Highness was reluctant that he should proceed without previously having my assent. In reply, I told the Minister that as His Highness intended not to leave the seat of Government until his return, I could not perceive that any inconvenience was likely to arise from his absence: on the contrary I trusted his proposed tour would be equally advantageous to his health and the interests of the Government. In reply the Minister

used some complimentary expressions to me and said, that he should proceed in a few days, but that His Highness was desirous that before his departure he should refer to me on a few points. He now enquired whether I had received any further information relative to the pending arbitration of differences between the Poona and Hyderabad Governments, adding that the conduct of His Highness the Nizam's Amildars became more vexatious and oppressive every day. This enquiry I met by observing, that not long since I had addressed the Honourable the Governor General on the subject he had adverted to, which made it unnecessary for me to renew it in my correspondence at the present period. That certainly complaints from both sides of the common frontier were frequent, but that I had no information of any unusual adverse behaviour on the part of the Nizam's servants having recently occurred. That, in any event, no considerable period had elapsed since the papers relative to the subsisting difference had been forwarded to Fort William, and that, no doubt the arbitration would be completed as early as could be reasonably expected, considering the numerous avocations of Government and the intricacies of the subject. The Minister then introduced the subject of Bundelcund. He said His Highness had not yet learned what portion of that province was to fall to the share of the Poona state, that the chieftains of Culpee, Jhaunsi, and Sagur, though dependent on the Poona Government, scarcely acknowledged any allegiance to it, having long withheld their annual tribute; that besides there were others, who held Serinjamy lands of His Highness in Hindostan, such as the Vinchoor Jaghirdar Rajah Bahaudur, and the Powar Jaghirdar of Dhar; that such of those lands, as had fallen under the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Jeswunt Rao Holkar during the late troubles, had recently been relinquished by these chiefs; but that, as the Paishwa had no force in Hindoostan, many of the lands in question had been either laid waste or seized by freebooters, and were consequently no way available by the Poona State. That of the Paishcush formerly collected from Rajpootana and the different principalities to the eastward of that tract, one third went to the house of Scindiah, one third to the house of Holkar, and the remaining third to the Poona Government. That these two chieftains continued to collect their shares of paishcush, having armies for the purpose on the spot; but that the Paishwa's share was withheld, because the Poona Government had ceased to have a Sirsoobah in Hindoostan, with an army to represent its authority and enforce payment of its just demands. The Minister then went into a history of the transactions which formerly took place in Hindostan between Mhadajee Scindiah, Tukojee Holkar, and Ali Bahaudur, and having finished this narrative, informed me, that His Highness desirous to recover his just rights and properties in the northern provinces, had lately deliberated on the expediency of reviving the appointment of Sirsoobah in Hindostan for the purposes above noticed; and that as Nersing Cundy Rao the Vinchoor Jaghirdar possessed

hereditary lands in Hindostan, always proved himself to possess great prudence and to be firmly attached to the Poona Government, His Highness had in mind to vest him with the appointment.

Finding that the Minister now waited to receive my sentiments, I began by expressing my belief, that it would be entirely satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor General to see the Poona Government in possession of all those rights, which he could clearly attach to it, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, and without endangering the great object of that treaty and the general tranquillity of India ; that the appointment however, which His Highness proposed to revive, appeared to me more applicable to the ancient state of affairs connected with the Mahratta nation, than to the defined system of arrangement established by the treaty which I had just alluded to; that no doubt it might be practicable for some of His Highness's Sirdars to recover some of the lands in Hindostan, from which they collected revenue in former times ; but that from what I had just heard His Highness appeared to propose to himself the accomplishment of objects of a much greater extent and difficulty. That I did not possess knowledge sufficient to enable me to speak precisely respecting the chieftains of Culpee, Jhaunsi, and Sagur ; but that, in regard to the Rajpoot principalities and others adjoining, it was evident that they possessed considerable power and could not be coerced but by an army of great strength ; that in deliberating on the adoption of plans of action, it was indispensable to consider whether the means which could be employed were proportionate to the ends proposed; that I much doubted whether His Highness's Government could afford to employ a respectable force in Hindostan, and that to fail in the project meditated by His Highness would not only disturb the general tranquillity, but be productive of consequence to his Government, of a nature which it could not be necessary for me to describe. After a little consideration the Minister assured me, that the Paishwa would ever adhere to the treaty of Bassein, and never adopt any scheme of consequence without previously consulting the British Government ; that in proceeding on the proposed project, His Highness would be careful to avoid entering on any point which could occasion the smallest difference or discussion with the principal chieftains, Scindiah, Holkar and the Rajah of Berar, with whom we had adjusted treaties of peace ; that His Highness's view was to recover his undoubted acknowledged rights in Hindostan without interfering with the chiefs before mentioned ; that His Highness would have an army as usual under his Sirsoobah, and that, should the tributary Rajahs refuse to discharge the annual Paishcush due to the Poona State, His Highness's Sirsoobah might act in conjunction with the armies of Scindiah and Holkar. Here I requested the Minister to call to mind the stipulations and objects of the treaty of Bassein, to which I had before adverted. I begged him to recollect, that by the arrangements lately adjusted in India Scindiah and

Holkar were to be regarded as at the head of independent governments ; and that, according to the 17th article of the treaty of Bassein His Highness engaged not to enter into any negotiation or agreement with any state whatever, without the consent of the British Government. I added, that I had reason to be convinced that the operation of the treaty of Bassein proved to be entirely satisfactory to His Highness ; that the repose and comfort which His Highness enjoyed under that instrument, was evidently to be attributed to the general system which it established, to the circumstance particularly of his Government being relieved from all connection with the two Mahratta states just noticed ; that, in so far as I could judge, the Honourable the Governor General was unalterably impressed with this sentiment, and that I should be wanting in candour did I not offer it as my conviction, that he would never be prevailed on to assent to any part of His Highness's forces being employed in conjunction or co-operation with the troops of Scindiah or Holkar, as he (the Minister) had proposed.

In reply the Minister repeated his assurances, that His Highness would never act inconsistently with his engagements to which he would minutely conform, that on the present occasion His Highness wished to take my sentiments and had accordingly desired me to be referred to. That, from what I had explained, His Highness would now perceive what parts of the project were impracticable, and would accordingly be guided by my opinions. That the plan of appointing the Sirsoobah might take place with advantage to His Highness's Government, without the hazard of exposing it to difficulties, or endangering the general tranquillity. That the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, who would be suitably instructed, would abstain from entering on any undertaking without consulting the British gentlemen in employ in Hindostan, which would control his conduct to the degree requisite. I observed that when the Sirsoobah should be employed in the central parts of Hindostan, he would be far removed from the eye of the Poona Government ; and that unless the powers he was to exercise and the specific services he was to perform should be made known to the British Government, his very nomination might lead to unforeseen consequences of a nature highly injurious to the alliance. That accordingly the Honourable the Governor General would expect to be furnished with minute information relative to the lands to be recovered, the tribute to be received and enforced, and every other object in view from the appointment, previous to its taking effect. This information, the Minister assured me, I should be furnished with. He then adverted again to the reliance which might be reposed in the prudence and discretion of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, and observed that a district belonging to this Sirdar, named Oorchau, had been formerly seized by Ambajee Inglia, who transferred it to the Duttia Rajah, from whose possession it had fallen

under the authority of the British Government. In answer I said that I had never heard the subject mentioned before ; but that I should advert to it in my public correspondence. The Minister allowed this point to pass without further remark and soon after resumed the subject of Bundelcund, saying that the Poona state conferred a Jaghire in Culpee on the Nabob Ghazee-oo-Deen Khan ; but that during the commotions in Hindostan, an agent whom he employed in his absence managed, by a treacherous conduct, to establish himself in the Jaghire which he still enjoyed in defiance of the Nabob his master, who was insistent in his solicitations to the Paishwa to procure his restoration to the property. On this point also I confessed that I was not informed, when the Minister replied, that he would send me a memorandum on the subject for the information of the Honourable the Governor General.

On the 20th instant, the Minister proceeded on his tour, and it may be concluded that no business of any consequence will be transacted during his absence. The Vinchore Jaghirdar at present attends His Highness, and although it might be for his interest to visit Hindostan and examine his districts in Malwa, etc., he would scarcely consent to enter on the office proposed for him, and undertake so long a march without pecuniary aid to an amount which His Highness would probably be little disposed to afford.

I have learned from a source which deserves credit, that the subject of the Paishcush due from lands in Hindostan to His Highness's Government was first agitated at the Durbar by an agent of Ambajee Ingolia who made propositions on the part of his principal, that the paishcush payable to the Poona State by the chiefs of Culpee, Jhaunsi and Sagur, should be given in farm to Ingolia at a fixed annual amount ; but that these propositions were rejected by the Durbar as likely to be objected to by the British Government.

No. 211—An interview of the Resident with Anyaba Jadhav is reported to the Governor General. It referred to Morarji Angria of Bombay having attacked Kolaba and besieged Baburao Angria.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 3rd March 1807.

Honourable Sir,

I have just had a visit from Anabah Jadoo, Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Vakeel at this station. He acquainted me that letters had recently come

in from Baba Angria of Colabba, intimating that a body of armed men belonging to Morarjee Angria, who resides at Bombay, had come from a place to the southward called Jafferabad, and landing near Colabba had attacked the place, and having gained some advantage over his people, continued to besiege him in the fort of Colabba ; that Angria, therefore, had applied to the Paishwa for succour ; but that His Highness declining to comply, had desired him (Anabah) to apply to the British Resident. Anabah Jadoo then went on to state that Morarjee Angria, residing at Bombay, was in consequence enabled to carry on those hostilities against Baba Angria, who was nearly related to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and in whose welfare Scindiah took a warm concern. That as the most amicable footing prevailed between Scindiah and the British Government, he (Anabah) could not doubt but the Governor of Bombay would on application be disposed to send Morarjee Angria to Poona to reside under the eye of the Paishwa, and would besides be disposed to render Baba Angria such assistance as might be necessary to relieve him from his present difficulties. In answer I observed that assuredly the most amicable footing did subsist between the British Government and Scindiah's, and that I was well convinced, it would be highly satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor General to hear of Baba Angria's being relieved from his present difficulties ; but that, it was necessary to advert that those difficulties referred to dissensions which had formerly disturbed the house of Angria, and that it was well known that the Honourable Company's Government always abstained from taking any concern in differences arising between any of the Mahratta Chieftains, or internally disturbing their families. That when the Honourable General Wellesley was in this neighbourhood, Scindiah's Vakeel, who then resided with the General, urged him with great earnestness, to interfere in the disputes which at that period agitated the house of Sawunt-Warree, and succour one of the parties at variance, in whose success Scindiah was much interested ; but that, the General firmly refused to comply with those entreaties, knowing that he could not acquiesce consistently with the principles which invariably governed the conduct of the British Government. That, in regard to Morarjee Angria, it was universally known that he took up his residence at Bombay many years since and continued to live there like any other native inhabitant, that so indifferent was the Company's Government about him that the Honourable the Governor had little or no intercourse with him ; and that I could confidently assure him (Anabah) that if the present attack upon Baba Angria referred to Morarjee Angria, the British Government had no concern in it whatever. After a pause Anabah Jadoo said that in any event Morarjee Angria might be compelled to quit Bombay. I replied that at Bombay Morarjee Angria conducted

himself as a quiet inoffensive inhabitant and that it might be deemed contrary to the custom of nations, to oblige him to quit the island, where agreeably to the same custom, he had so long resided. Anabah Jadoo now requested I would interest myself with the Paishwa to induce His Highness to succour Baba Angria with a body of troops. In reply, I referred to the principle which I had before stated, by again pointing out, that the difference in question was of a nature in which the British Government could not interfere, that as Angria was held to be subject to the Poona state, His Highness was at liberty to assist him on the present occasion; and that, should His Highness refer to me on the subject, I should repeat what I had already explained, adding that as peace and harmony amongst the Mahratta Chieftains were always pleasing to the British Government, I was assured that should His Highness interest himself to put an end to the present dispute in the house of Angria, such line of conduct would be entirely satisfactory to the Honourable the Governor General.

At this time Byajee Naique arrived to pay me a visit, and Anabah Jadoo expressed a wish that he should join us. He did so and the foregoing discussion was repeated to him. He said that it was evident that the difference was such as I had described it to be, and such accordingly as the British Government was not accustomed to interfere in. That he could not say that the Paishwa would not take any part in favour of Baba Angria; but that he apprehended His Highness, if so inclined, would find it very difficult to collect any troops at the present juncture; for that, for some time past, a body of Bheels had been busy in laying waste the districts on the Godavery near Nassick, and that no party had yet been assembled to act against them. Here a conversation of some length took place between Anabah Jadoo and Byajee Naique on matters little connected with the subject under discussion, when it was agreed that Anabah should again wait on the Paishwa to repeat the result of his interview with me and try how His Highness might be afterwards disposed.

No. 212—An estimate of probable receipts and expenditure of the Poona Residency is forwarded to the Governor General.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 4th March 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward an estimate of probable receipts and disbursements at this Residency in the present month :—

Wednesday, 4th enclosure.

Estimate of probable receipts and disbursements at this Residency in the month of March 1807

Dr.	Rs. a. p.		Cr		Rs. a. p.	
To balance due by me to the Honourable Company.	140	0 0	By salaries-	4,609	0 0	
Amount to be received from the Bombay Government by bills on Poona.	21,669	0 0	By table, cattle, and attendants ..	5,200	0 0	
Rupees ..	21,809	0 0	By intelligence .	300	0 0	
			By charges military ..	2,600	0 0	
			By dawks	4,100	0 0	
			By contingencies ..	1,000	0 0	
			By pensions for Jeswunt-Rao Goreporeh and Lingo Punt.	4,000	0 0	
			Rupees ..	21,809	0 0	

Poona, 1st March 1807.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Resident.

No. 213—Bajirao represents to the Resident that the revenues from the Jagir assigned to the late Ghazi-uddin Khan should be paid to his own account.

FROM—COL. CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 22nd March 1807.

Honourable Sir,

In my address I had the honour to mention, that Sedasheo Maunkaisur at the conversation which I had recently held with him, took occasion to advert to a Jaghire in Culpee, formerly conferred on Ghazy-oo-Deen Khan by the Poona State, adding, that he would send me a memorandum on the subject for the notice of the Honourable the Governor General. This paper I subsequently received from the Durbar, and a copy of it, with a translation in English, I have the honour to enclose. What claims

Nussur-oo-Dowlah may possess to the occupation or management of the Jaghire I cannot determine : but as it appears that Captain Baillee interested himself on a former occasion to adjust the existing difference without effect, there may be cause to apprehend that the request of Ghazy-oo-Deen as set forth in the memorandum will not prove to be reasonable or moderate.

Memorandum from the Poona Durbar written apparently by Ghazy-ood-Deen Khan.

The late Pundit Purdhaun Narayen Rao granted a Jaghire in Culpee to Nabob Ghazy-oo-Deen Khan, which was confirmed to me by Bajee Rao after the former Paishwa's demise. His Highness formerly requested Colonel Close to desire Captain Baillee, that possession of that Jaghire should be given to Mualí Jah's amíl without interference from the Nabob Nussur-oo-Dowlah ; and that the arrears of revenue withheld by the refractoriness of that Nabob, should be paid to Nabob Mualí Jah's amíl. Colonel Close accordingly addressed Captain Baillee to this purport. Having constituted Mir Gholam Nabi Khan my Amíl, he was sent to Captain Baillee with letters and orders from the Paishwa to Seu Rao Bhow. On perusing the letters Captain Baillee observed that Nussur-oo-Dowlah had previously stated his claims ; but that as other orders had now arrived, he should refer the matter to the Governor General, according to whose decision he must act. In hopes of a speedy answer he retained the Mir some months, and recommended him on his departure for Benares and Calcutta to Mr. Brooke, who introduced him to Mr. , with whom he remained a year, expecting an answer in vain. At the time of the Governor General's arrival at Benares, Mir Gholam Nabi Khan went and obtained an audience, in which he was informed that his case had been explained, and that he might now return to Captain Baillee, which he accordingly did. Captain Baillee sent a message to the Mir by Nussur-oo-Dowlah, and shewed him papers which were framed by Nussur-oo-Dowlah himself, stating that Nussur-oo-Dowlah had agreed to account for the arrears of collections at 20,000 rupees on the Mir's signing an acquittance roll, and that he also agreed to pay in future, 10,000 rupees annually with the charges of exchange for Mualí Jah's expences on the Mir's affixing his seal to a deed of settlement. But the Dewaunny pay and allowances of Mahomed Penah Khan, the ancient Minister of the house, and other expenditure relating to Poona, had been abolished by Nussur-oo-Dowlah. Though a large sum was collected by him in former years, yet he reckons the sum total in the acquittance rolls at 20,000 rupees ; and conceiving himself sole possessor of the Jaghire, he assigns me 10,000 rupees for my annual assignment. The Mir consequently refused his consent, and did not affix his seal to either paper, nor has he received charge of the Jaghire, but returned to Jubbulpore. As all this has occurred against the orders and contrary to the wishes of

the Paishwa, His Highness has told Colonel Close to write to the Governor General, that the Paishwa considering himself the sovereign of Culpee, was entitled to grant whatsoever and to whomsoever he pleased, and to refuse in like manner : thus the Jaghire granted to Ghazy-oo-Deen Khan, was confirmed to Muali Jah, who is now the owner and lord of the same, without interference on His Highness's part. That the Governor General should order Captain Baillee to place the Jaghire in the hands of the Amil of Muali Jah and Seu Rao Bhow to whom the arrears collected by Nussur-oo-Dowlah unauthorized by the state, should be paid ; and that, Nussur-oo-Dowlah who busies himself in seditious acts at Culpee, should be sent to Seu Rao Bhow at Jhaunsi where he should remain, and Captain Baillee should not permit him or his Vakeels to remain near him. These three points should be written to Captain Baillee and dispatched immediately by some of the servants of the state.

No. 214—The Resident forwards a request received by him for naval aid for the relief of Kolaba from Sindhia's Vakil, adding that he told the Vakil that the British Gov. would not interfere in the matter.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 1st April 1807.

Sir,

I request you will communicate the following report to the Honourable the Governor General.

Yesterday Anabah Jaddoo, Scindiah's Vakeel paid me a visit, and after a short conversation with him, I discovered that he came purposely to solicit that I would interpose directly in the dispute between Baba Angria and Morarjee Angria, and proceed to adjust an agreement between them, by which he said, Baba Angria would most willingly and faithfully abide. In reply to a request so very unexpected I begged Anabah Jaddoo to recollect what I had formerly explained to him, namely, that the British Government was averse to interfere in differences arising between the Mahratta sirdars, that it had manifested the disposition particularly in the disputes which occurred in the family of Sawunt-Warree ; and that under such circumstances I could do no more than report transactions as they occurred to the Honourable the Governor General. That when the Government of Bombay ordered some of the Honourable Company's vessels to Colabba for the protection of Baba Angria, I communicated to him (Anabah) through his Karcoon the considerations which had induced the measure, and that at that period it was expected that he (Anabah) would have been able, with the assistance of the Poona Government, to

collect a force and relieve Colabba so as to allow the Company's vessels to return to Bombay. I then observed to Anabah Jaddoo that as matters had fallen into this train, he (Anabah) would surely perceive that his request to me was such as could not possibly be complied with. Finding that his solicitation was hopeless, he said that the enemy at Colaba had invested the place so closely as to make it difficult for the besieged to procure a sufficient supply of water, and then requested that I would interest myself with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay to induce him to adopt the measures requisite to remove the above difficulty; but here too I declined compliance, and again observed that it was but natural to expect that he would soon be able to relieve Baba Angria and render all assistance from Bombay unnecessary. In answer to this Anabah Jaddoo let me know in plain terms that the attacking party at Colabba was so strong as to leave him no hope of being able to relieve the place, and that the accomplishment of this object would now depend on the friendly aid to be offered to Baba Angria by the British Government. I expressed my surprise at this declaration, and repeated that I could do no more than forward a detail of circumstances as they took place, for the information of the Honourable the Governor General. Here the interview ended.

No. 215—Major General Jones offers his opinion about the efficiency of the Poona Subsidiary Force and suggests ways of improving its existing defects.

FROM—MAJOR GENERAL JONES,
TO—JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Bombay, 11th April 1807.

Honourable Sir,

I have received your commands communicated to me by your Secretary under date of the 28th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Resident of Poona, with an accompaniment from the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force for my report and opinion of the best means of keeping this force complete in its number of effective men.

I have already, Honourable Sir, submitted some suggestions on this subject to you in my letters of 21st and 26th of March last. The former exhibited a desertion of upwards of 5,000 men in the last two years, more than a fourth part of your Infantry establishment; and while such extensive casualties continue to occur by desertions, I am very apprehensive that it will be impracticable to complete the native part of the army on this establishment, either in the Deccan or elsewhere.

The recommendations contained in my letter of the 26th of March advising a revision of the recruiting regulations and the administration of an oath to recruits entering the service may, I sincerely hope, put a stop in a great degree to the desertions : for until a method can be devised for retaining new levies in the service, it will be deceitful to look for completing the army to its establishment. In this view of the subject I think no time should be lost in attempting to apply some remedy to so great an evil.

I believe the Commander-in-Chief has expressed to you his sentiments most decidedly on the inexpediency of drafting one corps to complete another, or of drafting one station to complete another, and I must here add my opinion that recourse to such a system is objectionable to a very extensive degree. It disgusts commanding officers of corps and destroys the esprit-de-corps which should ever distinguish a British Regiment. It lessens the zeal of officers for the discipline of their men ; for what officer will endeavour to excel, when the stimulus to exertion is taken from him with the men he trained and disciplined ? and it is injurious to the men drafted, as it removes them from the notice and patronage of those officers from whose knowledge of their individual merits they expected promotion. I have not the means of referring to dates, the records of the Commander-in-Chief not being in my possession, but I understand Lieutenant-General Nicolls recommended that the Poona Subsidiary Force should have another Battalion added to its strength to complete its prescribed number of effective men, and I believe the records of your Honourable Board will shew that the Governor-General-in-Council disapproved of this proposed mode of completing the Poona Subsidiary Force with rank and file. Under such circumstances the only alternative left to my choice is to recommend that an European Officer of established abilities, with a proper proportion of Havildars and Naicks, be appointed to recruit for general service, and that the men so entertained be drilled by them till they are inspected by the Adjutant General or his Deputy and declared to be fit to join a Regiment, when the Poona Subsidiary Force is first to be completed and then the other corps. This plan would be forming a depot of trained men that might ultimately prove of general benefit, by completing weak Corps ordered for any particular service.

I am of opinion that it is highly prejudicial to the service to allow any corps to remain more than two years at a station. By a longer residence the men form connections that are difficult to relinquish, and entertain ideas that they are expressly enlisted to serve at that station and not for general service. To remove such impression reliefs should be made every two years ; and I think it would be an improvement to this plan, if half the troops at Poona, Guzerat, and Goa, were relieved one year, and the other half the next. This mode would not subject the relief to

be interrupted, whereas many circumstances may intervene to prevent a general relief of all the troops on this establishment in one season.

You will observe from the accompanying return No. 1 the desertions which took place in the relief, and the greatest number of casualties in any one corps was from Poona and the battalions which enlisted most men in the Deccan. The casualties in the corps from Bombay are comparatively speaking nothing. This difference arises from the difference of expense and allowances at Poona and the presidency; and such is the nature of our service that no two stations are alike: some are more expensive than others; while the allowances differ in situations, where our troops form a subsidiary force; and in this point of view the good of the service demands that a system of relief should be adopted that would tend these advantages equally in turn to every corps in the army. Bombay is the most exceptionable place in the army to the officer and soldier, and both rejoice at the order that removes them from it. The situation of an European Officer doing duty with native corps at the Presidency is very distressing for the fair months in the year. They have cover in their tents, but it is well known to your Honourable Board that no officer can occupy a tent during the monsoon. From necessity the officers of Native Infantry are driven into the woods or Mazagon where they double up 2, 3 or 4 in a wretched quarter which they hire at an exorbitant rent from the scarcity of even such dwellings, where sickness and the privation of every comfort assail them. Such, Honourable Sir, is the situation of your European Officers of native corps on Presidency duty. I do not ask any augmentation of allowances for them, because that would not afford relief, but their case merits your serious consideration and I think it my duty to bring it to your notice.

The Resident at Poona appears to object to the time that the Subsidiary Force is kept incomplete by the present mode of carrying the relief into execution. This objection may easily be removed, if indispensably necessary, by directing the corps to reach Poona or Seroor before the battalion to be relieved is ordered to march.

No. 216—The Resident at Poona communicates to Daulatrao Sindia the reinforcements sent to Baburao Angria at Kolaba by the Peshwa through Sindia's Vakeel, Anaba Jadhav.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—DOWLAT RAO SCINDIAH.

Poona, 18th April 1807.

Translation of a letter to Daulat Rao Scindiah.

Your letter of the 15th Mohurram respecting Colabba, has been delivered to me by your Vakeel Anabah Jadoo, and comprehend its contents. The

case is thus : when the party from Jafferabad arrived at Colabba and commenced an attack on the place, intelligence thereof was received at Bombay, on which the Honourable the Governor ascertaining that the attacking party was connected with Morarjee Angria, caused this person to be placed under restraint, and afterwards ordered some of the Honourable Company's armed vessels to Colabba for the purpose of securing the person of Baboo Rao Angria from danger ; and the vessels still remain at Colaba. Of these movements the Honourable the Governor-gave intimation to the Honourable the Governor-General at Calcutta to whom I likewise reported events as they occurred ; and no doubt instructions in reply will be received from the Honourable the Governor General in a short period. When they arrive, the substance of them shall be communicated to your Vakeel Anabah Jadoo at this station. Your Vakeel did not fail to report the state of affairs at Colabba to His Highness the Paishwa. Under countenance of His Highness, he dispatched a party of men to succour Baboo Rao Angria and this force has since reached the vicinity of Colabba, and your Vakeel is endeavouring to forward further reinforcements. Of these particulars you will no doubt be informed by your Vakeel who, I have the pleasure to add, constantly maintains the most friendly intercourse with me.

No. 217—The Resident promises to enquire into the purpose of Baloji Kunjar's mission.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 27th April 1807.

Sir,

I am just honoured with your dispatch of the 2nd instant, and shall avail myself of the information which you have already afforded me, respecting the mission of Ballajee Koonjur, by endeavouring to trace the circumstances which have led to the mission, and by remonstrating eventually on the point of the measure having been resolved on and adopted without my consent or knowledge, contrary to the premises of the treaty of Bassein.

No. 218—The previous history of Baloji Kunjar and the mission he was engaged in for reconciling Holkar to the Peshwa are communicated by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 29th April 1807.

It is with regret I have to intimate that no dispatch has yet reached me from Mr. Mercer. Had a copy of that communication arrived here, I should have been enabled to pursue my enquiries relative to the reported mission of Ballajee Koonjeer and the Karcoon for the purpose of meditating a conciliation between Scindiah and Holkar, with more certainty and a greater prospect of success. Before I proceed to describe the measures which I have judged it proper to adopt on this subject, I shall mention a few circumstances relative to Ballajee Koonjeer, connected with his former endeavours to procure permission to visit Poona.

Ballajee Koonjur was originally placed in authority at Poona by Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and although the Paishwa never came to an open rupture with him, His Highness always felt himself controlled by his influence, and eyed his movements with jealousy and distrust. Holkar's success at Poona deprived Ballajee Koonjur of all power and although he subsequently proceeded from Bassein to Scindiah's camp for the avowed purpose of reconciling that chieftain to the measure adopted by the Paishwa in availing himself of the British protection, it cannot be doubted, but his real view was to defeat His Highness's plans and restore the Poona Government to its former condition, by which he would be again established in power. The departure of Ballajee Koonjeer from Bassein afforded the Paishwa an opportunity of placing Sedasheo Maunkaisur in his room as Dewaun. Ballajee Koonjur possessed considerable property, and his connexions in the Paishwa's territories are numerous. He is at present building a superb house at Shassoor, but most of his relations continue to reside at Poona. Although the Paishwa's plan of forming an alliance with the English was attended with success, it would appear that Ballajee Koonjur did not on that account despair of being able to recover his former station of Dewaun. Could he reach Poona he might reassemble his adherents. His Highness's temper he knew, to be fickle and he knew that he could command the force of money. When he formerly approached Burhaunpoor, therefrom charged with propositions from Scindiah and Holkar to this Durbar, Sedasheo Maunkaisur took the alarm and supported my statements on the propriety of His Highness declining to permit Ballajee Koonjur to come on to Poona, or to acknowledge his mission. As he continued at Burhaunpoor, however corresponding with his connexions here, Maunkaisur's

apprehensions did not subside, nor was he satisfied until he prevailed on the Paishwa to acquaint Koonjeer, through his relations here, that he was still to consider himself as His Highness's agent at Scindiah's Court. Thus there was a constant struggle between Koonjeer and Maunkaisur, the one striving to make his way to Poona and the other to prevent it.

I shall now advert to the steps which I have judged it proper to pursue relative to the reported mission in question. After pushing my enquiries through secret channels, all that I have learned is that while Ballajee Koonjur resided at Burhaunpoor, he was attended by a part of his family, and that, a few months since he wrote to his nephew here, that he was about to return to Scindiah's Durbar, and that he was desirous that the members of his family who were with him, should remove to Poona; and that with a view to their safety and convenience on the road, it was his wish that a Karcoon of his, a Bramin, should attend him at Burhaunpoor, and taking charge of the part of his family above noticed, conduct them to Poona. The Karcoon proceeding from hence attended him accordingly, and arrived here with his charge not long since and that Koonjur himself returned to Scindiah's Durbar; and that at the last Til festival the Paishwa in circulating Khelaats according to custom sent one to Ballajee Koonjur. By no mode of enquiry have I been able to learn that any Karcoon went to Koonjeer from hence except the one already noticed.

Apprehending, however, from the tenor of Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, that by the information received from Mr. Mercer the circumstance of the mission of Koonjeer and the Karcoon for the purpose stated had been ascertained, I thought I could not delay noticing the information to this Durbar, without the hazard of public inconvenience, I therefore took the occasion that offered yesterday at a meeting with Byajee Naique on the Colabba affairs, to call to his remembrance the particulars that passed at the meeting which I had with Sadasheo Maunkaisur on the subject of the projected appointment of a Sersoobah to Hindostan, but especially to the ministers's remark, that the Sir-Soobah and his troops might act when necessary, in conjunction with the armies of Scindiah and Holkar, and to the objection which I made to this proposition; and then told him that it gave me great concern to impart that circumstances had transpired, which afford strong ground to suspect that measures had been actually taken by the Poona Government, preparatory to the employment of the proposed Sir-soobah in Hindostan, in co-operation with the armies above mentioned. Byajee Naique looked for further explanation. I went on to say that what I alluded to was, that there was reason to apprehend, that means had been adopted by His Highness's Government for negotiating certain points tending to remove subsisting differences between Scindiah and Holkar and, thus facilitate

the co-operation already alluded to ; and that, considering the nature of His Highness's engagements and the constant tenor of his professions, the effects inevitable from such a proceeding were too obvious to require a description. Byajee Naique assured me that he was still ignorant of what I alluded to, adding that to his knowledge the Paishwa never took a step of the least importance affecting his Government without having my previous concurrence.

I then begged he would inform me of what he knew respecting Ballajee Koonjur. He answered that this person had returned to Scindiah's Durbar as the Paishwa's Vakeel ; and that some of his family who had been with him at Burhaunpoor, had been lately brought to Poona by a Karcoon who had been sent from hence to fetch them. I further enquired whether Koonjur had received any particular instructions when he returned to Scindiah's Durbar from Burhaunpoor, and whether he returned for any particular purpose. He said not to his knowledge. Here I proceeded to acquaint him that the information I alluded to, states that Koonjur had it in charge from this Durbar to negotiate the points before described ; and that as any report of this kind might excite feelings of an unhappy kind on the mind of the Honourable the Governor General, I found it requisite to request an explanation from His Highness on the above subject ; that on such an occasion it was scarcely necessary to observe that the responsibility of the measures of the Poona Government referred to His Highness and not to his servants. Byajee Naique repeated his belief that no such mission as that I had described, had ever been authorized by the Paishwa, and observed that the subject was very important and that he would visit me again very shortly with the Paishwa's reply. In this he was punctual, for this morning he brought me a full answer from His Highness. He told me that he had, the preceding evening, explained all I had communicated in a most particular manner to His Highness, who had charged him to acquaint me for the satisfaction of the Honourable the Governor General, that the whole of the information I had detailed was entirely groundless. That of the mission I had mentioned he (His Highness) was totally ignorant ; that in regard to Holkar he took no interest about him, that he trusted for his safety and the prosperity of his Government to his alliance with the English, to which solely he was indebted for his repose and comfort, that as I had mentioned his servants he was concerned that Sedasheo Maunkaisur was absent, that he could not think that the person could presume to act in a matter of so much delicacy without authority ; but that, as he wished to afford me the fullest satisfaction on the present occasion, he would investigate the matter to the bottom and acquaint me with the result. I begged Byajee Naique to acquaint His Highness that I derived the greatest satisfaction from his assurances and that the readiness with which His Highness had complied with my request, was a fresh demonstration to me of his sincerity and candour.

Not having the means of perusing Mr. Mercer's address, I cannot speak to the merits of the information it has conveyed. If the mission, however, has actually taken place, I would hope that the representation which I have made on the subject will have the effect to repress it.

No. 219—Herein the Resident recounts how much the Peshwa was gratified at the large gun Mahakali having been removed by British troops from Saswad to Poona at Bajirao's desire.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 30th April 1807.

Sir,

I request you will communicate the following particulars to the Honourable the Governor General.

Some months since, His Highness the Paishwa in the course of conversation took occasion to advert to the various articles of plunder carried off from Poona by Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The guns alone which he took from the Poona arsenal, His Highness observed, were extremely valuable, comprizing the fine iron battering train presented by Marquis Cornwallis to the Poona State after the attack of Serringapatam in 1792. His Highness then proceeded to say that one brass piece only of any consequence escaped the ravages of Holkar, that it had been cast at Poona during the Paishwaship of Narrian Rao, and was considered as the largest piece of ordnance ever used by the Mahrattas in the field; that while Holkar was at Poona, it lay buried near Poorandhur and fortunately was not disturbed. His Highness now began to speak of this gun, Mahakali as he called her, in expression of rapture, and said she had been used successfully by Mahdajee Scindiah on different occasions; but that, as her carriage had become infirm and moving her became difficult, she had been left at Poorandhur in the idea of placing her, if possible, on the upper works on the hill. This narrative now led to the communication of a wish from His Highness that I should assist him by getting a carriage prepared for Mahakali, in order that she might be restored to a serviceable state and moved once more to Poona. In reply I only observed, that I should always have pleasure in contributing to the accomplishment of His Highness's wishes. Finding, however, that His Highness repeated his request and learning that the gun had been idolized by the Mahrattas in honor of the Goddess after whom she was called, and that His Highness was impressed with a notion that his fortunes could not be considered as completely restored unless she should be re-equipped and brought to Poona, so as to become an object of his adoration, I conceived it to be

a point of some consequence to set His Highness's mind at ease, and accordingly requested of Colonel Wallace to allow Captain Morse, the Commissary of the Poona Subsidiary Force, to mount and equip Mahakali at His Highness's charge. On arriving at Poorandhur to take her dimensions, we found her to be a deeply fortified well proportioned piece, taking about 120 lbs ball. Timbers of different sizes for the wheels were procured from Bombay, the first species of wood for the wheels in the vicinity of Serroor; and at length a huge carriage of the best workmanship and the most beautiful properties, was completed and taken to Poorandhur. There Mahakali was mounted by European machinery, with a degree of facility that astonished His Highness's subjects.

His Highness's wish was now nearly completed, it only remained to put Mahakali in motion. Colonel Wallace attended from Serroor, with some expert lascars and a party of peons who cleared the roads. On the Morning of the 21st instant, she was completed with an hundred bullocks, and being put in motion travelled well, occasionally assisted by elephants, and the drag ropes. On the morning of the 28th instant, she arrived at the British Cantonment here, and all Poona poured forth to welcome her arrival and survey her equipment. His Highness prepared to move out and see her on the ensuing evening. At the hour appointed he approached by the cantonment and was received with suitable honors by Colonel Wallace and the British Brigade. After being saluted he saw the troops pass in review and spoke of their appearance in terms of admiration. Mahakali was at hand and she seemed to occupy much of his attention. After contemplating her in different points of view and commending every part of her equipment, he returned highly gratified to his dwelling, observing that she could not be removed to the city till an auspicious moment should arrive for the purpose.

No. 220—The Resident informs Jaswantrao Holkar that Chandore and Amber would be restored to his possession on 24th June next.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—J. MONCKTON.

Poona, 1st May 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the notice of the Honourable the Governor General, a copy of a letter lately addressed to me by Jeswantrao Holkar, expressive of his hope that Amber and Chandore &c., would be restored to his Government on the 24th June next, together with a copy and translation of my reply.

Translation of a letter (in reply) from the Resident at Poona to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, dated *27th April 1807*.

I am favoured with your friendly letter of the 9th Mohurram, forwarded through your Vakeel Cundo Punt. You have observed that Chandore and Amber &c., should be restored to your Government agreeably to the treaty of peace, and to the advice contained in the correspondence of the Nabob the Governor General Bahaudur on the 24th June next. My last letter to your address contained, you would perceive, an assurance to the same effect ; and besides further instructions on the subject have arrived of late from the Honourable the Governor General, addressed both to me and the Resident at Hyderabad, and you may implicitly rely that the districts in question, namely Chandore and Amber, &c., will be transferred to your Vakeel Cundo Punt without any demur on the date abovementioned.

A true translation.

No. 221—Bajirao's intrigue with Sindia and other chieftains to regain his former position of superiority, is exposed in this communication by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 5th May 1807.

Hon'ble Sir,

On the 3rd instant, I received another visit from Byajee Naique. He told me that since our last interview he had waited on the Paishwa and communicated to His Highness the particulars that passed at it and that His Highness only reiterated the assurances which had been formerly conveyed to me.

Byajee Naique then said that as I had been earnest in my enquiries to ascertain whether any Karcoon had proceeded from Poona to join Ballajee Koonjeer, besides the one who went to receive charge of his family, he had consulted the Paishwa particularly on the point, and that His Highness on recollecting, replied that when it was resolved that Ballajee Koonjeer should return to Scindiah's Durbar, a Bramin was ordered to join and reside with him as an Akbarnawees and for no other purpose whatever. Byajee Naique now observed, that his principal object in his present visit was to shew me by desire of the Paishwa, four letters which His Highness had lately received from Scindiah. They were accordingly produced and read. Two of them related to Bapoo Angria and the attack on Colabba ; one acknowledged the receipt of the presents

sent to Scindiah by His Highness at the last Til festival, and the fourth referred to a letter which His Highness had addressed to Scindiah in reply to one brought from that chieftain by Anaba Jadoo, announcing the appointment of the latter as Vakeel at the Poona Durbar, and soliciting that His Highness would receive and treat him with the attentions due to his station.

This fourth dispatch from Scindiah is couched in terms of great respect and devotion towards the Paishwa. It gives His Highness the title of Lord, while Scindiah styles himself his servant. It refers to the intimacies which formerly subsisted between Scindiah and His Highness at Poona, refers His Highness to Anabah Jadoo, who could explain the sentiments of attachment entertained by Scindiah towards His Highness's person and Government; states the solicitude of Scindiah to have the means of rendering any service to His Highness; observes, that when Ballajee Koonjur should return to Scindiah's Durbar, His Highness's objects might be fully communicated to him (Scindiah), while Anabah Jadoo residing at Poona would have the means of making corresponding communications at His Highness's Court.

When these letters had been read Byajee Naique said, that His Highness had desired him to acquaint me, that the answers to be sent to them should be regulated by my sentiments and advice, to which I made a suitable answer. After a short pause I requested the attention of Byajee Naique to the tenor of my discourse at our last meeting, begged he would recollect whether all I had said did not go to express my apprehension that the departure of Ballajee Koonjeer from Scindiah's Durbar was connected with some plan of the Paishwa's Government for obtaining the assistance of Scindiah, or the cooperation of his troops, for the accomplishment of certain objects for the Poona Government, and thus reviving the ancient relations which held between the Mahratta chieftains and the Poona State, and under which His Highness's authority had been usurped, his territories desolated and his person exposed to imminent peril. I then referred to the style and terms of the fourth letter from Scindiah just read, in which he addressed the Paishwa as his lord, and styling himself his servant, dwelt on his devotion to His Highness's Government, adverted to the expected arrival of Ballajee Koonjeer, and expressed his solicitude to have the means of accomplishing any of His Highness's objects, and entreated Byajee Naique to reflect seriously whether such a communication from Scindiah to His Highness at this period did not afford strong ground of presumption, that measures had been actually pursued by the Paishwa's Durbar, for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of Scindiah's troops with those to be employed by the Paishwa under the proposed Sir-Soobahdar in Hindoostan, and thus renewing the ancient relations which I had just alluded to, and which His Highness was sensible had been entirely abolished by the treaty of Bassein and the various treaties since

concluded. Byajee Naique smiled and said, the Vakeels of the Mahratta chieftains resided at Poona, and would no doubt agitate various questions and offer extravagant suggestions from time to time to promote the interests of their masters. That it was obvious beyond doubt, that the chieftains themselves as well as their Vakeels, would be extremely happy to revive the ancient relations I had spoken of, and thus add to their power and consequence at the Paishwa's expense ; but that His Highness was not now to be cajoled by their flatteries or their professions ; that common policy would induce His Highness to use a polite and amicable exterior towards them ; but that past experience would assuredly withhold him from ever putting any trust in them again or pursuing any step likely to injure that alliance which had placed him beyond their reach, and which he found so suitable to his interests and wishes ; that the British Government might confidently rely on the sincerity of His Highness's fixed disposition to cherish the alliance, and that in such case it could not be necessary to instance that the very circumstance of His Highness having communicated the letter I had commented on, was a proof that it had not grown out of any improper step, and could not point to any exceptionable intention. Here I judged it proper to avoid pushing the subject any farther. I could have asked Byajee Naique under what consideration it was observed to me by the Dewaun, that His Highness's troops under the proposed Sir-Soobahdar in Hindoostan might, when necessary act conjointly with the troops of Scindiah and Holkar ; but a jealousy has long subsisted between Sedasheo Maunkaisur and Byajee Naique, and I apprehended that the question would fail to be productive of any true light.

From what has now transpired it appears to me that the information which I formerly received of Scindiah's adherents here having endeavoured to procure the farming of the Paishcush payable by the Bundela chieftains for Ambaji Ingliia, was well founded ; and that, before it was resolved at the Durbar to consult me on the proposed plan of appointing a Sir-Soobahdar to Hindoostan the various points agitated by Sedasheo Maunkaisur at the meeting which I had with him on that subject, had been discussed with Scindiah's Vakeel.

It cannot be doubted that Maunkaisur has for some time past felt great anxiety on these subjects in particular, 1st, the adjustment of subsisting differences between the Hyderabad and Poona Governments ; 2ndly, the adjustment of claims and accounts between the Poona and the Baroda Governments ; and 3rdly, the collection of the tribute due from the Bundela chieftains, and the ascertainment of the useless districts which are to remain with the Paishwa's Government in Bundelcund ; and it is not improbable that his impatience may have led him to reconcile him to measures of great imprudence and even to press them on His Highness.

No. 222—The relief of fort Kolaba and Baburao Angria is reported by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—THE SECRETARY Mr. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 7th May 1807.

Sir,

Anabah Jadoo, Scindiah's Vakeel, paid me a visit this morning and informed me that he had received a letter from Babba Rao Angria, intimating that Colabba had been completely relieved by the Paishwa's troops who had captured Bucha Soonar, the person who commanded the attack on the part of Morarjee Angria and placed him in confinement in the fort of Colabba, and disarmed and dispersed the whole of his followers. These particulars I request you will communicate to the Honourable the Governor General.

No. 223—Bajirao's visit to Wai is reported by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 30th May 1807.

Honourable Sir,

At the approach, of the late eclipse* His Highness the Paishwa proceeded to Wahe, in order to pay his devotions at the source of the Kistna. His religious habits required that he should make this trip, and I did not wish to discourage it, especially as the dawk runs from hence to Whye in a few hours. His Highness is accompanied by his brother Chimnajee Appa which shews that the feeling established between them by the late paper of agreement, improves.

In the absence of His Highness and the Dewaun, the affairs of the Government are conducted by Raghobah, Paishkar of Sedasheo Maunkaisur, Byajee Naique, and Ballajee Punt Goklah.

Sedasheo Maunkaisur is paying his devotions to an idol called Chittumbra Swamy at a pagoda situated between the Kistna and the Toombuddra. He is attended by Bapojee Gunais Goklah and Appah Dessaye and other sirdars having a numerous retinue. On his return to the Kistna, he is to be entertained in a splendid manner by the Putwurdhuns, after which he is to join the Paishwa at Wahe. His Highness may be expected to arrive here again in about 15 days.

* A lunar eclipse on 21st May 1807.

The Paishwa has no agent with Holkar. The person to whom Mr. Mercer alludes belongs, I believe, to Ballabah, the Vinchoor Dewaun, who keeps a Karcoon with Holkar and one with Scindiah, who serves principally as news-writers.

It is satisfactory to observe from Mr. Mercer's correspondence, that the measure proposed by this Darbar of employing the Vinchoor Jaghirdar as Sirsoobahdar in Hindostan, does not seem to have agitated with the consent or knowledge of Scindiah or Holkar.

No. 224—The Peshwa's return to Poona and his cordial feeling towards his brother are communicated to the Governor General.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 11th June 1807.

Honourable Sir,

Yesterday, His Highness the Paishwa returned from Wahe.

By the advice of his confidential Bramins he has resolved to connect himself with an ancient Bramin family in Poona, distinguished by the appellation of Dumdery. His nuptials will soon be celebrated and I note the circumstance the more particularly as it will occasion some expense to Government.

It was supposed that Sedasheo Maunkaisur would have joined the Paishwa at Wahe. Some circumstance, however, seems to have occurred to detain him on the Kistna and it is now said that a month is likely to elapse before his return.

The Paishwa's brother is still at Wahi'. The most cordial intercourse prevailed between the two brothers lately at that place.

No. 225—The Peshwa's marriage with a girl from the Dhamdhare family is reported.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th June 1807.

Honourable Sir,

The nuptials of His Highness the Paishwa commenced on the 12th instant, and were celebrated with uncommon magnificence.

Yesterday evening I proceeded to pay a visit of compliment to His Highness, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency. He received us in full Durbar and entertained us with music and dancing.

The nephew and successor of the late Vinchore Jaghiredar, attended His Highness and was introduced to us by his desire. When the evening was nearly spent, I presented His Highness with jewels and other gifts such as the occasion required. On rising to take leave, I am informed by Anund Rao that His Highness proposed to repair shortly to Sassoor and afterwards to proceed from thence to Punderpore to be present at the annual festival which is to be celebrated there in the course of the next month. Sedasheo Maunkaisur has arrived at Kolapoor and will probably join His Highness at Punderpoor.

No. 226—The Resident recommends Parashuram Pandit Vaishampayan, brother of Nana Fadnis' widow, to the notice of the Governor.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 17th July 1807.

Dear Sir,

The bearer of this is Pursuram Pandit, brother of the widow of Nana Farnavis who resides at Panwell. He was in confinement and was released at the instance of General Sir Arthur Wellesley. As he has seen better days and is a modest well behaved young man, I have always endeavoured to be useful to him. After some urgent application to the Durbar I got a tolerable house for him in the city, which he at present occupies, but his finances I apprehend, are very low. He has, I believe, never been on good terms with Dhondo Punt on whom he has claims, and as he thinks he may benefit by making a trip to Bombay, I have ventured at his earnest request to give him these few lines to your address.

No. 227—The Resident recommends that Dr. Coats should continue to remain at Poona and that vaccination should not be discontinued.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE Mr. DUNCAN.

Poona, 11th August 1807.

Dear Sir,

I learn that by an order of Government, the appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination to the Poona Force and that at Madras,

are done away. I would hope that this order is not meant to affect Doctor Coats' situation, whose labours have afforded so much satisfaction to the Paishwa, and are so useful in conciliating the minds of the Mharattas in this quarter. Indeed I thought myself justified in telling the Paishwa, that Government had been pleased to appoint the Doctor Superintendent at Poona, and that when the next cool weather should arrive, he would be able to vaccinate the whole of the children in the city and its neighbourhood.

Although the order alluded to does not specifically apply to Doctor Coats, it has necessarily excited my apprehensions, as I find that Mr. Agar considers it to apply to him, and will therefore decline paying his allowance as vaccinator in future.

Should it be necessary, I could address Government publicly on this subject.

I have heard that the unhappy event of Lieutenant Frissell's death took place on the 1st February 1807. He was assistant at this Residency.

No. 228—The Peshwa's visit to Pandharpur and the conciliation of Rastia are reported by the Resident.

FROM—BY. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 14th August 1807.

Honourable Sir,

His Highness the Paishwa having pursued his intention of visiting Punderpore during the celebration of the annual festival, returned hither on the 7th instant. He arrived in time to preside at the Dukshina festival in the city of Poona, which appears to have been more numerous attended this season, than at any former period since His Highness's accession.

Sedasho Maunkaisur on his excursion to the southward, seems to have availed himself of every occasion that offered, to promote the interests of His Highness's Government. He was visited by the whole of the Jaghiredars, south of the Kistna. From some of them he obtained arrears of tribute, and with others he formed settlements for regulating their payments in future. By the Rajah of Kolapore and the principal chieftains on the Kistna, such as Rastiah, Appah Dessaye and the several members of the Putwurdhun family he was received with every mark of attention and respect and entertained with great magnificence. He had it originally in view to inspire Rastiah and the Putwurdhuns with confidence in the Paishwa's intentions towards them, and to conciliate their attachment to the Poona State. In this important point, he seems

to have had considerable success, as Rastiah after having had an interview with the Minister, paid his respects to the Paishwa at Punderpore and now resides at his family habitation in Poona; and but a few days since I received a letter from Appah Saheb Putwurdhun, intimating that he had been called to Poona by the Paishwa and that he should accordingly wait on His Highness without delay.

No. 229—This paper gives the discussion between the Resident and the Peshwa's Minister on the latter's claims in Bundelkhand.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 26th August 1807.

In consequence of the sentiments and instructions which Mr. Edmonstone's dispatches conveyed for my guidance, it remained with me to satisfy the Paishwa's Minister relative to the Jaghire in Calpee, formerly conferred by the Poona State on Ghazi-ood-deen Khan, and the Taalooks of Orchar &c. belonging to the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor; and further to make the Durbar acquainted with the measures adopted by the British Government in relation to the chieftains Nana Govind and Severow, and for the purpose of occupying and settling the portion of Bundelcund transferred to the authority of the Honourable Company by the Poona State. Anxious to make the necessary communications on those subjects I procured a meeting with Sedasheo Maunkaisur on the 24th instant. As I had previously apprized him of the object of the interview we soon entered on business.

On the first article, namely, the Jaghire given to the late Ghazi-ood-deen Khan, I informed the Minister that the British Government had found the Nabob Nussur-ood-Dowlah in possession of this Jaghire, when our troops first entered Bundelcund; and that as he manifested a proper disposition towards the British authority and that of the Poona State, he was permitted to continue in possession of the Jaghire and treated with friendly attention and respect, that at a subsequent period when the Nabob Maullah Jah laid claim to the Jaghire by right of inheritance, the documents exhibited by him and Nussur-ood-Dowlah respectively, were carefully investigated by order of the British Government; but that as the vouchers produced by each party were contradictory and no means were obtainable to determine which were authentic and valid, the investigation was dropped without a decision. I then gave the Minister translations of the documents which had been produced by Nussur-ood-Dowlah in support of his right to the Jaghire, observing that the papers

exhibited on the other side were in possession of the Durbar and that as the concern referred wholly to the Poona State the British Government had no intention to take any interest in the determination of the point in dispute, but hoped that the decision would be so conducted as not to occasion any disturbance in the Jaghire or districts adjacent to it.

The Minister satisfied with this communication, said that His Highness the Paishwa was disposed in justice to put Maallah Jah in possession of the Jaghire as the rightful heir of his father ; but would cause the papers produced by Nussur-ood-Dowlah, to be inspected by the opposite party and proceed to determine the matter in dispute at a future period.

Having dismissed the first article I proceeded to satisfy the Minister in regard to the second—viz., the statement of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, that his Taalooks of Orcha &c had been seized by the Duttiah Rajah and transferred by him to the British Government. I reminded the Minister that when he first agitated this subject, I had confidently expressed my opinion that it could not refer to any matter of fact. I then explained the substance of our agreement with the Duttiah Rajah and pointed out that our connection was entirely disinterested; and that no territorial transaction had ever occurred between him and the Company's Government. The Minister after some discussion allowed that the statement of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar was materially erroneous, but maintained that the Taalooks in question were forcibly seized by the Duttiah Rajah, from whose possession they had lately passed into the hands of Ambajee Ingolia or Dowlut Rao Scindiah ; that beyond all doubt the Taalooks did belong to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, the faithful servant of the Poona Government, that a short time since the Vakeel of the Jaghiredar at Scindiah's Durbar finding that this chieftain declined to restore the Taalooks, referred himself to Mr. Mercer on the subject ; that in consequence Mr. Mercer had interested himself with Scindiah to procure restitution of the Taalooks but without success, and that of late Scindiah had privately told the Vakeel not to trouble Mr. Mercer any more ; and that the Taalooks should be restored to the Jaghiredar, if he would pay a handsome sum for the restitution. In reply I observed that although I corresponded with Mr. Mercer, he had never noticed any of the circumstances just mentioned, that I had reason to think that the Taalooks had been seized in the first instance by Ambajee Ingolia and been by him transferred to the Duttiah Rajah, who in such case, had only restored them of late to Ingolia ; that many of the claims of the Mahratta Sirdars to lands in Hindostan had been impaired by a variety of circumstances ; that some Taalooks of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar situated to the eastward of Ougein had been lately restored to him by Scindiah without a reference to the British Government ; and that it was not improbable that the restitution of those which he still retained might be procured by similar means. The Minister said that he could not agree

with me on this point ; that it was unjust in Scindiah to demand money for Taalooks which in propriety he should never have possessed himself ; that the interference of the British authority was evidently requisite ; and that if I should address a letter to Mr. Mercer on the subject, Scindiah would not longer decline to make the restitution. I told the Minister that I had on a former occasion addressed Mr. Mercer respecting the Vinchoor claims generally, and that I could not think a second letter necessary ; but that I should detail what had now passed on this article in my public correspondence. Here I changed to the subject of the third article—“ The measures adopted by the British Government in relation to the chieftains Nana Govind and Severow ”.

After having given the Minister a brief account of the conduct observed by Nana Govind when the British troops entered Bundelcund, the result of his unprovoked hostility, his subsequent submission, and the consideration and indulgence shewn to him by the British Government in admitting him to the re-possession of territories which he had lost by his own unworthiness ; I particularized the motives which induced the British Government to retain the fort and greater part of the district of Calpee, for which it had given the Nana a just equivalent in adjacent lands, besides restoring to his possession the district of Mahobah, which had been wrested from him by Himmud Bahaudur. The Minister listened to me with great attention, and when I had assured myself that he comprehended the whole of my discourse, I presented him with two papers, one containing a list of Taalooks in Calpee with an estimate of their revenue, retained by the British Government, and the other containing similar information respecting the Taalooks given to the Nana in exchange. The Minister inspected and compared these papers and then made enquiry respecting the situation of the Taalooks given in exchange relatively with Calpee. I replied that I could not speak with certainty on the point, but that I had reason to think that the lands given in exchange were situated on the western border of Calpee near the Betwa river.

The Minister now expressed a wish to be informed of the transactions which had taken place in regard to Severow of Jhaunsi, and I observed in answer that I had but little to communicate in regard to this chieftain, that when our troops entered Bundelcund, he manifested a proper disposition towards the British and the Poona Governments, that he accordingly continued to enjoy his ancient territories, that with a view to promote the benefits of good neighbourhood, the British Government had concluded agreements with both Nana Govind and Severow, of which I should furnish the Durbar with translated copies. I then described the outline of those agreements, specifying that Sagur which was supposed to be under the authority of Nana Govind, did not come within the scope of the agreements. With these arrangements the Minister appeared to be satisfied.

After a short conversation, however, relative to the improper conduct of Nana Govind when our troops entered Bundelcund, the Minister revived the subject of the appointment of a Sirsoobahdaur by the Poona Government for Hindostan; observing that considerable arrears of tribute were due from the Bundela chieftains and that there were other chieftains in Hindostan who owed allegiance to the Paishwa, such as the chieftains of the Raje-warrah territories, the Powar chieftain, &c., and that with a Sirsoobahdaur in Hindostan, His Highness would have the means of recovering for his dependants the lands wrested from them to the northward at different periods and of realizing the arrears long due to the Poona State.

Having heard all that the Minister had to state on this point I observed, that he could not be unmindful of the forcible objections which I had formerly made to the appointment which he had just spoken of, that those objections had been since confirmed by the Honourable the Governor General, that it could not be necessary for me again to repeat that the appointment in question could only be considered as applicable to the loose and unsettled state of things that were so apparent in Hindostan, previous to the treaty of Bassein, and no way consistent with the general system established in India under the above instrument and the several treaties subsequently concluded with the different Mahratta chieftains, as presiding over so many independent states. Byajee Naique who was sitting near the Minister interposed by observing, that no measure would ever be adopted in reference to the former state of things in Hindostan and that existing treaties would be strictly conformed to. The Minister allowed this remark to pass without notice and I proceeded to state that the British Government would not object to any measure on the part of the Poona State calculated to realize its just demands on its acknowledged tributaries under existing engagements; and that of course His Highness the Paishwa was at liberty to make any appointment which he found to be requisite for such purpose. The Minister then said that he comprehended the grounds on which the appointment for Hindostan was held to be objectionable, that the Paishwa's claims on Nana Govind and Severow were of a domestic nature, that the arrears due from them were considerable, and that accordingly His Highness would appoint an officer to proceed to Bundelcund for the purpose of adjusting those demands; that of course this officer would be in communication with the British gentleman holding the principal authority in Bundelcund, and would act under his suggestions and advice; and that besides collecting the tribute from the two chieftains above noticed, he might be employed to ascertain and occupy the districts included in the portion of Bundelcund which remained with the Poona State. Here I assured the Minister that I believed it would be perfectly satisfactory to the British Government to see His Highness the Paishwa adopt measures for the purpose of securing his interests and enforcing his just demands in Bundelcund; that the

appointment of an officer by the Poona Government for such specific purpose appeared to me to be unobjectionable ; but that it was obvious that the appointment should not be conferred but on a person of good abilities and great discretion in promoting a proper disposition in the two Bundela chieftains, Nana Govind and Severow, towards the Poona State and impressing them with the necessity of their adhering to their allegiance to the Paishwa and discharging the tribute justly due from them to His Highness's Government. I answered that His Highness received daily proofs of the interest which the Honourable Company's Government constantly took in promoting the objects of his state ; and that I should not fail to notice the hope which he (the Minister) expressed in my official despatches. The different subjects on which I had requested the interview now terminated. The Minister afterwards told me that he had received information of Your Lordship's arrival at Madras, and made enquiries whether Your Lordship had safely arrived at Calcutta. I replied that I had just been honoured with official advices of Your Lordship's safe arrival and of your having entered on the office of Governor General, and that in a few days I should doubtless have the honour of waiting on the Paishwa and presenting him with an address from Your Lordship conveying an intimation of these events.

No. 230—The Peshwa's intention to visit Kartik Swami and the preparations for that journey are communicated to Govt. by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 10th September 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to intimate for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that His Highness the Paishwa has resolved to execute his intention of making a progress through his southern territory, and to avail himself of that occasion to visit the celebrated temple of Cartic Swamy at Sondoor. His Highness will be prepared to set out about the middle of October next, and will proceed by Mirij, Dharwar and Hurryhur, where he will hope to be met by the Resident at Mysore, or a British gentleman from that Residency to accompany him to Sondoor and return with him from thence to the Mahratta frontier.

On reaching the Toombuddra, His Highness will dispose of the main part of his escort at stations on the left bank of that river ; and from Hurryhur proceed with a small party only so as to occasion as little

inconvenience as possible to the districts of Mysore, or those of the Honourable Company which he may be obliged to pass on his way to and from Sondoor.

I judged it proper to propose to His Highness, that he should be attended on this occasion by a gentleman from this Residency. In reply, however, he was pleased to assure me that if Colonel Malcolm or a gentleman from Mysore should meet him at Hurryhur every purpose he could have in view would be completely answered. Sedasheo Maunkaisur will accompany His Highness and also the principal south Jaghiredars; and during His Highness's absence, the ordinary business of the Government will be conducted by Ragobah Diwaunjee, Byajee Naique, Anund Rao Mulhar, and Ballajee Punt Goklah.

I propose to forward a copy of this despatch for the perusal of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

No. 231—The Resident communicates details of a visit he received from Madhaorao Rastia.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 18th September 1807.

My Lord,

When Mahadeo Rao Rastiah arrived here some time ago from Punderpore in company with His Highness the Paishwa, he sent me a polite message expressive of his attachment to the British interests and the Poona Government, intimating that it was his wish to have joined the Paishwa at an earlier period, but that ill-health detained him at his Jaghire and that as he had now taken up his residence in my neighbourhood, it was his intention to do himself the pleasure of paying me a visit. I replied to this message in terms of cordiality and some time afterwards learned that Mahadeo Rao Rastiah had communicated his wish on the above subject to the Paishwa who had signified his acquiescence.

A few days since Byajee Naique called on me to say that Mahdeo Rao Rastiah proposed to visit me on the 16th instant at noon. He accordingly arrived at that time attended by his nephews, Shaum Rao Rastiah and Ramchunder Rao Rastiah, and a numerous retinue.

As the conduct of this chieftain in forgetting former animosities and voluntarily joining the Paishwa and submitting himself to His Highness's Government has set a very desirable example to the other Jaghiredars on the Kistna, I thought it but due to his merits to receive him with particular marks of attention and respect.

During the visit he repeated in great part what he had formerly communicated to me by message, expressed his satisfaction at the general repose which prevailed in the Deccan, spoke of the Paishwa in terms of the greatest respect and of the gratification he should experience in accompanying His Highness in his intended progress through the southern districts, and to the temple at Sandoor.

At the close of the visit I presented Mahadeo Rao Rastiah with gifts suitable to the rank and antiquity of his house.

No. 232—The Government of Fort St. George instruct their local officials to show proper respect to the Peshwa Bajirao who was proceeding on a visit to the shrine of Kartik Swami near Sandur.

FROM—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
TO—THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

30th September 1807.

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Resident at Poonah and to desire that you will make such an arrangement as you may consider proper on the occasion, for the reception of His Highness the Peshwa in his intended journey to Sondoer. It is the wish of the Governor in Council that His Highness should be received with every degree of distinction suitable to his rank, and due to him as an ally of the British Government.

FROM—ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
TO—Mr. HECTOR SHAW, SUB-COLLECTOR IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

Fort St. George, 10th October 1807.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Poonah relative to a visit which His Highness the Paishwa intends to pay to the celebrated Hindoo Temple of Cartic Swamy of Sondoer, and to desire that you will immediately, on the receipt of this letter, proceed to meet His Highness on his entrance into the territories of the Honourable Company with every mark of respect and honour.

On joining His Highness you will of course propose to attend him to Sondoer, but if His Highness should decline your office, the Governor in Council desires that you will attend him to the limits of your district and accompany him on his return to the frontier of the Mahratta Country.

The Governor in Council further desires that the *aumildars* of the different districts through which the Paishwa must pass, may be instructed to accompany His Highness to the limits of their respective districts.

The Governor in Council authorizes you to present a nuzzer of a reasonable amount when introduced to His Highness the Paishwa.

FROM—Mr. HECTOR SHAW, COLLECTOR,

**TO—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.**

15th October 1807.

Sir,

I had the honour to address you on the 12th instant on the subject of the arrival of His Highness the Paishwa into the territories of the Honourable Company.

I have now further to acquaint you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that His Highness arrived here on the night of the 13th attended by an immense number of Sirdars and followers of every description, amounting to (at least) fifteen thousand people, and six or seven thousand horses with elephants, camels, and bullocks in proportion; on their route to this place through the Harpanhally and Koodligee districts, I am sorry to say that they have done considerable damage to the country, the particulars of which I have not yet received.

His Highness proposes remaining here until the 18th instant, when he marches for Hampi Virupakshi by the route of Deorges? from thence by Hospet Arishelly, Yemega, and Noullee to the Bunnamutta ford where His Highness intends recrossing the Toombuddra into his own territories.

At the same time that I shall take particular care to shew His Highness every attention and respect possible, I shall endeavour to prevent (as far as lies in my power) his numerous followers from committing any depredations on the country through which His Highness must pass on his return to the river.

I have not been introduced on account of His Highness's time for the present being taken up at the Pagoda, but I am to obtain that honour on the 17th on His Highness's return from his devotions.

No. 233—Barry Close explains the mission of Appa Desai to Sandur by writing to Munro, afterwards Governor of Madras.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THOMAS MUNRO

Poona, 16th October 1807.

My dear Munro,

I was formerly favoured with your letter abusing me for remaining so long here among the Mahratta Pundits and am therefore resolved to be off to the west as soon as circumstances will permit.

You will have heard that the Paishwa has resolved to visit Sondoer. He will be attended by Appa Dessaye who served in the field with General Wellesley during the late war and who will have the honour of forwarding this sheet to you. He is nearly related to Jeswunt Row Gorporah of Sondoer (who is another of General Wellesley's), and anxious that some dissensions in the family should by some means or other be adjusted, which would allow of J. Row Ghorpurah's return to Sondoer, the fittest place for his residence. I told Appah Dessaye, however, that although you are always willing to oblige me you are never willing to act contrary to public regulations, and that I imagine, they will not permit you to interfere in the differences of any Mahratta family. The truth is that it is very desirable that J. R. Ghorpurah should reside at Sondoer to which, I understand, he is entitled. He resides here at present and sometimes gives us a little trouble by interfering in matters in which he should take no concern.

No. 234—The Resident intimates Bajirao's departure from Poona for his visit to Kartik Swami.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 17th October 1807.

Sir,

Yesterday evening His Highness the Paishwa proceeded on his excursion to the southward, intending to cross the Toombudra and pay his devotions at the shrine of Cartic Swamy at Sondoer. On his return from thence he proposes to visit the celebrated temple near Kolapore where he will probably have an interview with the Rajah of Kolapore, with whom he maintains a very friendly intercourse.

Chintamun Rao Putwurdhan arrived here on the 9th instant, and visited the Paishwa on the following day. It is understood that he has come hither with the intention of attending His Highness on his present excursion. Yesterday however he did not move with His Highness's suite, but it is supposed that has remained here only on account of some religious ceremony and that he will follow His Highness in a few days.

I request you will submit this letter to the Governor General.

No. 235—The Resident informs the Governor of Bombay of the trouble Murarji Angria was causing in pursuit of his plans to recapture Kolaba.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE HON'BLE J. DUNCAN.

Poona, 19th October 1807.

Dear Sir,

At a visit which I received this forenoon from Anabah Jadoo Scindiah's Vakeel, he told me that there was strong reason to believe that Morarjee Angria at Bombay had begun to form another plan for the conquest of Colabba, and that he conceived it to be his duty to mention this intelligence to me. In reply I observed that assuredly it was your intention that Morarjee Angria while permitted to remain in Bombay, should abstain from hostile projects of every kind and conduct himself in a quiet inoffensive manner, that I trusted the intelligence which he (Anabah) had communicated to me was without foundation but that as the subject was important, I should address you on it. With this Anabah appeared to be satisfied, observing that no doubt an intimation to you would remove all cause of apprehension.

Morarjee Angria must surely be a hardy fellow if he still cherishes any hope of being able to succeed against Colabba. I would conclude that Anabah Jadoo's intelligence refers only to apprehensions occasioned by the former attack.

No. 236—The Resident communicates the joint request of Sindia and Holkar to establish Gopalrao Raje Bahadur in his family possession of Malegaon.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 1st November 1807.

Sir,

Previous to the Paishwa's departure for Soondoor Anabah Rao Jadoo Sindaiah's Vakeel at this station paid me a visit and delivered to me a letter from his master and one from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, copies of which I have this day transmitted to the Persian Secretary for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

You will perceive that the object of both those letters is to prevail on me to interest myself with the Paishwa in order to move His Highness to establish Gopaul Rao, son of the late Rajah Bahudur (Jaghiredar of Melligaum, on the southern borders of Candeish) in possession of the lands held by his father.

On this subject I explained to Anabah Jadoo, that Gopaul Rao resided at Poona with the Paishwa in charge of a party of cavalry which attended His Highness on all public occasions, that although the late Rajah Bahudur had behaved very unworthily towards the Paishwa, it would still be pleasing to me to see His Highness admit his elder son to the dignities held by his father; but that as the Rajah Bahadur was an acknowledged dependant of the Poona State, I could not possibly take any concern in the disposal of the possessions of the family without interfering in the internal affairs of the Paishwa's Government; that I was always sensibly gratified when circumstances allowed me to promote the wishes of Dowlut Rao Sindeah, but that he (Anabah) would see that on the present occasion I could not acquiesce in the desire of his master without bearing on the rights of the Poona Government. The force of this statement I elucidated by a variety of the cases and at length Anabah Jadoo confessed, that what I had urged was just, but that in presenting me with the letter from his master he had only acted according to orders. He added that he had in charge a letter from his master to the Paishwa on the same subject, which further contained a request to His Highness that Gopaul Rao on being established in possession of his father's Jaghere, might be attached with his quota of troops to him (Scindiah) according to the ancient practice of the Poona State. In reply to this information I stated that by the late treaties of peace, the relations which had previously held between the Poona State and Dowlut Rao Scindiah had been done away and both Governments rendered distinctly separate and independent, and that accordingly the expression of any claim on the part of Scindiah to be reinforced by any of the dependents of the Poona State was contrary to the meaning and spirit of the said treaties, and would accordingly be considered as such by the British Government. This point I also illustrated by a variety of statements till I found that it was distinctly comprehended by Anabah, who afterwards observed that it would be satisfactory to him if I would communicate the letters above mentioned to Bayajee Naique, the Paishwa's Minister, for His Highness's information. To this I assented adding that I should make the communication to the Minister in his presence if he so desired. Anabah Jadoo seemed pleased with this proposal and said he would appoint a day to visit me accompanied by Bayajee Naique. Here Anabah Jadoo took his leave of me in a manner which indicated that he was not dissatisfied.

On the following day I had a meeting with Bayajee Naique and although Anabah Jadoo had not appointed a day to meet us, I informed the Minister of what had passed the preceding day and in reply he assured me of his conviction, that the Paishwa would be perfectly satisfied with the particulars which I had explained to Anabah Jadoo relating to both the letters. His Highness the Paishwa now proceeded on his intended journey to Sondoor, and Anabah Jadoo accompanied him without renewing the above subject. When Anabah presented the two letters to me he was attended by a vakil

belonging to Gopaul Rao, who had proceeded to Hindostan and procured the letters in favour of his master from the Durbars of Scindiah and Holkar.

No. 237—The Peshwa Bajirao's journey to Kartikswami with twenty-five thousand followers and innumerable packs of animals is reported to Government, together with the destruction of crops and houses committed by them.

FROM—H. SHAW, COLLECTOR,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.

Camp near Derojse, 18th November 1807.

Sir,

I have the honor to state to you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council that His Highness the Paishwa arrived here this evening.

In my letter of the 15th instant I computed the number of his followers at fifteen thousand ; I am now certain having seen them on the plain that there cannot be less than twenty five thousand people along with His Highness with horses, elephants, camels and bullocks in proportion more numerous than formerly stated.

I had flattered myself from the precautions taken and from the positive assurances of His Highness and the Dewan with whom I, in person, arranged every thing the night before they marched, that they would have encamped on an extensive plain at the end of a large tank, which I had pointed out to them for that purpose ; but contrary to every assurance they had given me, finding that the escort had already encamped, they marched on, passed the village and encamped in the midst of fields of grain nearly ripe which they plundered in a most unmerciful manner ; not even contented with turning their cattle loose to graze at pleasure in the fields, they spread themselves up and down, filled sacks and bags with the heads of ripe grain wherever they could find any, and entering the villages tore off the thach and rafters from the houses for firewood. In short they have completely destroyed the dry crop on the ground and reduced the poor reuyts to the last extremity.

I remained on the spot a great part of the day endeavouring with the assistance of Colonel Close's Vakeel, to put a stop to the plunder that was going on. But where there were such an immense number of people and covering a space of some miles, it was utterly impossible to succeed. I took up a vast number of them which were caught in the act of plundering and sent them along with the Vakeel to His Highness's Dewan, who reprimanded them, which was but of little avail, for the instant night

fell, they attacked the paddy fields and carried off all that was ripe, several people taken in the very act of plundering were His Highness's own household servants, and when they showed the example, what could be expected from others ?

His Highness's Sirdars or followers have as yet paid for nothing, nor do I expect that they will, and from everything I have observed I have not the smallest doubt but that His Highness changed his route on purpose that he might bring this immense rabble into the territories of the Honourable Company ; not a fourth part of which belongs either to His Highness or Sirdars, and a very small proportion of pilgrims ; the rest are all free-booters who always follow a large camp ; some looking for service, others for what they can pick up and who pay no regard to fields of grain gardens, or inclosures of any kind, but make their way through everything plundering as they go.

I have made a very strong remonstrance to His Highness through the medium of Colonel Close's Vakeel against such conduct, stating that it cannot be permitted in the territories of the Honourable Company, and that I should be under the necessity of laying the whole before Government, which has only produced a number of fine promises, not one of which has been attended to.

I shall continue daily to apprise you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council of His Highness's motions until he recrosses the rivers.

No. 238—The Peshwa's arrival at Sandur and the route he followed are communicated.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 21st November 1807.

My Lord,

By a letter received from the Paishwa's encampment His Highness arrived at Havenore on the 9th inst. and having left his troops there with the exception of a small escort, crossed the Toombuddra on the following day, and pursued his march by the route of Nowlee, Tamrahelly, and Dumakenkirre, to Sondoore where he arrived on the 13th instant.

His Highness from some cause which is not explained, proceeded by the western route of Meritch, instead of the eastern one which he had resolved on ; and in consequence of this alteration passed the Toombuddra at a point much to the westward of that formerly reported, by which he has been missed by the British gentleman appointed to meet him on the

frontier. It appears however that on crossing the Toombuddra into the Harponelly district, His Highness was met by the Amildar of the Zillah who attended him to the limits of his jurisdiction where His Highness was met by another Amildar who attended him to Sondoor.

No. 239—The Governor approves of the remonstrances made by the Collector to the Peshwa on the disgraceful and unwarrantable depredations committed by his followers.

FROM—The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE,
TO—Mr. HECTOR SHAW.

Fort St. George, 26th November 1807.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant and to express to you the concern of the Governor in Council at the accounts which you give, of the conduct of the followers of His Highness the Paishwa in their route through the territories of the Honourable Company.

The steps which you have already taken to put a stop to these excesses appear to be proper, and the Governor in Council desires that you will repeat your remonstrances to His Highness the Paishwa against the conduct of his followers, using at the same time every measure short of hostility to repress the disgraceful and unwarrantable depredations of those people.

The Governor in Council has deemed it to be proper to forward copies of your letter for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council and of the Resident at Poona.

No. 240—The Peshwa's successful visit to Kartikswami is reported by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 27th November 1807.

My Lord,

The latest intelligence received from the Paishwa's camp mentions that His Highness had finished his devotions at Sondoor by the 17th instant; that on the following day he gave an audience to Mr. Shaw who presented him with gifts suitable to the occasion; that on the 19th he was to visit the village of Humpee and on the 20th to move towards the Toombuddra on his return to Poona. Every account that has been received here from individuals of His Highness's suite, states that the preparations made for his reception at Sondoor met his highest satisfaction, and that he has shewn himself no less pleased with the order and fruitful

appearance of the Honourable Company's territory than with the cordial attentions which have been paid him at every stage since he crossed the Toombuddra.

No. 241—The irregularities of the Peshwa's march are noticed by the Resident for the information of Government.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 2nd December 1807.

Sir,

Enclosed is a detailed account from Doraubjee Sayet of the troops that attended His Highness across the Toombuddra; they amount only to 4525. Unhappily however a host of Mahratta pilgrims who were returning from the annual festival at Tripity, heard of His Highness's arrival at Havenoor on his way to Sondoor, and conceiving it to be a favourable occasion to pay their devotions at the temple, there hastily followed his line of march which accounts for the irregularities of the rabble complained of by Mr. Shaw.

I have not been able to discover why His Highness departed from the route to Sondoor which he first resolved on. By the latest advices from the southward, His Highness arrived at Noulgoond on the 25th ultimo where he was to pass a few days.

Detailed account of the troops that accompanied His Highness the Paishwa into the Company's territories on his visit to Sondoor.

Paishwa's escort	..	..	..	1,500
Vinchoor Jaghiredar	..	..	..	250
Rajah Bahaudur	..	..	..	100
Rastiah's family	..	..	..	500
Chintoumun Rao Putwurdhan	..	..	..	500
Ramchunder Appah Putwurdhan	..	..	..	400
Trimbuck Rao Appah Putwurdhan	..	..	..	150
Mahadeo Rao Chintoumun Putwurdhan	..	..	..	100
Mallojee Rajah Ghorparal	..	..	..	50
Jaghiredar of Waddie	..	..	..	50
Bappojee Scindiah	..	..	..	200
Narrainrao Ramdurgkar	..	..	..	75
Venkat Rao Nurgoondkar	..	..	..	150
Bappoji Gunnaish Goklah	..	..	..	200
Anund Rao Sir Soobahdar	..	..	..	300
Total				4,525

No. 242—The Resident reports the return journey of the Peshwa from his visit to Kartik Swami.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 11th December 1807.

Sir,

His Highness the Paishwa having visited Chetumber Swamy at Noulgoond, moved from thence on the 5th instant ; and by a note just received from Doraubjee Sayt, His Highness arrived at Corundwar, near the Kistna, on the 8th. Ragonaut Rao Putwurdhun, Jaghiredar of that place, invited His Highness to an entertainment, which it was thought he would accept. From Corundwar His Highness will probably proceed to Kolapore, agreeably to an urgent invitation which he received from the Rajah when he passed towards the Toombuddra.

No. 243—The death of Sadashiv Mankeshwar's mother is reported in this letter.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 13th December 1807.

My Lord,

A short time since the mother of Sedashiv maunkaisur died in the city of Poona, at the advanced age of 85. In the absence of the Minister, his brother, Kistnajee Maunkaisur, attended her during her illness and superintended her obsequies. Yesterday evening I paid a visit of condolence to Kistnajee Maunkaisur ; and at parting I spread a pair of shawls in the style of a mantle over his shoulders according to the custom observed on such occasions.

No. 244—The reception of the Peshwa on his return from his pilgrimage is communicated by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 22nd December 1807.

My Lord,

Yesterday evening His Highness the Paishwa returned to his dwelling in Poona. He came attended by the whole of the Southern Jagheredars,

with the exception of Bala Saheb Putwurdhun of Meritch, Appah Dessaye (whom His Highness permitted to return to his Jaghire), and the Jaghiredar of Belgaum. The several Sirdars of His Highness's suite, after passing an interval at Poona, will be permitted to return to their Jaghires.

As His Highness's pilgrimage to the southward was more distant than any he had made before, and as he was attended by the principal dependents of his Government, I deemed it desirable that the occasion of his return to his capital should be marked by particular parade and ceremony. On this principle the British Brigade with its field pieces moved out to a convenient position in advance from the city, and as His Highness approached received him with presented arms and a royal salute from the field pieces. This attention, I have since learned, proved to be highly gratifying to His Highness.

No. 245—The Resident sends a full report of his conversation with the Peshwa and the description he received from him of his reception in the Company's territory.

**FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

Poona, 27th December 1807.

My Lord,

Yesterday evening by appointment I waited on the Paishwa accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency. His Highness received me in a private manner attended only by Sedashiv Maunkaisur, his Paishkar, and Byajee Naique. After compliments had mutually passed, His Highness observed that from the moment of his return he had been anxious to see me on many accounts, but particularly in order that he might have an opportunity of communicating for your Lordship's information the great satisfaction he had derived from his late visit to Sondoor; that from the time he entered the Honourable Company's territory till he crossed the Toombuddra, he met with but one disposition in all quarters, which was to anticipate his wishes on every point to which his heart could incline; that from the gentleman in particular appointed to meet him by the Government of Madras, he received attentions and honour that were not more grateful to his own mind than useful, in assuring the numerous Sirdars of his suite, of the firm place which he held in the regards of his ally; that, in proceeding on his excursion it was his intention to have advanced by the eastern route he had mentioned to me: but that, as he approached towards the Kistna, he found the river continued so high as not to be fordable except at points above the

junction of some tributary streams ; that, from this circumstance he was obliged to take a western course, and was at length enabled to cross the river, though not without difficulty, at the ford near Meritch ; that although this western direction lengthened his route, it proved to be in one respect convenient as it allowed him to communicate personally at an early part of his journey with all the members of the Putwurdhun family, and other Sirdars, his Southern dependents, whose dispositions he wished to sound and put to some tests ; that in crossing the Toombuddra he had from the first resolved to be attended only by a light party ; that he accordingly so arranged by leaving the main part of his troops at Savenore ; but that his view in the above respect was entirely defeated by the following circumstances ; that even previous to his departure from Poona, intelligence of his intention to visit Sondoor had reached the southern countries ; and that, accordingly, many pilgrims who were returning from the Carnatic, halted to avail themselves of the occasion that offered to pay their devotions to Cartic Sawamy ; that this however was not the principal inconvenience ; that, for a series of years the southern districts from a variety of causes continued to be disturbed by successive invasions and internal dissensions and of late only had been brought generally into tranquillity ; that in consequence a large proportion of the military rabble which formerly found employment on one side or another, were now out of service and were too idle and profligate to engage in any common modes of industry ; that a considerable body of these idlers therefore waited his arrival at the Toombuddra, and after he had crossed the river, followed his line of march, giving it out that they were pilgrims. Here His Highness observed, smiling, that it was not necessary for him to detail what was the consequence, as I had no doubt heard much on the subject ; after a pause he proceeded by observing that when they found their numbers too great to be effectually restrained, they made no distinction in their depredations ; and that not a night passed that they did not enter the camps of his Sardars in gangs and carry off horses that were afterwards never heard of. At this place His Highness remarked that the presence of so numerous a rabble in his districts was doubtless a severe evil ; but that as the Government Sirsubah had succeeded in establishing tranquillity in Savenore and adjoining taalooks, he trusted the evil would gradually disappear.

His Highness now informed me that on his return he received a pressing invitation to an entertainment from the Rajah of Kolapore, which he excused himself from accepting as he wished that his absence from Poona should be as short as possible ; that he also declined accepting an invitation from Bala Saheb Putwurdhun of Meritch, as a mark of his dissatisfaction at the conduct of that Sirdar in declining on frivolous pretences to attend him to Sondoor and in refusing to restore some heavy guns belonging to the Poona Government, which were left at Meritch shortly after the service at Syringapatam in 1792.

His Highness further observed that passing Satara he sent a message of respect and homage to the Rajah expressing his concern, that as he was under the necessity of hastening to Poona he was denied the means of personally paying his respects to him : but that he would be highly gratified by receiving a visit in the course of the day from his sons accompanied by their mother, the queen ; that the Rajah immediately acquiesced ; and that in the course of the evening the family descended the hill. His Highness then went on to say that on obtaining this information he advanced and received the family (consisting of the queen and her four sons) according to the established forms of the Poona State ; that, when they reached the camp they were accommodated in tents which had been prepared for their reception ; that the oldest of the princes was now treated with the honors due to him as the representative of his father ; and that after each member of the family had been presented with suitable dresses and other gifts, they were conveyed back to the Rajah, under the same forms with which they had been received.

His Highness afterwards conversed on different topics. He said he had just dispatched Appah Saheb Putwurdhan against a freebooter who had recently started up to the eastward, near the Nizam's frontier, and had it in mind to send the Sirdars Mahadeo Rao Rastiah and Chintomun Rao Putwurdhun to the northward, to restrain the Bheels on the Godavery who were always troublesome at this period of the year, and also to keep in check the Pindarries who occasionally make incursions from the Nerbuddah into Candesh.

After observing to His Highness that I conceived these measures to be highly proper, I took an occasion to assure him that I should have great pleasure in conveying to Your Lordship the full communication which I had just received from him ; that the description which he had given of his reception in the Honorable Company's territory would afford Your Lordship the highest gratification ; and that as nothing could evince the wisdom of his Government more than the increasing attachment and obedience of his Sirdars I was convinced that Your Lordship would experience particular satisfaction in finding that he had returned to his capital surrounded by so numerous a body of the ancient and respectable dependents of state. To these assurances His Highness returned expressions of satisfaction and compliment, and shortly after, I took my leave.

SECTION 4

Friction all round. 1808-1809

No. 246—The Resident reports the visit paid him by the Desai of Kittur and the sentiments of warm friendship and attachment he expressed towards the British Government.

**FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

Poona, 7th January 1808.

My Lord,

On the 4th instant, I received a visit of compliments from Malsurja, the Dessaye of Kittore, who attended His Highness the Paishwa on the late occasion from southward. In the course of his visit he gave a short history of his family, recounting, particularly, the adverse circumstances which led to his being captured and cast into a dungeon by the late Tippoo Sultaun; the happy change which took place in his fortunes when the late Marquis Cornwallis having invaded Mysore, effected his release and restoration to his inheritance and finally the countenance which he received from Major General the Honorable Sir Artur Wellesley in consequence of his having cooperated with the British troops against the freebooter Dhondiah Wahaug, and on a subsequent occasion when General Wellesley marched with the forces from the Toombudra to Poona, previous to the late war. After having enumerated these particulars he spoke of the grateful sense he should ever entertain of the warm, and disinterested part which the English Sirdars had taken in his favour and concluded by observing, that as the Honorable Major General Wellesley had quitted India, he could but consider me as holding his place in the Deccan; and that under this impression, he could not omit the occasion that offered to pay his respects to me and communicate the ties of attachment which bound him to the British Government.

In reply I told the Dessaye that although the present was our first meeting, I had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the circumstances he had related at the several periods when they happened : that I had often heard General Wellesley speak of him in terms of high commendation ; that when he last manifested a desire to assist the operations of that officer, the British troops were on their march to Poona in order to restore the Paishwa to his capital ; that since that juncture I had observed with pleasure the disposition which he continued to manifest towards the Poona State, connected as it was with the British Government ; that thus witnessing his attachment to both states, I had taken an anxious part in concert with his Vakeel, to bring about such an arrangement as should have the effect to settle finally all matters which remained unadjusted between the Poona Government and his Zemindary, and that I would not but rejoice in the success of that arrangement when I learned that he had joined the suite of His Highness the Paishwa to the southward and attended him to his capital. The Dessaye returned many complimentary expressions, noticing in particular that it was peculiarly the character of the British gentlemen to adjust and reconcile, and that it was owing to this quality in them that he had been led to visit Poona contrary to the practice of his ancestors, who had always confined their residence to their hereditary districts. Here I assured the Dessaye that it would afford Your Lordship much satisfaction to find that he was amongst those Sirdars who personally manifested their attachment to the Paishwa's Government by attending His Highness on the late occasion and that he might rely, that in addressing Your Lordship on his subject I should omit no part of the becoming sentiments which he had explained to me. He appeared to be much gratified by this assurance and after a pause said, General Wellesley had done him the honor to accept an invitation from him at Kittore, and trusted that I would not deny him the pleasure of seeing me at his encampment. I replied in terms of compliance and shortly after the interview ended.

No. 247—The reception given by the Peshwa to Mr. Rickards of the Bombay establishment on his arrival at Poona is communicated to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 8th January 1808.

My Lord,

Some time since Mr. Rickards of the Bombay establishment came up the Ghauts on an excursion, intending to visit the curious excavations at Karley and such places in these parts as are deemed to contain objects

worthy of being admired or inspected. On completing his tour he arrived at this Residency and was received with the attentions due to his rank and standing. His Highness the Paishwa apprized of his arrival and the purpose of his excursion, was pleased to invite him to an entertainment at Heera Baug, his favourite garden on the skirts of the city. On the evening of the 6th instant (the time appointed) I proceeded with Mr. Rickards to Heera Baug, where His Highness waited our arrival and received Mr. Rickards in a manner particularly polite and cordial. His Highness conversed with him some time on the subject of his alliance with the Honorable Company, and the happiness which he derived from it, and also on the cordial intercourse which had subsisted from the earliest periods between his family and the British authority at Bombay. Mr. Rickards supported the discourse in terms of civility and compliment, that were very grateful to His Highness; and when it ended, we retired to a separate room, where we were entertained with a repast of vegetables prepared in the Bramin style.

We afterwards returned to the hall where we first assembled and were entertained with dancing and music. Here His Highness again addressed Mr. Rickards in expressions of compliment and regard and presented him with suitable gifts of jewels and textures of the Deccan, etc., after which we withdrew.

At the request of Mr. Rickards I have taken charge of the whole of the gifts which he received from His Highness, and placed them on the list of public property at this Residency.

No. 248.—A disputed question between Sindia and the Peshwa, about some Saranjamy mahals was referred to the Resident who forwarded the papers to the Governor General for his decision.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 16th January 1808.

My Lord,

On the 14th instant, I received a visit from Byajee Naique who came accompanied by Ballabah, the Dewan of Vinchoor Jaghiredar. I apprehended that the object of the visit was to make some representation relative to the proceedings of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and soon found that in my conjecture I was not mistaken. Byajee Naique began to discourse by adverting to the papers which I had recently received from the Durbar, setting forth that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had renewed his demands on the Serinjaumy lands of the Vichoor Jaghiredar in Malwa, and then brought forth from amongst some papers which he held in his hand, an original

letter of late date, addressed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to Anabah Jadoo, his Vakeel at this Durbar, a copy of which with an English translation, I have the honour to enclose. On the contents of this letter Byajee Naique observed that a comment could scarcely be necessary. That by his own confession Dowlut Rao Scindiah had proceeded to levy contributions on the Serinjaumy lands of the Poona State and upon no plea but merely that of necessity; that if such plea could avail him, there was an end to all engagements and treaties; but that His Highness the Paishwa relied on Your Lordship's impartiality and justice which he was certain, would find a remedy for a proceeding so arbitrary and establish security against the recurrence of such irregularities in future. One point in Scindiah's letter, he added, it was impossible to pass without notice which was that in attacking Bhopaul and Raatghur he wishes to make it appear that he acted in behalf of the Poona Government, complaining that notwithstanding he proceeded on such grounds, none of the Paishwa's Serinjaumy Sirdars came forward to assist him during the eight months which he spent before Raatghur. When Byajee Naique had finished his observations, I explained to him that as there was a British Resident at Scindiah's Durbar, questions arising at that Court would be naturally examined and determined on communication with him, rather than with the Resident at Poona. That I should do myself the honour to transmit a copy of Scindiah's letter for Your Lordship's perusal. That Mr. Mercer was of course in correspondence with Your Lordship on the present subject, which would no doubt come under Your Lordship's serious consideration.

Byajee Naique replied, that the case was urgent as the collections from the Serinjaumy Mahals were going on. I again assured him that I should lose no time in addressing Your Lordship on the subject, and here the meeting ended.

Byajee Naique had but just left me when I received a visit from Anabah Jadoo, Scindiah's Vakeel. He had scarcely taken his seat when he told me that he had received a letter from his master, a copy of which he would read to me, if I had no objection. I made a motion to him to proceed and when he began to read the letter, I found it was a copy of the original one which Byajee Naique had just shown to me and of which a translation as before said is enclosed.

When he had read the letter Anabah Jadoo entered into a detail of the wants experienced by Scindiah during his late enterprizes, and observed that although necessity had obliged him to issue drafts on the Serinjaumy Mahals, his regard for the Poona State continued unabated. That he (Anabah) had exerted himself to reconcile the Paishwa and his Ministers to what had happened, but that they had referred him to me. Here he expressed his hopes that I would not deny the necessities of Scindiah a full consideration or view the matter of the drafts in a more urgent light than it merited. In reply I said that I could not withhold from him that

the proceeding he had adverted to, had excited dissatisfaction at the Paishwa's Durbar, that questions arising at Scindiah's Durbar were examined in communication with Mr. Mercer, and not with the Resident at Poona; and that whatever Your Lordship might determine on the present subject, would be communicated to Mr. Mercer as Resident with Sindiah. Anabah Jadoo seemed to think seriously of what I had stated, and after some immaterial conversation hinted that he had ventured to suggest to his master that the drafts on the Serinjaumy Mahals should be withdrawn. I allowed the subject to terminate here and shortly after he took his leave.

No. 249—The Resident forwards for the Governor General's decision the claim submitted to him by the jagirdar of Vinchur for the restitution of certain lands and places in north India.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 16th January 1808.

Sir,

I have the honour to comply with the directions of the Right Honourable the Governor General contained in your dispatch of the 26th October last, relative to the grounds on which the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor claims restitution of certain lands in Hindostan.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Ballabah, Dewaun of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, to Byajee Naïque tracing from the records of Poona the circumstances under which the ancestor of the Jaghiredar became possessed of territory to the northward of the Nerbudda. Accompanying also is a statement taken also from the Poona records, detailing the whole of the Serinjaumy lands held by the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor, with the totals of their stated revenues. From the first letter it appears that Vithal Seva Deo, the ancestor of the present Jaghiredar above alluded to, at first received payments from the Poona treasury to subsist his quota of troops; but that at a subsequent period he was vested with Serinjaumy lands yielding a stated revenue annually of 15,00,000 rupees, and besides 1,25,000 rupees in Gualier for the maintenance of his troops in lieu of the cash which he formerly received from the treasury. That afterwards the Poona Government resumed one fourth of his Serinjaumy lands, by which he lost the Mahals of Betauad, Sawdi, Bhilsa and Jamnair, yielding annually about four lacks of rupees. That at a later juncture when Dada Saheb (Ragonath Rao, the present Paishwa's father) marched to Gohud, he gave him the Mahal of Oorcha. That, on such tenure, namely, Serinjaumy or that of service, were all the Mahals of Vithal Siva Deo assigned in Swadeish (the Deccan), Malwa, Ahirwara and Hindostan. That on the same tenure also did his sons Sevaji Vithal and Cundy Rao

Vithal served with their troops as did Nersing Cundy Rao, son of the latter, and now also Vithal Rao Nersing, the present Jaghiredar. That formerly, on Mhadajee Scindiah's being appointed Sir Soobahdar of Hindostan he was accompanied by Vithal Seva Deo agreeable to the commands of the Poona Government ; but that now by orders of that Government the services of the present Jaghiredar are performed at the Presence.

Exclusive of the foregoing information I have by inquiries collected the following particulars, viz., that the Serinjaumy lands were granted to Vithal Seva Deo at an early period in Mhadeo Rao's Government, (1172 Fussilee) when from his youth the business of the State was principally conducted by his uncle Ragonath Rao, that Gualier was first conquered for the Poona State by Vithal Seva Deo, who held it in consequence with lands annexed yielding a computed gross revenue of 2,30,000 rupees. That the Jhauts being powerful frequently attacked the fort of Gwalior, when the Jaghiredar finding it difficult to defend the place proposed to the Poona Government, that the fort should be transferred to the charge of some other Sirdar. That in consequence Gualier was put in charge of Mhadajee Scindiah. That of the sum above mentioned, 1,25,000 rupees were originally allotted to defray the expense of the garrison of Gualier, that lands yielding this amount annually were accordingly assigned over to Scindiah and that the remaining lands in Gualier, yielding annually, 10,05,000 rupees continued in the possession of Vithal Sivdeo as Serinjaumy. The most northern lands of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, continued in possession of the family until the death of Mhadajee Scindiah. That during the dissensions which arose at Poona immediately after that event, Ambajee Ingliia acquiring considerable power, seized on the whole of the northern lands alluded to, that the Vinchoor lands in Malwa continued under the authority of the Jaghiredar until an advanced period of the late war, when Serjy Rao Ghautky then Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Minister, took upon himself to authorize Kurreem Pindarry to seize them, on which he established his authority in them accordingly. That after the conclusion of the peace Dowlut Rao Scindiah dispossessed the Pindaries of those lands, and restored them to the Jaghiredar receiving from the latter, on that account, the sum of 2,47,000 rupees. That in his wars with the Rajapoots Mhadajee Scindiah was indebted to Vithal Siva Deo for very essential services and gave him in consequence the Mahal Fattihabad, near Muttra, yielding annually a lack of rupees. That after Mhadajee Scindiah had completed his conquests in Hindostan he came to Poona and exhibited papers of accounts by which he brought a charge against the Poona State of nine crores of rupees. That Nana Farnavees then Minister told him that his demand could not be complied with, but that

he might keep possession of his conquered countries and turn them to the best account they were capable of. That on this account Mhadajee Scindiah resumed the Mahal of Fattihabad, which never returned to the possession of the Vinchoor family. That Dada Saheb (Ragonath Rao) was the first Sir Soobahdar of Hindostan. That he was succeeded in that appointment by Ramchunder Gunnais, he by Vissajee Khrishen Beenawalla, and he by Mhadajee Scindiah. That the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor was usually employed under the Sir Soobahdar of Hindostan. That he accordingly served under Ragonath Rao, and afterwards under Mhadajee Scindiah while they held that appointment; he returned to Poona along with the latter chieftain. That after the death of Mhadajee Scindiah the service against the Nizam occurred at Khurdlah. That the Vinchoor Jaghiredar with his quota of troops, composed as an independent corps a part of the Mahratta force on that occasion, and distinguished himself in a particular manner. That when the service terminated Dowlut Rao Scindiah expressed a wish to the Poona Government that the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor might be attached to him in the same manner as he had been to his predecessor. That the Poona Government declined to acquiesce and that the Vinchoor Jaghiredar has since continued to serve in the Deccan under the immediate orders of the Poona State. That when it became known at Poona that Ambajee Inglia had seized the northern lands of the Jaghiredar of Vinchoor, the Jaghiredar made a representation on the subject to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who gave him an order to Ambajee, requiring him to restore them. That this order was forwarded by a Hoozerah of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's, accompanied by one on the part of the Jaghiredar. That Ambajee declined obedience, saying that he could not restore the lands until Dowlut Rao Scindiah should himself arrive in Hindostan. That Dowlut Rao Scindiah afterwards marched to Hindostan and that by the time he reached that quarter, the Paishwa at the request of the Jaghiredar granted him a letter to Scindiah and another at a later period requiring the restitution of the lands alluded to; but that Scindiah avoided compliance on various pretences, till at length the late war broke out and the concern remained unsettled. That after the Paishwa returned from Bassein he sent Kishen Bowanny and Dadajee Daismook on a mission to Scindiah's Durbar, and on that occasion too desired them to procure restitution of the Vinchoor lands, but their instances also failed of effect.

The information now detailed, seems to shew that the Vinchoor Jaghiredar has never been a dependant of any member of the Scindiah family, but has always served (since he possessed any territory as a Serinjaumy Sirdar holding lands on the tenure of service) under the Poona State. Oorcha is included in the lands assigned to him by the Poona Government and that he never obtained any territory from any member of the Scindiah family except Fattihabad, of which he was afterwards dispossessed.

No. 250—The Peshwa's consent to the restoration of the Saranjamy lands claimed by Yashwantrao Holkar in the Deccan, is reported by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 17th January 1808.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship that His Highness the Paishwa has consented that the Serinjaumy and Mutteseddie villages, etc. claimed by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, shall be restored to his Government, on the ground that they were assumed by the Poona State at the same period with the places which were returned to Holkar agreeably to the treaty of peace. Cundoo Punt is now in communication with Sedashiv Maunkaisur on the subject, which I trust will soon be adjusted.

No. 251—The Peshwa's desire to visit Kopergaum and Ellora therefrom is communicated to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 31st January 1808.

My Lord,

I have received a communication from His Highness the Paishwa intimating that he proposes to visit Copergaum on the Godavery for the purpose of performing ablutions on that river, that as Copergaum is but a few marches distant from Ellora, he will avail himself of the occasion to inspect the curious temples and excavations in the vicinity of that town; and on his return to the Godavery take the route of Aurungabad, and that this tour will probably occupy him for two or three months. In reply I have conveyed my wishes to His Highness that he may derive from the tour all the amusement and satisfaction which his hopes can suggest. The Minister is to remain here until His Highness is prepared to leave Copergaum for Ellora, when he will set out in order to join His Highness at that place. Chintamin Rao Putwardhan has moved to the neighbourhood of Punderpoor to save his districts in that quarter from the depredations of Inkuppah Naick of Sorapore, but is expected hither in time to attend the Paishwa on his proposed excursion.

No. 252—The Resident communicates his interview with the Peshwa, the repast that was served him at the palace and the request the Peshwa made that the Resident should accompany him to Kopergaum and Ellora.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 3rd February 1808.

My Lord,

In consequence of an invitation from His Highness the Paishwa I paid my respects to him yesterday evening, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency. I had previously learnt that his principal purpose in desiring to see me was to intimate personally his final intention to proceed to Copergaum, to convey his wish that I should accompany the Minister (when he should follow His Highness to that place) and also to show me some public mark of attention, previous to his departure; on the two former points, His Highness soon explained himself; and with a view to the last, he had caused a repast to be prepared for us of which we partook in a separate apartment. After this we rejoined His Highness in the room where we had just met and were entertained with music and dancing till late in the evening, when His Highness presented me with jewels and shawls, etc., on which I took my leave.

A few days previous to the interview I had received a packet from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, enclosing a Persian address from Sir George Barlow to the Paishwa, announcing his appointment to the Chair at that Presidency, and of his having taken charge of the Government accordingly. As the Paishwa was on the eve of departure, I availed myself of the occasion that offered to present him with the Honourable the Governor's address. When the substance of it was explained to him, he observed that no dignity which the British Government could bestow on Sir George Barlow could be too high for his merits; and afterwards spoke of the attentions which he had formerly received from Sir George Barlow in terms which showed that they were strongly impressed on his remembrance. In quitting this topic His Highness was led to advert to his connection with the Honourable Company, which he said, continued to acquire additional cement daily; and after speaking of his own attachment to the alliance as unalterable, he threw out some hints which tended to indicate that in his idea others in alliance or peace with the Honourable Company were not altogether so laudably disposed. I found on a faint trial that His Highness was not

so inclined to explain himself (perhaps, from the occasion having been too public) and I allowed the subject to terminate ; but it struck me, from His Highness's mode of discourse, that he was at least apprized of the points which have been agitated lately between Scindiah and Holkar. Should this subject be again adverted to by His Highness, I shall make another trial to draw an explanation from him and report the result to Your Lordship.

In communicating his wish that I should accompany the Minister to Ellora, His Highness expressed himself with an earnestness that could not be opposed ; and after some consideration I told him that I should have the honour of meeting his wish and should prepare for the journey accordingly.

No. 253—Bajirao's departure for Kopergaum and the Resident's visit to the Jagirdar of Kittur are herein reported.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 12th February 1808.

Mr Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa has proceeded to Copergaum agreeably to the intention which he formerly communicated. The Minister continues here, and as he has been a little indisposed for some time, he has not fixed on any day yet for commencing his proposed journey to Ellora.

I had formerly the honour to report to Your Lordship that I had been visited by the Dessaye of Kittore, who had expressed a wish to see me at his encampment near the city. On the 8th instant I returned his visit, and was received by him with particular marks of civility and respect. In the course of conversation he observed, that he had derived much gratification from his visit to Poona and took different occasions to repeat his attachment to the interests of His Highness the Paishwa and the British Government. At parting he presented me with gifts and garlands of flowers. He had previously entertained the Paishwa and obtained his permission to return to his Jaghire. Being prepared to depart he visited me yesterday evening to take leave attended by a large retinue. I received him with all the attentions which his rank and behaviour deserved, and as he had presented me with gifts when I visited him I paid him a similar compliment at separating which, I hope, Your Lordship will approve.

No. 254—The visit of Amritrao's agent from Benares to Poona and his interview with the Resident are herein mentioned for the information of the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 18th February 1808.

My Lord,

About a twelve months since a Bramin of consideration named Dakoo Punt, arrived here from Benares, as agent on the part of Amrut Rao from whom he brought me a letter of introduction, which also contained information of the business on which he had been deputed to this quarter, namely, to make enquiries relative to connections of his master's adherents in the Deccan and to select and purchase some costly textures of the southern parts of India used by Bramins of rank and scarcely procurable in the northern countries. The letter further referred to a communication which had formerly passed between Major General the Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley and Amrut Rao by which the latter was given to understand, that after a certain period he was to be accommodated with a suitable place of residence in the Deccan or some part of Guzerat.

Dakoo Punt having lately finished the business on which he had been deputed, paid me a visit and informed me that he was about to return to Benares, that he had in charge some articles of considerable value for his master, requested I would assist him with a passport and a small escort to attend him as far as Nagpoor, and also inform him what he should say to his master on my part in reply to the communication before noticed, as his master was desirous to return to his native country. I told Dakoo Punt that I was at all times happy in contributing to his master's convenience, that I should comply with his wishes relative to the passport and escort; and besides give him letters to the Nizam's officers on his route, and to the British Officer commanding at Baussim, where his escort could be relieved. That with respect to the communication noticed by Amrut Rao I conceived that the subject did not refer to me especially, as that personage had the means of communicating with the British authority at Benares, from whom he could ascertain the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor General; and that all I could suggest on the occasion was that as his master had taken up his residence at Benares, where he was suitably accommodated, he would do well to consider whether a change of situation could be really eligible for him. Dakoo Punt replied that he comprehended what I had explained, and that he would wait on me in a day or two to take leave. Accordingly he pitched his tents at a spot near the Residency and having arranged for his departure,

waited on me agreeably to his intimation when I gave him the passport and letters before noticed, furnished him with a small native guard and presented him with a Kherreetah for his master acknowledging his dispatch and mentioning the assistance I had afforded his Vakeel, to whom I begged to refer him for further particulars. Dakoo Punt expressed his thanks for the attention I had paid to his wishes and made an indication to rise, when I paid him the marks of attention usual on such occasions, on which he took his leave. The following day he proceeded on his journey.

No. 255—Jaswantrao Holkar's claim to a certain village in the Deccan is described by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th February 1808.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that the Poona Government has made over to Cundoo Punt, in behalf of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the Serinjaumy and Mutteseddie villages etc., claimed by that chieftain as having been resumed by the Poona State at the same period with the places which were restored to him agreeably to the treaty of peace.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar has made a further claim on the Poona Government to a village, that at some former juncture was presented to a member of his family by the late Tippoo Sultaun; but as this village fell under the authority of the Poona state in the course of some political transactions which took place at a period much earlier than the commencement of the late war in the Deccan, the British Government is not called on to take any concern towards effecting the transfer of it to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, whose success in obtaining it from the Paishwa's Government, must depend wholly on His Highness's will and pleasure.

No 256—The Minister's indisposition prevented his visit to Kopargaum and consequently that of the Resident also. The abandonment of the journey is reported to the G. G.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th February 1808.

My Lord,

Agreeably to the plan proposed by His Highness the Paishwa, I prepared myself to accompany the Minister to Ellora, expecting that he would find

it convenient to commence the journey about the 20th instant. He had been a little indisposed, and unfortunately his illness increased to such a degree that he was induced to report his bad state of health to the Paishwa, requesting His Highness to permit him to defer the journey until he should be so far recovered as to be enabled to undertake it with confidence. His Highness the Paishwa's reply arrived yesterday. He has told the Minister not to think of leaving Poona in his present weakly state ; observing that he may be able to make the trip at some future period. Under these circumstances Your Lordship will perceive that I shall not be required to absent myself from this station.

It is doubtful whether His Highness will still proceed to Ellora. However he may be disposed on this point, Sedasheo Maunkaisur is confident that he will not visit Aurungabad on the present occasion, but postpone the tour until circumstances shall allow of his having the Minister and me in his suite, as originally intended.

No. 257—The Resident's journey to Siroor to inspect the Subsidiary Force is intimated to Government.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 6th March 1808.

Sir,

I have the honour to intimate for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that I propose to proceed tomorrow morning to the head quarters of the Subsidiary Force, near Serroor, for the purpose of inspecting the state of the draft and carriage cattle belonging to the Force. I shall be able to return from thence in the course of a week, and shall leave Mr. Gowan in charge of this station during my absence.

No. 258—Details of the insurrection of Mahipatram and the complicity in it of the Nizam of Hyderabad are reported in this address by the Resident, together with proposals to put down the disturbances.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 12th March 1808.

My Lord,

I returned from Serroor last night, after having inspected the draft and carriage cattle of the Poona Subsidiary Force and found them complete in numbers and in excellent condition.

Captain Sydenham has furnished me with a copy of his address to Your Lordship, and has kept me acquainted by private communications with the steps he has adopted for the purpose of destroying the force of Myput Ram, and with the operations of Colonel Montresor in pursuit of that insurgent. I from the first expressed my opinion to Captain Sydenham that if Myput Ram should be bold enough to engage the British Detachment in close action, tranquillity would probably be soon restored ; but if (which was more likely) he should adopt a more indirect mode of opposition by keeping at a distance from Colonel Montresor and endeavouring to wear out his troops by marching, there would be a protracted warfare in the Deccan which ought, by every possible means, to be prevented. As far as experience yet enables us to judge, Myput Ram is pursuing the latter mode of operation which alone could answer his purpose. Instead of engaging the British troops as they approached towards Shahpore, he moved off towards Calburga, and from thence continued his course along the left bank of the Bheema in a northern direction with a degree of rapidity far exceeding the speed of any detachment, composed like that under Colonel Montresor. Myput Ram seems to oppose himself to the British Government and its allies indiscriminately. On the 6th or 7th instant he destroyed the town of Nagunsoor near Akulcote belonging to the Paishwa, where he collected considerable property and it appears by intelligence just received from one of our Dawke writers on the frontier, that on the 9th instant Mypur Ram encamped with his army at Wyraug apparently on his way to Perinda ; where Colonel Montresor was on the 9th instant I cannot determine : but by the latest intelligence from Captain Sydenham he was to reach Munnoor on the 6th, many marches in the rear, without being in the prospect of overtaking the enemy, although considering that his force is mostly infantry, he had marched very hard. That Myput Ram's views are very large cannot be doubted. The Durbar here has received information that he is in communication with Chintomun Rao Putwurdhun, and by a letter of late date just come in from the newswriter of this Residency at Kolapore, it appears that a Vakeel from Myput Ram and a Mahomedan Sirdar who is united with him, had recently visited the Rajah of Kolapore, and made overtures to him on the part of the above insurgents with a view to obtain his friendship and support. The letter further states that at first the Rajah received those overtures in a favourable manner, but afterwards finding that the war in which he is engaged with the Sawunt Warree family gave him sufficient employment, he dismissed the Vakeel without having come to any adjustment with him. It further appears by information received both by this Durbar and that of Hyderabad, that Myput Ram has been endeavouring to obtain the friendship of Mahdeo Rao Rastiah and the Jaghiredar of Gudjundur Ghur, apparently with the view to obtain a secure lodgment for his treasure, which is generally believed to amount to forty lacks of rupees.

Your Lordship's judgment will best determine what degree of weight should be granted to the following intelligence, which but from feelings of duty I should scarcely venture to mention. It is I am concerned to say, openly and confidently said that His Highness the Nizam is secretly in favour of Myput Ram and clandestinely fosters his cause by all the means in his power. From a review of the foregoing circumstances, I am led to draw the following conclusions ; viz. : that Myput Ram's views go to the dislodgement of the British Subsidiary Force from Hyderabad ; that this force is so composed as not to be overtaken or injured by any detachment principally composed of Infantry and guns drawn by bullocks, that under present circumstances he has the means of subsisting his troops by plunder, of increasing their numbers and of carrying on a tedious warfare in the Deccan, which must be very expensive to the British Government, and may lead to very unpleasant consequences; that to check such a course of things a corps of regular cavalry is indispensable in the Deccan assisted, if possible, by a party of flying artillery, of sufficient strength to engage the insurgents, and so equipped as to give them the means of moving with the utmost practicable rapidity. That with such a force, supported by the Detachment under Colonel Montresor, the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Doveton and the part of the Poona Subsidiary Force at Serroor under Colonel Wallace, the insurgents would be run down before the next rains, which commence in the beginning of June.

I refrain to apologize for submitting the above ideas to Your Lordship, as the Governments of Hyderabad and Poona are so intimately connected that what is hurtful to the one, must be almost equally so to the other. As Myput Ram has already begun to operate in the Paishwa's territory, and may have the means of insulting the Poona Subsidiary Force in its present state, I propose to direct Colonel Wallace to put the force under his command at Serroor in a state of preparation to move with 30 days provisions and two months' pay. I am concerned to observe to Your Lordship, that the exertions of the Bombay Government to keep the Poona Subsidiary Force complete in numbers, have not been attended with full effect. The Infantry of the Force now wants between two and three hundred men to complete, and the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry 120 horses to mount the effective strength present. The Government of Madras, however, has ordered that horses to complete the regiment may be purchased at Bombay ; and I would hope that in case of necessity that Government may be induced to complete by assisting us with a few companies from the Presidency.

I shall send copies of this address to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for their information, and request the Honourable the Governor in council at the latter Presidency to comply with the wants of Colonel Wallace to enable him to move equipped as above at shortest notice.

I have the honor to annex a paper of intelligence containing the most particular account I have yet received of the force of the insurgents.

No. 259—This is the commencement of Bajirao's friction and the fault he bound with the situation he was in. He now starts his complaint for the use of the Poona Subsidiary Force.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE,

Poona, 19th March 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to comply with the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor General, conveyed in your dispatch of the 22nd ultimo.

The letters addressed by the Paishwa to the British authorities are I understand, usually drafted by himself and afterwards translated into Persian by Anundrao Mulhar. His Highness's Government was disturbed by a series of unhappy events previous to the treaty of Bassein, and the enmities and opposition which he then experienced from many of the dependants of his Government, seem to have made a deep impression on his mind. In the letters which he addressed to the Marquis Wellesley after the treaty of Bassein, he almost constantly referred to the opposition above alluded to ; and while the Honourable Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley remained in the Deccan, His Highness expressed so much anxiety that the Pritty Niddee, the Putwurdhuns, Rastiah, and the other Southern Serinjaumy Jaghiredars should be compelled to return to their allegiance to the Poona State, that the General employed Mr. Strachey to communicate with those chieftains, and if possible to persuade them to come to an adjustment with His Highness's Government. At that period His Highness took frequent occasion at the meetings which he had with him, to urge his right to service from the chiefs before enumerated and the propriety of the Poona Subsidiary Force being employed to enforce such right ; and afterwards when the conduct of the Pritty-Niddy obliged him to send a force against him, he did not fail to express himself in the same language with a view to obtain the aid of the British troops against that chief. I shall not detail the arguments which I opposed to His Highness's statements on such occasions ; what I principally insisted on was that the Poona Subsidiary Force ought to be kept collected in readiness to oppose any attack which might be made on His Highness's Government from abroad and that, if His Highness's servants would only exert themselves to regulate the departments of His Government and realize the resources of his territories, the ancient dependants of the state would of themselves see the expediency of seeking His Highness's

protection and manifesting a proper sense of their duty. The effect of this line of proceeding has been that His Highness's Government succeeded against the Pritee-Niddy by itself and by such exertion has evidently succeeded in establishing an influence over the minds of the Putwurdhuns, who, as His Lordship will have seen, attended His Highness on his southern tour and since continue to manifest a disposition to comply with His Highness's wishes. Although I do not recollect that His Highness has on any recent occasion repeated his former proposition that the British troops should be employed to force obedience from any of his Serinjaumy dependants, yet his communications to me which he has alluded to, can be only those which I have now explained. By the faction he has hinted at, he evidently alludes to the part formerly taken by Purseram Bhow Putwurdhun in placing Chimnajee Appah on the Musnud, and although he persevered in measures with the Putwurdhuns, he is probably adverse to them from the conduct of their ancestor, with whom they bore a subordinate part. This surmise is strengthened by the fact, that at this period His Highness's Government is not distracted by intestine factions.

In the allusion made by His Highness towards the conclusion of his letter, I may venture to say that he glances at His Highness the Soobahdar Secunder Jah. The Paishwa, I have heard from good authority, conceives that by the terms of the partition treaty the Hyderabad Government obtained too much and the Poona State too little, and that this notion has taken firmer hold of his mind from the impression he has long entertained, that His Highness the Soobahdar is not sincere in his alliance with the Company.

The allusion made by His Highness at the visit I paid him previous to his departure for Copergaum, resembles that now made under consideration, and when he returns, I shall endeavour to ascertain the purport of it for the satisfaction of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 260—The Resident reports Bajirao's resolution to put Ghaziuddin in possession of his Jagir in Bundelkhand.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO— Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 2nd May 1808.

Sir,

I request you will communicate the following particulars to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Since the Paishwa's return from Copergaum it appears that His Highness in discourse with his Ministers has repeatedly adverted to the state of

his interests in Bundelcund and again agitated the expediency of his appointing an officer to proceed to that province for the purpose of ascertaining and occupying the districts thereof, which remain to the Poona Government and settling the arrears of Paishcush due from the chieftains, Ballajee Govind and Shiverow.

This morning Anund Rao Mulhar waited on me by desire of His Highness, and after discoursing on the unsettled state of the Paishwa's concerns in Bundelcund and observing that the Poona Durbar had no means of ascertaining yet what taalooks of the province remained with the Poona State, since the portion of it which fell to the Honourable Company, was occupied by the British troops, proceeded to say that His Highness would soon inform me of the measures which he deemed to be requisite for adjusting those concerns, that to effect this object would require time, but that there was one point which High Highness was desirous to settle without further delay. Anund Rao then adverted to the circumstance of the Nabob Nussurood Dowlah being in possession of the Jaghire formerly conferred on the Nabob Ghazuood-dien Khan by the Poona State, reminded me of the anxiety which the Paishwa had always shown to establish the latter Nabob in the enjoyment of the Jaghire which had been wrested from him by the most unjustifiable means, and then observed that as the Nabob Nussur-ood-Dowla persisted in refusing to restore the Jaghire to the Nabob Ghazee-oo-dien Khan, the rightful claimant, the Paishwa had come to the resolution to dislodge him by force, if moderate means should fail of effect, and had accordingly prepared dispatches to the shieftains Sheverow and Ballajee Govind, directing them to dispossess the Nabob Nussurood Dowlah, should he continue to resist, and place the Jaghire under the authority of the rightful claimant.

In reply to this communication I observed that the British Government certainly expressed its intention not to interfere relative to the claims preferred to the Jaghire in question ; but had at the same time expressed its hopes that as the Jaghire was situated in the British frontier, the Poona State would be careful to provide that no steps which it might direct respecting it, should be attended with commotion or disturbance. Anund Rao said that of course His Highness's Government would give its attention fully to this point, and then requested that I would address a letter to the Agent of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Bundelcund, informing him of the resolution which His Highness had come to relative to the Jaghire, and requesting his countenance to the measures intended to be pursued for restoring it to the authority of the Nabob Ghazeeood-dien Khan. This I declined, observing that it was proper in the first instance that I should report on the subject to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

By every private account which I have received from the Durbar the Paishwa is anxiously bent on restoring the Jaghire to Ghazeeood-dien Khan,

and if I find that he forwards instructions to Bundelcund on the subject, I shall apply for copies of them for His Lordship's information.

No. 261—This is an important communication originating from Bajirao seeking British arbitration in adjusting his claims on Hyderabad, Baroda, Bundelkhand and other places. This starts the friction which ultimately led to serious consequences. The deputation to Poona of a respectable agent from Baroda is first suggested here.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 6th May 1808.

My Lord,

My dispatch to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone of the 2nd instant, would inform Your Lordship of the substance of a communication which I had received from the Paishwa through his Minister Anund Rao Mulhar, on the subject of His Highness's intention to adopt measures for the purpose of re-establishing the authority of the Nabob Ghazeeooddeen Khan in the Jaghire now held by the Nabob Nusseercood Dowlah, in Bundelcund, and further to arrange some plan by which the Poona Government should be enabled to ascertain and occupy the lands which remained to it in the above province.

On the evening of the 3rd instant, I had an interview with Sedashiv Maunkaisur at the desire of the Paishwa. When the compliments usual on such occasions had mutually passed, the Minister entered on business by adverting to the communication which had been made to me by Anund Rao, and observing that His Highness the Paishwa desirous to avail himself of the friendship and justice of the British Government and anxious that certain concerns of the Poona State which demanded attention should be put in a state of adjustment, had prepared a memorandum which it was his wish that he (the Minister) should read to me ; that the leading articles of the paper had reference to the treaty of Bassein and had often come under discussion ; and that with respect to these and the other items adverted to His Highness rested his hopes on the steady friendship and upright views of his ally the Honourable Company, with whom his family had been connected through a period of generations. The Minister then proceeded to read the paper the principal objects of which proved to be, 1st, to procure an adjustment of the Paishwa's demands on the Government of Hyderabad, on which subject the Poona Durbar had formerly submitted a set of documents to the consideration of the Honourable the Governor General. In treating of this article, the memorandum laid great stress on the arrears of choute due to the Poona state from Adoni, and still more on the arrears of choute due to the Poona state from Bedar since the death of the late Nizam ; insisting that of the validity of this latter claim there could be

no possible doubt as would be shewn by a reference to the article relating to this point in the treaty between the two states.

2nd, To procure an adjustment of the claims of the Poona state on the Guickwar Government, on which subject a paper had been formerly delivered by the Poona Durbar to the British Resident, and by him submitted to the Government of Bombay. In this article the memorandum dwelt much on the nature of the Poona claims on the Guickwar Government, none of which were affected by the treaty of Bassein. He particularized that notwithstanding so many years had passed since the accession of the present Rajah of Baroda to the Gadee, he had failed to present the Nuzzur due from him on such occasion, previous to his obtaining from the Paishwa the Khillaut of confirmation, and further stated that the Guickwar Government, though bound to furnish 3,000 horse for constant service at Poona, or make good to the Poona Government a sum equal to the expense of maintaining such cavalry, had yet entirely failed to acquit itself of this obligation since the accession of the present Rajah.

3rd, To procure a statement shewing the districts selected and occupied by the British Government in Bundelcund, by which the Poona State should be enabled to ascertain the lands which remained to it in that province and adopt measures for placing them under a system of management.

To procure the interposition of the British Government to prevent Dowlut Rao Scindia from annoying the dependants of the Poona State in Hindostan, and levying contributions in their respective territories. Of the remaining objects of the memorandum some appeared to be frivolous, and none of such consequence as to require being noticed in this dispatch.

In regard to the object of the 1st article, I reminded the Minister that the whole of the papers relating to it had been carefully forwarded for the consideration of the Governor General; that they were numerous and intricate, and required to be arranged and translated; that I had before acquainted the Durbar, that the business of preparing them for inspection was in process, and that although I had not received any information on the subject it was not improbable that Your Lordship might soon find leisure to enter on the enquiry and pass a decision on the points in difference, which His Highness so anxiously desired. The Minister here addressed some expressions of compliment to me, insinuating that my experience at this Durbar would enable me to elucidate such parts of the subject in question, as might have the appearance of being obscure; and that, His Highness was accordingly anxious that Your Lordship's decision should be had soon, lest the advantage alluded to, should pass by. Nay, His Highness, (the Minister said) was so solicitous on this point, that he had resolved to address a letter to Your Lordship, in which he should disclose his sentiments on the subject.

In reply I assured the Minister that in addressing Your Lordship on the subjects agitated at the present conference I should not fail to specify His Highness's anxiety that the arbitration should take place at an early period, nor omit to notice the remarks made in the memorandum regarding the Choute of Bedar.

In regard to the object of the 2nd article, I observed that the statement which I had received from His Highness's Ministers setting forth the claims of the Poona State on that of Baroda, I immediately forwarded to the Government of Bombay : and that, it appeared to me, that the Honourable the Governor of that Presidency was as desirous that the investigation should commence, as His Highness's Ministers could be. That with a view to forward the object as much as possible, it had occurred to him that a respectable native might be deputed to the Poona Durbar to conduct the enquiry in concert with His Highness's servants, and negotiate an adjustment under the sanction of the British Government. That the Honourable the Governor had lately signified his wishes on this subject to the British Resident at Baroda ; and that I conceived it very probable that under this mode of process the investigation would soon be directed to proceed. The Minister appeared to be satisfied with this information and only repeated that the negotiation ought to commence without further delay.

Concerning the object of the 3rd article, I acquainted the Minister, that it would be readily attained as I had reason to expect, that a list of the districts selected by the British Government in Bundelcund had already been dispatched to me from Fort William for the satisfaction of His Highness's Durbar ; but that in any event I could assure the Minister that it would now be sent to me without delay, and be presented to the Durbar in time for its being applied for every purpose intended.

The Minister then observed that it would not be possible for His Highness's Government to adjust its concerns in Bundelcund without deputing a Sir Soobahdar to that province whose duty it would be to settle the Paishcush due from Ballajee Govind and Sheverow, and occupy and settle the lands before alluded to. That for this appointment the Paishwa had fixed on the Vinchoor Jaghireदार, who would of course be attended by his Dewaun, Ballabah,* by whom the public business would be solely conducted, and who would be constantly in communication with the British gentleman who holds the office of Agent to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Bundelcund.

I replied, that I was not aware of there being any objection to the deputation he had mentioned. That assuredly the Paishwa could not nominate a person of better talents, greater discretion, or of a more conciliating disposition, than Ballabah for the conduct of so high a trust ; but that there was one point in which I could not omit to be particular, which was that if it was requisite that the officer deputed should bear the

* Balaji Laksman Salkade.

title of Sir Soobahdar, it was indispensable that he should be Sir Soobahdar only for Bundelcund, and not for Hindostan, as the latter designation would be productive of the most injurious consequences, as I had before repeatedly demonstrated. The Minister affected, at first, not entirely to understand me; but afterwards said, that he comprehended what I meant and that my wish should be complied with.

In regard to the object of the 4th article, I requested the Minister to recollect that the subject of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar's claim to Oorchar, was under the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General; adding, that it was true Scindiah had drawn some revenue from the districts of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar in Malwa; but that it was allowed that he had rendered a service to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar by wresting the districts in question from the hands of the Pindarries and restoring them to the Vinchoor authority. That from the insulated state of the lands in Hindostan belonging to some of His Highness's dependants, and the commotions which constantly prevailed in the territories situated immediately to the northward of Malwa, it would appear to be scarcely practicable to offer those lands any protection; but that His Highness might rely that the very circumstance of the British Government having taken up the subject of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar's claim to Oorchar, would have the effect to restrain Dowlut Rao Scindiah in some degree and induce him to be more moderate in future. This statement appeared to make an impression on the Minister and he did not pursue the subject much further.

I shall now offer a few observations to Your Lordship relative to the preceding parts of this dispatch.

When the treaty of Bassein was negotiating at this Durbar, the Paishwa appeared to be rather indifferent about the article which stipulates that the points in difference between the Poona State and that of Hyderabad shall be arbitrated by the British Government; but afterwards when the Ministers were apprized that the British Government would proceed to the arbitration and began to collect and examine the several documents for transmission to Fort William, His Highness became gradually better informed of the grounds of his claims, and from that period has shewn great anxiety that the arbitration should not be delayed. The eagerness with which he now pressed for it, may possibly be owing in some degree to his jealousy of the Nizam's Government, which he conceives, (as I had formerly occasion to notice) has experienced extraordinary favor from the English.

The claims of the Poona State on that of Baroda are in part, of very old standing, and the Paishwa has always shewn extreme anxiety that they should be arbitrated as stipulated for in the treaty of Bassein. His Highness's applications on the subject have been constant and earnest and

I would, with deference, suggest to Your Lordship, that the investigation should be directed to commence, either in the mode proposed by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, or under such process as Your Lordship may deem most proper.

If Ballabah, the Vinchoor Dewan, be deputed to Bundelcund, I conceive he will find it difficult to proceed until after the rains. He is a very respectable man and his character is well-known in Hindostan.

No. 262—The death of Raja Shahu of Satara and the installation of Pratapsinh are announced.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 6th May 1808.

My Lord,

It is with great concern I have to acquaint Your Lordship that last night I received a message from His Highness the Paishwa, intimating the event of the death of the Rajah of Sattarah who, it appears, had been in a declining state for some time and expired on the morning of the 4th instant.

The Paishwa has directed the customary demonstration of mourning in the city, and proposes to repair to Sattarah without loss of time, to superintend in person the obsequies of the Rajah and direct the preparations necessary for the installation of his successor.

18th May 1808.

Agreeably to the intimation contained in my last address, His Highness the Paishwa proceeded to Wahè in the vicinity of Sattara, and after the obsequies of the late Rajah had been performed, gave directions for the installation of his eldest son Purtaub Sing, who was accordingly enthroned on the 16th instant, under the title of Sahoo Rajah with the usual solemnities. Salutes according to the Mahratta practice, have been fired in honor of this event at the Paishwa's principal forts, and at His Highness's desire the installation was announced here this morning by a royal salute from the British Cantonment.

15th June 1808.

Addressed the Governor General as follows :—

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa returned from Sattara on the 12th instant. His absence would have been shorter but for the following circumstance.

After the enthronement of the Rajah of Sattara he resolved to connect himself with the house of Maharick, which is of the tribe of Bhoslah. The time for his marriage was accordingly fixed, and at his particular request the Paishwa agreed to prolong his visit in order to be present at its celebration. When the festivities of the occasion had ended, the Paishwa in concert with the Ranee (the consort of the late Prince) examined into the state of the Rajah's household, added to the number of his attendants, and prescribed the forms of respect which those of each order should observe in approaching the Rajah either at stated times or as occasion should require. His Highness also inspected the Rajah's accommodations, and found that the old palace of the dynasty was decayed so much as to be scarcely capable of repair. His Highness then gave directions for the immediate construction of a new dwelling for the Rajah in a convenient situation, appointing one of his own servants to superintend the building of it, and report occasionally on the progress of the work. His Highness further inspected the limits to which it had been usual for the Rajah of Sattara, since the time of Nana Furnaveese, to move out from the fort for the purpose of recreation. These His Highness enlarged to a certain degree, using measures at the same time to make the different officers concerned acquainted with this change of regulation. These attentions from His Highness appear to have given much satisfaction to the Rajah and the Queen, who, when His Highness took his leave, requested to have the pleasure of a visit from him annually, and insisted on his acceptance of a head piece of jewelry of considerable value taken from the regalia of the Sahoo dynasty.

As His Highness received according to custom the Khelaat of investiture from the Rajah of Sattara shortly after his installation, His Highness to mark the occasion sat in full Darbar and His Highness received the homage of his principal officers and adherents on the 13th instant. Tomorrow or next day I shall have the honor to wait on him to make my congratulations.

Poona, 23rd June 1808.

Wrote as follows to Mr. Persian Secretary Monckton.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 1st instant, enclosing a Persian letter of condolence from the Right Honourable the Governor General to His Highness the Paishwa, which I was to present or withhold according to the etiquette of the Poona Durbar. Finding that the death of the Rajah of Sattara was an event for condolence to the Paishwa, I informed Sedasheo Maunkaisur that I had received a letter of condolence from the Right Honourable the Governor General to His Highness, and that I should be prepared to present it to His Highness at any time that might be appointed for the purpose. In reply

the Minister acquainted me that it would be very satisfactory to the Paishwa to receive His Lordship's letter, which His Highness would regard as a mark of His Lordship's attention ; but that as I had offered my congratulations publicly to His Highness on the first occasion of his investiture, it might be felt inauspicious, should I now present His Highness with a dispatch referring to a previous event, the source of sorrow and mourning ; but that if I would trust the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor General to him he would deliver it to the Paishwa and send me the Khurreeta from His Highness in reply. Deeming it proper to comply with this proposal I yesterday delivered the letter of the Right Honorable the Governor General to Sedasheo Maunkaisur to be presented to His Highness, which I hope His Lordship will approve.

On the 21st instant, the Paishwa was entertained in a splendid manner by the Minister on the late occasion of His Highness's investiture ; and I find that at the Durbar the occasion is considered to be such, as should induce the British Resident to pay His Highness a similar compliment. The expense of entertaining His Highness, however, would amount to 18 or 20,000 rupees, and I shall not venture on such a disbursement, however requisite, unless I be honored with His Lordship's sanction for the purpose.

No. 263—The Resident forwards orders to Shivrao Bhan of Jhansi and to Balaji Govind of Saugar to hand over the Jagir lands of Ghaziuddin to Maullajah.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MR. PERSIAN SECRETARY MONCKTON.

Poona, 19th May 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General copies of two letters from this Durbar to Sheverow and Ballajee Gungadur in Bundelcund, directing them to adopt measures for the purpose of establishing the authority of the Nabob Ghazeeood Dien Khan, in the Jaghire near Culpee possessed at present by the Nabob Nussurood Dowlah.

I propose to transmit a copy of this dispatch to the agent of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Bundelcund for his information.

Translation of a letter from Sedasheo Maunkaisur to Sheverow Bhow, dated 21st Rebiulaval (=18th May 1808).

" Certain villages in the district of Culpee in Bundelcund were granted to Nabob Ghazi-ud-Dien who has since died. In consequence sunnuds

were made out for the name of Nabob Mualla Jah, his legitimate and chosen son for his father's Jaghire, after which he sent Meer Gholam-Nabbi Khan with whom a letter formerly was sent from hence, addressed to you to this purport. You will give possession to the above person according to the tenor of the Sircar's Sunnud, and whatsoever has been taken from those Talooks by Nussur-ood-Dowla without the knowledge of Mualla Jah you must cause to be restored. Lately Colonel Close addressed a letter to Calcutta to the Governor General on this subject and an answer has arrived stating, that in the business relative to the Jaghire the Company's Government has no concern whatever and that the Shreemunt is absolute in it. In this mode have they written from Calcutta; while this letter is addressed to you, to order that you will place Mualla Jah in possession without delay and will cause the collections made by Nussur-ood-Dowla to be repaid. This matter is from the Sircar, in the name of Nabob Mualla Jah Bahadur, on which account you will render every support to him. Nussur-ood-Dowla is intriguing at Culpee, and will continue to do so. Wherefore giving him a guard you will convey him to Jhansi.

From the same to Ballajee Govind Bundela, of the same tenor and date.

No. 264—The Resident reports the arrival at Poona of Nimbaji Holkar and his application to the Peshwa for employment.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 25th May 1808.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2nd instant, enclosing extract of a letter from the Resident at Delhi.

About two months since Nimmajee Holkar the person mentioned by Mr. Seton, arrived here and after presenting himself at the Durbar, solicited to be employed by the Poona Government as he was in distress from want of subsistence. He had only one horse and a tattoo, which carried his baggage, but was attended by four or five footmen, and it was ascertained that he had always been in the interest of Cassy Rao Holkar. His Highness the Paishwa on being made acquainted with his application declined to acquiesce in it, observing that considerations connected with the state of affairs at Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Durbar, made it advisable for the Poona Government to avoid taking any of the family into its service. Nimmajee Holkar failing at the Durbar referred himself to Cundoo Punt, Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Vakeel at this station, intreating that he would endeavour to afford him relief by recommending him to Sedasheo

Maunkaisur. Here he had no better success ; for Cundoo-Punt so far from shewing any disposition to meet his wish, betrayed some jealousy at his having gone direct to the Durbar to seek employment.

I had scarcely heard of the result of Nimmajee Holkar's application at the Durbar when I received a message from His Highness intimating that this person had solicited employment from the Poona Government, but that he (His Highness) had refused to entertain him as he did not wish to have any concern with the members of the Holkar family. After receiving this communication from His Highness I took an occasion to mention the substance of it to the Paishkar of Cundoo Punt for the information of his master. Since that date I have heard nothing more of Nimmajee Holkar than that he continues at Poona, having sold his tattoo and some trifling articles to answer his expenses, and that it is thought he will soon return to the northward. As he had only applied for service at the Durbar and had waited on Cundoo Punt to request his good offices with the minister, it never occurred to me that he came for any purpose but that of obtaining a livelihood. I am concerned however that the transactions which happened here respecting him, did not strike me to be of sufficient importance to merit notice in my public correspondence, as in that case the Right Honorable the Governor General would have been enabled on the receipt of Mr. Seton's dispatch, to judge of the grounds of the report it specified from Holkar's Camp.

As Nimmajee still continues in Poona, I shall keep a watch on his conduct and be vigilant to prevent his residence here being the cause of public inconvenience.

No. 265—News is reported to Government by the Resident of some chiefs from the north having started disturbances in Holkar's territory of Khandesh. He requests the use of the Poona Subsidiary Force.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 18th May 1808.

Sir,

I have just received a message from Cundoo Punt by his Paishkar, acquainting me that Dadun Khan, Khooshallsing, and other chiefs in rebellion against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, had lately arrived at Chandore with an army of nearly 5,000 men, and actually laid siege to the place, and requesting me to use means for the purpose of repelling these chiefs, or at least to dispatch a letter to them, remonstrating against their behaviour and desiring them to desist from the attack and retire to the

northern parts of Candesh, from whence they had recently approached.— I desired the Paishcar to inform Cundoo Punt in reply that the intelligence he had communicated gave me much concern, not only from the relations of friendship which subsisted between his master and the Honorable Company, but because entire tranquillity in the Deccan was an object which the British Government had much at heart ; that in regard to his request I could not possibly acquiesce as I had no authority which could justify me in interfering in any degree in any concern relating to his master's Government ; that nevertheless I should recommend to the Poona Durbar to instruct the Vinchoor Jaghirdar to continue with his force at his present position near the frontier and keep it in view to prevent the chiefs before noticed from entering the Paishwa's territory or drawing any supplies from it whatever. I added that I should have the honour to forward a report of the state of affairs in Candesh for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General. The Paishkar repeated the request of Cundoo Punt with great urgency, observing that the rebellious chiefs would probably commit great excesses in Holkar's territory before any force could arrive from the camp or northern stations of that chieftain to punish them, and that on this account Cundoo Punt had great expectations that I would comply with his wishes on an occasion so momentous and critical. I again declined to consent, explaining to the Paishkar in polite terms that it was not possible that I could act beyond the limits of my public instructions and here the conversation ended.

For months past Dadun Khan and his associates have been levying contributions in Holkar's territory in Candesh and gradually approaching the posts in the western parts of it, and although it appears from the northern Akbars that the intention of Dadun Khan to lay siege to Chandore was reported to Holkar some time since, he does not seem to have made any preparations to oppose the rebels or to have regarded the above report with the attention that it apparently merited. By the Akbars he appears to have no intention of repairing himself to Candesh, and a detachment which he talked of employing against the rebels, was to have been composed in part of 1,000 Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry with guns belonging to Meer Khan, but it does not appear from the latest advices that this reinforcement had left Meer Khan's camp. Dadun Khan's force will naturally increase, as there are numbers of idlers in Candesh, who will be disposed to join him, merely from the hope of plunder and as Holkar's districts in Candesh must be nearly exhausted, there may be ground to apprehend that the associated chiefs when pressed for subsistence, may be induced to make incursions into the territories of the Paishwa and the Nizam, to relieve their necessities and if reduced to follow such a course, the filling of the Godavery must be favourable to their predatory endeavours. I have judged it proper to offer these observations, lest the disturbed state of Candesh and the little prospect there is of its being relieved by Holkar, may make it prudent to keep the

Poona Subsidiary Force in a state of preparation to move at a short notice during the rains or until affairs in Candeish assume a more settled appearance.

I have to request you will submit this letter to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 266—A secret design on the part of Sindia and Holkar and supported by the Nizam and the French is unfolded in this communication by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 19th June 1808.

Sir,

I request you will submit this communication to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

On the return of the Paishwa from Sattara he sent me a confidential message to the following effect, viz., that a short time ago a confidential Hoozrah arrived from Dowlut Row Sindia and presenting himself to one of His Highness's personal attendants a Brahman, said that he was charged with a message to His Highness, of a nature so important and secret that he could only deliver it to His Highness himself in private, and then requested that so much might be intimated to His Highness in order that he might be admitted to His Highness's presence when at leisure and alone; that the attendant acquiesced and accordingly gave intimation to His Highness, who deliberated for some time whether he should comply with the Hoojerah's solicitation; but that finding on further enquiry that he was charged with a note from Sindiah he resolved to admit him privately and hear what he had to say. That the meeting then took place when the Hoojerah presented His Highness with a note from Scindiah, which being couched in a few words merely referred him to the bearer who would make a secret communication to His Highness, to which it was hoped he would lend a favourable ear; that His Highness after perusing the note told the Hoojerah, that he was at liberty to mention whatever he might be charged with, on which he proceeded to state that his message being on a subject of great moment, it was requisite that His Highness should pass his word (cowl) that no part of it should be ever permitted to transpire; that His Highness treated this formality with some slight as being wholly unnecessary, repeating to the Hoojerah that he was at liberty to disclose what was confided to him; but that silence was still in his option; that the Hoojerah at length proceeded to say that he was directed by Dowlut Rao

Scindiah to acquaint His Highness in private that he (Scindiah) continued attached to His Highness's person and Government with unabated fidelity and zeal, that his forefathers had been brought up and raised to dignities by His Highness's ancestors, and had trod no path but that of submission to their commands and devotion to their interests. That he (Scindiah) therefore had nothing so much at heart as to be enabled to lay his head at His Highness's feet and be thus permitted to revert to that service and distinction which he formerly enjoyed under His Highness's Government after the example of his progenitors. That readmitted to such favor and honor he would then be enabled to disclose certain things which if attended to by His Highness, could not fail to reconcile the Mahratta people and restore His Highness's dominions to its ancient power and splendour. That the Hoojera having here finished his message His Highness told him in plain terms that he thought Dowlut Rao Scindiah's situation very suitable and such as ought to afford him much contentment and happiness, that he continued to enjoy the territories which, from early times, had been held by his forefathers ; that with respect to himself he (His Highness) was in his proper place at the head of the Government which he inherited from his ancestors ; that this state of things being merely in course, appeared to him to be favourable to all orders of the Mahratta people who were left at ease and leisure to pursue their respective occupations. That looking to such effects from present arrangements he could not but wonder at finding Scindiah proceed with so much mystery in holding up new movements of promise to him, as if there had been cause to imagine that he was not contented with his present situation and power. That as Scindiah had proceeded so far on the subject there could be little occasion for keeping the remaining points from his knowledge ; and that accordingly it was his (the Paishwa's) wish to learn what those things were to which Scindiah was so desirous to have his attention. That the Hoojerah in reply observed that he had delivered to His Highness the communication he was charged with ; and that, unless His Highness should assent to the revival of the former state of things respecting the Mahratta's nation by which Sindiah and the other ancient servants of the family such as Holkar and Ragojee Bhonslah would be restored to their former office and dignities under the state, no farther disclosure would ever be made. That His Highness not content with one refusal endeavoured by various persuasions to prevail on the Hoojerah to reveal what Scindiah could have in mind, but without effect ; and that despairing of success he in the end told the Hoojerah that he was assured that on reflection Scindiah would perceive, that his proposal was neither wise nor reasonable, nor such in any respect as he (His Highness, could ever

possibly be reconciled to ; that the Hoojerah then said that the Mahratta Sirdars had suffered by the course of His Highness's politics and trusted that His Highness repelled this charge, observing that if the Mahratta Sirdars had fallen into adversity or experienced any disappointment, their own conduct only was to blame, that here the Hoojerah told His Highness that if he was only to have such expressions as a reply he would be happy to receive His Highness's written answer to Scindiah's note, to which His Highness only replied, that the note contained nothing material, that the message was verbal and could require only a verbal answer, on which the Hoojerah withdrew. Here the confidential communication to me from His Highness ended.

Yesterday I proceeded by appointment to visit the Paishwa to compliment him on the late events at Sattara. He received my congratulations with great civility and after conversing for some time on the objects which occupied his time at Sattara, he adverted to some matters which had attracted his attention, respecting his brother Chimnajee Appah who, he said, was of late so unaccommodating that he declined to pass a receipt to be lodged in the Duftar according to the usual form, for the amount of Kist or the stipend fixed on him by former agreement ; and that when he made an excursion to any place, his manner was so cold and distant that he departed without giving notice of his intention or mentioning the place he proposed to visit. On this subject His Highness enlarged for a considerable time and it was agreed at length that on Chimnajee Appah's return from an excursion which he recently, proceeded on, means should be adopted to ascertain what objection he had to sign the usual receipt for the cash paid to him from the public treasury and to touch him on the delicacy of his habit of leaving Poona without giving previous notice of his intended trip.

At the close of the meeting His Highness asked me if I had received the secret message he sent me ; I replied in the affirmative and he went on to say, that although he had not succeeded in prevailing on the Hoojerah to disclose what plan Scindiah had in view, he had taken other means to effect the discovery and at a future time would make me acquainted with the result. Here I paid His Highness a compliment on the entire and firm confidence which he reposed in his ally the British Government, and then took occasion to observe that previous to his last excursion to Copergaum, he had made some allusions respecting the Hyderabad Government which, want of leisure at the moment, prevented being explained. He smiled and observed that a good deal had happened since, to unfold the state of things at Hyderabad, and that, of course, I was not without information on the subject, I still pressed the point but rather in a mode of pleasantry, and observed that His Highness's former allusions pointed at the Nizam's indisposition towards Meer Allum, and the notion that Ragotum Rao is used by the Nizam and a party of the ladies in the mahal as a medium of

communication with Scindiah, Holkar and Ragojee Bhonslah. I understand that the Paishwa has received intelligence of two or three persons who dress like Arabs and have the appearance of such people, having arrived from Muscat at some place near the mouth of the Indus and of their having made their way to Holkar's camp and afterwards to Scindiah's; that those persons have brought a reply from the French Government to dispatches forwarded by that Government to Scindiah and Holkar by the way of Tatta and Muskat shortly after the siege of Bhurtpore. But that His Highness does not consider the intelligence sufficiently authentic to warrant him in giving me a communication. Were it authentic the arrival of the dispatches would have probably been known to our Resident at Scindiah's Court, so that any attention it may merit seems to be referable to the arrival of the Hoojerah at this period from Scindiah, who would appear to have dispatched the mission under hope of foreign support, provided the Paishwa should be brought into his designs.

No. 267—The Resident reports animosities between several southern chiefs of Kolhapur, Savantwadi and other places.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE.

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 8th July 1808.

My lord,

When the Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley commanded in the Deccan, he used his utmost endeavours to preserve peace between the different Mahratta chieftains, whose territories are situated on the upper parts of the Kistna. He was attended by Vakeels from those chieftains which afforded him means of a ready communication with them, and it was satisfactory to observe that his exhortations to them to abstain from hostilities were generally attended with effect. On Sir A. Wellesley's return to the Carnatic, I took up the same line of conduct respecting the chieftains in question, and by means of frequent admonitions and persuasions apparently succeeded in repressing the animosities of some of the parties without being able to extinguish them. The Rajah of Kolapore has long pretended to authority over the Chief of Sawunt-Warree, on the ground of relations which held between the two houses at a remote period, and the assertion of these claims has been a source of constant war between them. The Rajah is almost constantly at hostility with the Sirdar Appah Dessaye on account of the Purgunnah of Chickorees of which this Sirdar obtained possession under a series of transactions, connected with Kolapore, which took place when Mhadajee Scindiah was here in force a short time previous to his death. The Rajah further

considers Appah Dessaye as his enemy because he supports the cause of Wisswass Rao Ghautky who is his relation, and is at difference with the Rajah, though connected with him by marriage. In former times the Putwurdhan family and the Rajah of Kolapore were frequently at war ; from the period however when General Wellesley arrived in the Deccan, they have refrained from hostilities, although bickerings often happen between them on account of irregularities committed by the inhabitants of each side near the common frontier. By the war which has subsisted for some time between the Rajah of Kolapore and the Chieftain of Sawunt-Warree, the former has wrested from the latter the forts of Bhurrutghur and Nursingaghur and territory annexed, which is estimated to yield annually a lack of rupees. The heir to the Sawunt-Waree territory is a minor and the Government is conducted by Lakshmee Bye, widow of the late chief, who finding herself incapable of the charge, lately retired to Nepaunee with the intention of proceeding to Benares or to the Durbar of Dowlut Rao Scindiah ; but afterwards returned at the instance of Appah Dessaye to the town of Warree where she now resides, guarded by the troops of that Sirdar and of Wisswass Rao Ghautky. The Rajah of Kolapore having provided for the security of his new conquest is preparing to attack Appah Dessaye and Ghautky, who appear not unwilling to meet him. Chintamun Rao Putwurdhan, it is thought, will join Appah Dessaye, if not prevented by a difference which subsists between him and his kinsman, Ballasaheb of Meritch, whose districts on some slight pretence he has recently seized. The rest of the Putwurdhuns and the Zemindar of Kittore, seem to take no part in these differences. If the Rajah of Kolapore on one side, and Appah Dessaye and his relation Ghautky on the other, come to extremities, the districts near the source of the Kistna will be as much disturbed as at any former period.

The British Government has never interfered in the disputes of the Rajah of Kolapore with the Sawunt-Warry family and to whichever side the Paishwa may incline he does not seem to have assisted either. The difference between the Rajah of Kolapore and the Sirdar Appah Dessaye refers principally to the Purgunnah of Chickoree, which the latter holds independently of the Poona Government and which he conceives himself entitled to defend without the sanction of its authority. The Paishwa, I believe, does not apprehend any inconvenience to his Government from those dissensions amongst the southern chieftains, and I have hitherto refrained from recommending it to his Ministers to interfere to adjust them ; as should I offer such a suggestion, they would probably plead inability without the aid of the Subsidiary Force.

I avail myself of this occasion to acquaint Your Lordship that His Highness the Paishwa has proceeded to Punderpore, to be present at the annual festival there, intending to return hither by the end of the present month.

No. 268—The arrival of a Brahman Vakil from Holkar at Poona, for occupying the country of Ambed is reported to Government by the Resident.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE SECRETARY MR. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 24th July 1808.

Sir,

I had formerly the honor to mention for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that Nimmajee Holkar though disappointed in his hopes of being employed by the Paishwa's Government, continued to reside in the city of Poona attended by a few followers. It was then imagined that his stay here would not be long as he had no apparent means of subsistence, and accordingly after an interval he left Poona and returned to the northward. For some time past, however, a report has prevailed in Poona that another person, a Bramin, has arrived in this quarter from the northward on the part of Dadun Khan and his associates, charged with a letter from them to my address and a communication to the Paishwa's Durbar. Sedasheo Maunkaisur also having heard of this rumour, sent me a message two days since requesting to know whether the Bramin supposed to have arrived, had waited upon me ; if not, whether I had any certain intelligence respecting the rumoured deputation, to which I replied in the negative. It is said that the mission has two objects, one, to obtain an assurance that so long as the associated chiefs continue to refrain from disturbing the territories of the Paishwa and the Nizam, they shall not experience any annoyance from the British Government, or any of its allies ; the other, to obtain the sanction of the Poona Government to the measure of a child being adopted by the widow of the late Casy Rao Holkar to serve as the representative of the Holkar family. As the report does not subside I am rather induced to think that it is not unfounded, and that the Brahmin at the head of the mission defers appearing publicly until the return of the Paishwa from Punderpore, who may be expected in two or three days. If the Brahmin make his appearance I shall acquaint him that the British Government and its allies are at peace and friendship with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and that I do not find myself authorized to communicate with his principal on any subject unfavourable to Holkar's interests, and use every persuasion to induce the Durbar to agree with me in giving a similar reply. As Dadun Khan &c have established their authority in villages belonging to Holkar in Gandapore, it is not improbable that they will proceed to occupy the districts of Ellora and Amber and Holkar's share of Seogaum, Govind Rao Tattia, Holkar's Cumavisdar of Amber, appears to apprehend that these steps by the associated chiefs are not far distant as he has increased his force and continues to recruit men daily. As the above chiefs then cannot

apparently seize Amber without using the greater part of their force for the purpose, it is possible that an object of the rumoured mission to this quarter, may be to ascertain whether they could move their force through the Nizam's territory to Amber without incurring the displeasure of the British Government and its allies. However this may be, it seems to be a question worthy of consideration, whether, should the associated chiefs be allowed to pass the Nizam's territory for the purpose of occupying Amber, Holkar's Government would have any cause of complaint on that account. The extreme supineness of Holkar in permitting a body of armed rebels to keep possession of his territory on the frontier of the Honourable Company's allies, for so long a period, without using the resources of his Government to reduce them, may be considered as a serious inconvenience to the British Government and tending to lessen his claim to its good offices towards restricting the proceedings of rebels against him, when it may have the means of so doing without giving them just cause of offence.

I shall transmit a copy of this letter to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 269—The magistrate of Bellari reports the possibility of a serious commotion taking place between Narsinhrao and Bhujangrao Ghorpade of Sandur and seeks instructions as to how he should act.

FROM—THE MAGISTRATE AT BELLARI,
TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Bellari, 25th July 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter I addressed to Colonel Close, which I request you will be pleased to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council.

The young man Narsing Row Gorpuri continues to evince the same propriety of conduct that he has observed from the commencement of his relations. Boojung Row Gorpuri's apparently unjustifiable procedure towards him continues. He still remains at Ballari—but as nothing appears to have been done on his account either by the Resident of Poona or his father Eshwunt Row Gorpuri Ameer ool Oomrah, who, I believe, holds the Jageer under the Sunnud of His Highness the Peshwa, his forbearance is at last almost exhausted and he has consulted me about proceeding to the borders of Sundoor. I have, however, dissuaded him from doing this and prevailed upon him to remain here a little longer, being persuaded, if he returns, it will be the cause of some serious commotion between the two young men and as Sundoor is surrounded on every side by the Company's possessions, this is to be prevented if

possible, for in a country where every individual is disposed to warlike pursuits, there is no foreseeing what might be the consequences of such an event taking place. I therefore in the most respectful manner take the liberty of suggesting that the above circumstances may be recommended to the particular consideration of Colonel Close, for nothing more is required than a positive order from Poonah to adjust the differences that now exist. In the meantime I have to beg that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be graciously pleased to favor me with such instructions as may be deemed necessary on the subject.

No. 270—A family altercation between Narsinhrao and Bhujangrao Ghorpade at Sandur is reported to Col. Close.

FROM—THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,

TO—COLONEL BARRY CLOSE.

Bellari, 23rd May 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that in consequence of some dispute that has arisen in Sundoor, Narsing Row Gorpurri has been obliged to quit that place and come to Ballari on account of the violence of Boojung Row, son of Bapoo Saib Cundi Row Gorpurri, who has assumed the management of the Jagheer and put the Manager, Sooba Row, into confinement, a circumstance which I conclude, may be unknown to Eshwunt Row Gorpurri, father of the young man now here, whose moderation of conduct on so trying an occasion is apparently highly praiseworthy.

Having always been extremely delicate in interfering with anything regarding the Jageer I cannot know the true state of the matter ; at all events something is wrong, and the above will be sufficient to enable you to recommend the fathers of the respective parties to cause their sons to come to an amicable understanding with each other.

Boojung Row Gorpurri being quite a boy, I think the report that the present disturbances arise from the evil advice of four persons, named Nuttmull Marwari, Numbajee Powar, Sreenewas Seeto and Anajee Ram Chinder Wakeel, is entitled to some consideration, and as Narsing Row Gorpuri has told me that violent measures might be the consequence of his returning to Soondoor, it would perhaps be well for the tranquillity of the Jageer that the persons in question were removed from it.

In the mean time as the altercation on the part of Bapoo Saib Cundi Row Gorpurre's son has assumed rather a formidable appearance, I will recommend his acting in a more regular manner until he may hear from Poonah on the subject, a recommendation on my part which I hope, will meet with your approbation.

No. 271—An entertainment given to the Peshwa at the Residency and the cordiality and enjoyment which he experienced on the occasion are described by the Resident for the information of the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 27th August 1808.

My Lord,

On receiving Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's dispatch of the 11th ultimo, I caused it to be intimated to Sedasheo Maunkaisur, that I proposed to invite the Paishwa to an entertainment in honor of his late investiture, on which the Minister expressed extreme satisfaction, observing that such a mark of attention from the Residency was all that was wanting to complete the festivities of the occasion.

His Highness happened to be engaged in a course of devotion preparatory to the Gunnais festival, which terminated a few days since, when I waited upon him by appointment and conveyed to him the proposed invitation; which he accepted with many expressions of compliment. He appointed the evening of the 24th instant, and arrived at the Residency at that time. He was received with the usual honors and entertained with singing and dancing in the Hindoo style and a band of music from the British Cantonment. The Bungalow in which he sat is situated close to the junction of two rivers, of which the one washes the walls of Poona. The confluence is held to be sacred, the image of Gunputtee being annually immersed in it. His Highness took occasion to allude to the flooded state of the junction, which he said was a type of the union of the two Governments and afterwards adverted to the great promise of the season, which for a time had threatened to be very unfavourable.

Here I found an opportunity of conveying to His Highness Your Lordship's cordial communication to him in reply to the matter contained in my secret dispatch to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone under date the 9th June. His Highness in answer observed, that from the principal dependants of his Government he had formerly met with nothing but unworthiness of every description, by which for years he was constantly harassed; but that from the period at which he connected himself with the Honorable Company to the present moment he had experienced nothing from the illustrious characters who presided over their affairs in India, but friendship and truth. That in their civilities towards him and their regard for his Government, he had perceived no distinction or change; that accordingly under an alliance so warm and uniform he enjoyed the fullest

confidence and repose, the worth of which he well understood and would ever be careful to preserve. These observations, he desired, I would communicate in a particular manner to Your Lordship, explaining at the same time how sensible he was of the interest which your Lordship constantly took in his welfare.

His Highness prolonged his visit to a later hour than usual as a mark of compliment ; and after having been presented with the customary gifts of jewels &c. returned to the city previously assuring me of the very satisfactory manner in which he had passed the evening.

No. 271A—Memorandum regarding the activities of Mahipatravo Holkar delivered by order of Colonel Barry Close, to the Paishwa's Minister on the 16th October 1808.

It is already known from the correspondence of Lieut. Colonel Doveton that Wahed Ally Khan and Dadun Khan have acquainted him by letter, that they had received an order from His Highness the Paishwa through Ballabah Dewaun and a Hoojirah, directing them to march to Amber and chastize the Cumavisdar, and restore the district to order. When this intelligence came, I waited on His Highness the Paishwa and made it known to him, on which His Highness was pleased to give me assurances that he had no knowledge whatever of the circumstances stated relative to Ballabah Dewaun or the Hoojirah, that he had given me the perusal of two letters which had been addressed to him by Myput Rao Holkar and that further than these nothing as far as he knew, had transpired. Here I observed that as Ballabah Dewaun and the Hoojirah had been mentioned specifically, it was my wish that the latter should be desired to visit me that I might converse with him personally on the occasion, and this was assented to. During the above discourse Sedasheo Maunkaisur Saheb also repeated that of the intelligence given by the two Patan Khan he had no information whatever.

Yesterday while I expected to be visited by Ballabah Dewaun, I received another dispatch from Lieut. Colonel Doveton, enclosing a paper of intelligence from the camp of the Khans and Myput Rao Holkar and of this document a translation in the Mahratta language was immediately forwarded to the Durbar by the Sayt Saheb Khursetji Modi (the principal native servant of the Residency), who repairing to the city delivered it to Dadjebah (the Karcoon of Byajee Naique), who immediately presented it to Sedasheo Maunkaisur at His Highness's new dwelling. In this paper of intelligence it was stated that the two Khans and Myput Rao Holkar marched on the 12th of Shabaun, 3rd October 1808, taking with them some of the Vinchoor horsemen to shew them the road, that they halted at the village

of Akurnee, that on Tuesday the 13th of Shabaun, they marched from thence a coss and an half and halted at a deserted village near to the encampment of the Vinchoor horse on this side of Nuggursool, that they cantoned there the following day and had it in mind to levy contribution on the village of Yewlah, but afterwards declined making the demand as the village belonged to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar.

This morning I received a paper of intelligence from the camp of the two Khans and Myput Rao Holkar dated 13th Shabaun of which I annex a translation in the Mahratta language. It contains the following information, viz. that, on the day of the Dessara festival two (selahs) cloths and two turbands were received from the Paishwa's Sircar, through Ballabah Dewaun, for Myput Rao Holkar and the other Sirdars, that of these, Myput Rao Holkar took a selah and a turband, giving at the instance of Dadun Khan the remaining selah and turband to Wahed Ally Khan. Thus the foregoing documents go to confirm the information written by the two Khans to Lieut. Colonel Doveton by the following articles; 1st, In stating that on the 12th of Shabaun the three associates marched taking the Vinchoor horsemen to shew them the road, 2ndly, in stating that the three associates declined to levy a contribution on the village of Yeulah because it belonged to the Vinchoor Jaghiredar; and 3rdly in stating, that, on the day of the Dessara festival two selahs and two turbands were received from the Paishwa's Sircar, through Ballabah Dewaun for Myput Rao Holkar and the other sirdars. A treaty of peace subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and from the first appearance of Dadun Khan and Wahed Ally Khan in Candeish it was determined by the Hon'ble Company's Government and the states of Hyderabad and Poona, not to take any concern in the internal disputes of Holkar's Government, and when the two Patan Khans sent their Vakeel to Lieut. Colonel Doveton and Rajah Govind Buksh to request permission to enter the Nizam's districts on their way to Amber, and it was ascertained that their request was rejected, I communicated this circumstance in a particular manner to Anund Rao Mulhar that he might make it known to His Highness's Durbar.

By the Treaty of Bassein it is agreed that the external concerns of the Poona State shall not be regulated, but in concert with the Hon'ble Company's Government; and that no step shall be taken regarding them without the knowledge of that Government which, in relation to such concerns, looks always to His Highness the Paishwa himself.

It has been learnt from His Highness, that he has no knowledge of the transactions under consideration. It is accordingly incumbent on His Highness's Government to discover by what cause it has happened that His Highness's name has been used in such transactions without his sanction, and bring them to punishment who have dared to enter on such proceedings without his knowledge.

No. 272—Yashwantrao Ghorpade asks the magistrate to hand over Sondur to his son Narsinhrao.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—P. BRUCE, ESQUIRE, JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE AT BALLARI.

Poona, 2nd October 1808.

Sir,

This will be presented to you by the Sirdar Jeswunt Row Goreporeh, Umeer-Ool-Omrah Jaghiredar of Sondoor, who proceeds to that place on his private affairs. I have recommended to him to act according to your sentiments relative to the disturbance which lately prevailed at his Jaghire, and to settle his concerns in the manner best calculated to reconcile differences and prevent further dissensions.

TO—MR. BRUCE, JUDGE AT BALLARI.

After compliments etc., from Jeswunt Row etc. dated at Bellari 18th Showal corresponding with the 7th of December 1808 stating that by your favor I am now here and requesting that I may write him frequently etc. I according to Colonel Close's directions have arrived at this place and have visited you and delivered you a letter from him the contents of which are now known to you. On this account I have now been here for 15 days and nothing has yet been done towards putting me in possession of Sundoor. Therefore I trouble you. I am devoted to the Company. You are respectable and grateful towards your employer and will act according to justice, which was the cause of Colonel Close's desiring me to proceed to you. The business in question is trifling and I hope that the Jageer will be put in my possession when I shall appoint my son Narsing Row to the charge of it. I shall then have it in my power to perform my promise to Colonel Close of returning within the period of two months to Poonah. I therefore beg that matters may be speedily decided in order to enable me to return to the above place without delay.

No. 273—The likelihood of a violent rupture between the two brothers of the Ghorpade family of Sandur is reported to Government.

FROM—THE MAGISTRATE OF BELLARI,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Bellari, 8th December 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to enlose you copies of letters received from the Resident at Poonah and of one with English and Persian translates received last night from Sardar Jeswunt Row Gorparri, Ummeer Ooal Umrah, which

I request you will be so obliging as to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council.

The Ummeer arrived here on the 24th ultimo and in concert with him I wrote to Boojung Row, his nephew, to deliver over the fort of Sundoor to his uncle, the rightful owner under the Sunnad of His Highness the Peshwa, and then if he thought proper, to repair to Ballari. This letter was acknowledged by his elder brother Seewagee Row Gorparri who made his escape from Poonah, and got into the fort unperceived about 10 days ago, demanding a passport to proceed to Ballari which was complied with, and which led me to hope that the disputes in question would have been amicably terminated. For Jeswunt Row authorized me in his name to forgive them for all the injuries that they had been guilty of towards him ; as well as to assure them that he would provide for their maintenance in some of those other Jageers that he holds beyond the Toombuddrah. The attainment of this desirable object has, however, I fear, for the present failed, as I yesterday had a second letter from Sewajee Row written with the evident intention of producing delay, and my peons who were with him, were in an imperious manner desired to retire as it was his intention to commence hostilities against his cousin Narsing Row, who some time ago with the exception of one single fort got possession of the whole of the Jageer of Sundoor. This is briefly the outline of what has occurred and altho' Colonel Close's letter perhaps gives me some latitude, I am unwilling to proceed further in the business without the instructions of my own Government on the subject.

Sirdar Jeswunt Row is sanguine in the expectation that he will be assisted with our troops in enforcing obedience to his just pretensions ; and as any disturbance in Sundoor, from its confined limits, might eventually bring confusion into the Company's territories, it would probably on this score be advisable that his request was complied with, as well as with the view of entirely securing the fidelity of this distinguished chief, whose political importance and influence in the Mahratta Dominions as well as his attachment to the Honourable Company's interests has already, I believe, been satisfactorily evinced.

From all the information I can collect I do not suppose if a military force is sent to Sundoor the sons of Cundi Row will make any resistance ; on the contrary I believe, it is what they wish for ; Cundi Row has I understand taken an oath that he with his whole family will rather perish than deliver over the fort to his brother Jeswunt Row, although he has no objections to make it over to any one on the part of the Honourable Company.

I have now respectfully to request that His Honor in Council will be graciously pleased to issue orders for my guidance as early as practicable on this subject. For I dread if the Government will not interfere, that

the young men will proceed to the utmost extremities against each other. In the mean time I have considered it my duty to forward a copy of this letter to Major General Pater in order that he may take such steps as he may deem expedient in the event of a rupture taking place.

No. 274—The Magistrate reports hostilities having taken place at Sandur between the rival factions.

**FROM—THE MAGISTRATE AT BELLARI,
TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

Fort St. George, 11th December 1808.

Sir,

I lose no time in acquainting you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council that hostilities commenced on the part of the sons of Cundi Row in Sundoor at about 2 p.m. yesterday. I am most anxious that the orders of Government were received on this subject, for independent of the circumstance of the report that that rebellious chief Cundi Row is now proceeding to Sundoor from Poonah, the dissensions now began in the Jageer may be the cause of collecting all the disorderly people of the country, under the pretext of seeking employ, who in the mean time may eventually take advantage of the times to commit petty depredations in the Company's territories.

No. 275—Government ^{is} advise the Magistrate not to interfere in the dispute at Sandur.

**FROM—SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
TO—THE MAGISTRATE AT BALLARI.**

Fort St. George, 14th December 1808.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to acquaint you that the Governor in Council can see no sufficient ground for interposing the authority of the British Government in the adjustment of the dispute subsisting in the family of Jeswunt Row Gorparri. It will be advisable that Jeswunt Row should be treated with every proper attention while he may remain in the British territories ; but any active interference in support of his claim would be liable to obvious objection.

I am directed to observe that the correspondence of the Resident at Poonah cannot be considered to call for any interference of that nature, and is on the contrary adverse to this course of proceeding.

If any commotion should take place, of which the effects may be extended to the British territories, the Commanding Officer of the Ceded Districts will of course have the means of repressing any such disorder, but it appears improbable that any molestation of that kind will occur, or in any event the chance of such a contingency is not such as to call for particular precaution.

No. 276—Despatch of the ashes of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan to Prayag is proposed in this letter.

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE,
TO—SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 6th January 1809.

I have the honour to state for the information of the right Honourable the Governor General, that His Highness the Paishwa has made preparations for conveying the ashes of the late Paishwa Sreemunt Savai Mahdeo Rao to be deposited in the sacred confluence at Prayag. For this purpose he has entrusted their charge to two holy persons named Balam-bhatt Curvi Upadey and Damodder Keshava Thathey, who are to perform the pilgrimage of the three holy places. These will be accompanied by Bramins and their families, amounting to 60 and the same number of Mahrattas, with 20 doolies and 15 horses. At His Highness's desire I beg to request an exemption of duties at Gya and Allahabad in favour of the above party.

No. 277—Yashwantrao Holkar is asked to provide for the protection of his districts in Khandesh.

FROM—COLONEL CLOSE,
TO—JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Poona, 8th January 1809.

After compliments.

By my letter of the 4th of Zilcade, you would be informed of the disturbance committed by Myput Rao Holkar, Wahed Ally Khan, and Dadun Khan. They have devastated your Talooks in Candeish, proceeded to plunder the districts of His Highness the Paishwa; and that I had accordingly ordered the march of a British force to bring them to

punishment. The said dispatch I trust, you have regularly received. Authentic intelligence has been since received, intimating that on the 9th of Zilcade, the British force aforesaid surprized the enemy at Amulnair, defeated and dispersed them, taking the whole of their guns, bazars and baggage and afterwards moved in pursuit of the fugitives. I have again therefore to suggest the expediency of your having a force on the northern bank of the Nerbudda ready to attack such of the fugitives as may make their escape in that direction, and of your proceeding also to make a suitable provision for the regulation of your districts in Candeish which have been subjected to much disturbance.

No. 278—Jiubai proceeds to Gulsunda.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT PANWELL.

Poona, 29th January 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that Jeva Baye, the widow of the late Nana Furnaveese, has intimated a wish to visit Goolsoonda and to be allowed a couple of Sepoys from her guard to attend her on the journey, which will occupy perhaps two months. It is my desire therefore that you comply with her wish allowing 2 Sepoys to proceed with her accordingly.

No. 279—The Resident advises Col. Wallace to conciliate Bhimsingh, a Bheel Chief.

FROM—B. CLOSE

TO—COLONEL WALLACE.

Poona, 21st January 1809.

Sir,

I am favored with your private letter of the 13th instant and have much satisfaction in finding that the intercourse which you opened with Rajah Bheemsing is so near being followed by complete success.

The Poona Government has always been so hostile to the Bheel chiefs, that it is not improbable that Bheemsing is strongly prejudiced against us, and as he and other chiefs of his tribe may have the means occasionally of being essentially useful to the general interests, it is an object of importance to remove such an impression and conciliate his mind by offices of

attention and civility. I hope sincerely therefore that you have succeeded in bringing about an interview with him, which would have a stronger operation than any message he could receive from you at a distance. If he comply with your requisition respecting the enemy, he will be well entitled to some mark of distinction from our Government and any present which you may judge it expedient to give him, will, I make no doubt, be approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

No. 280—The success of the Subsidiary Forces of Poona and Hyderabad and the conciliation of the Bheel Chief Bhim Singh by the Peshwa are reported to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 31st January 1809.

My Lord,

On the 25th instant I proceeded to pay a visit to the Paishwa in order to communicate to His Highness the final success of Colonel Wallace against the freebooters in Candeish.

His Highness after hearing the particulars of what had been achieved by the troops of the two Subsidiary Forces, passed the warmest commendations on the conduct of Colonel Wallace and Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, remarked on the uniform success which attended the efforts of the former officer, and expressed his admiration at the celerity by which the latter surprized the two Patan Khans at Amulnair. When His Highness had thus manifested his satisfaction at the manner in which his districts on the northern frontier had been relieved from the depredations of a barbarous banditti, I took occasion to direct his attention to the services of the Bheel Raja Bheem Sing, who had given undoubted proofs of his attachment to the Poona Government by complying with Colonel Wallace's requisitions in attacking the freebooters, seizing and delivering up their principal leaders. His Highness readily assented to the distinguished merits of this chief, desired the Minister to ascertain the titles with which he had been usually addressed by the Poona Government, and to send him (by order of His Highness) a letter of encouragement, adverting to his late conduct and assuring him of the strong sense entertained of his services at such a crisis by the Poona State.

I observed that it would afford me great pleasure to receive a copy of the letter from the Dewaun, and that I should be further gratified should His Highness be pleased to make a small addition of 5,000 rupees yearly to Bheem Sing's Jaghire, which could not fail to ensure a continuance of his fidelity and would naturally have a happy effect on the minds of all the Bheel chiefs to the westward and northward of Candeish. His Highness gave me a favourable reply and desired the Minister to examine how the object I had mentioned could be adjusted without having an undesirable effect on the pretensions of the ryots holding lands in the same neighbourhood.

His Highness afterwards told me that he proposed to pass a short interval at Copergaum for the performance of some religious ceremonies, that he would set out soon, but would be happy to have my company previously to an entertainment at which he would take leave of me in a public manner. I made a suitable reply to His Highness and on the evening of the 28th instant (the time appointed) proceeded with the gentlemen of the Residency, to His Highness's dwelling, where he received us in full Durbar and entertained us in the usual manner with music and dancing. At parting he presented me with cloths and pearls, observing that he would proceed the ensuing morning. On the 29th instant he accordingly commenced his journey.

No. 281—The Resident reports Dr. Coats' efforts to popularize vaccination in Poona.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MR. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 12th February 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, a copy of a report from Dr. Coats, enclosing a statement of the number of patients vaccinated in the Peshwa's territories during the year 1808, which amounts to nearly 3,000. Anxious to contribute to the success of vaccination and add to the reputation which it has so deservedly obtained, the Doctor has been induced to go at some length into an explanation of his labours and their effects, and I hope that his communication will be found to speak as forcibly to his professional skill as to his enthusiastic zeal and philanthropy.

No. 281A—The Resident departs for Kopergaum at the request of the Peshwa.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 17th February 1809.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa continues at Copergaum, and has invited me to join him in terms so condescending and urgent, that I have no alternative but to comply. I propose therefore, to commence the journey immediately. I shall be accompanied by Sadasheo Maunkaisur, whom His Highness seems to have left behind in compliment to me. His Highness, I believe, is desirous I should witness the improvements which he has made at Copergaum and in its vicinity; but I apprehend he also wishes to inspect the excavations at Ellora, and that I should attend him on the excursion.

On the Godavery I shall have the means of communicating readily with the Commanding Officers at Jalna and Serroor, and as I hope to return in a month, I trust the public business will not be subject to any interruption from my absence.

No. 282—The Assistant Resident at Poona reports his interview with the Peshwa's agent on the subject of the trouble at Savanur.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,
TO—COLONEL BARRY CLOSE, SECUNDERABAD.

Poona, 21st February 1809.

Sir,

Owing to the delay in the progress of the Dawks occasioned by the severe rains which have fallen in this neighbourhood and to the westward, I was only this morning honored with your public letter of the 14th instant.

It happened that Anund Row and Byajee Naik had been directed by His Highness the Paishwa to call at the Residency today, to enquire again what information I might possess regarding the probable period of your return to your office here, and to invite me to attend at the palace this evening at the concluding ceremonies of the festival of Gunnais.

In reply to the first part of their business I acknowledged that I had had no communication from you on the subject, but I said that my private opinion, formed upon a view of the actual tranquillity which subsisted throughout our possessions, was that your return to Poona might now be very early expected.

The low state of my health and strength left me no alternative with regard to His Highness's condescension towards me, but that expressing by message the regret I felt at my inability to avail myself of it and ordering your Head Native servant to attend at the palace on the occasion.

I then proceeded to acquaint Anund Row that I had this day received a letter from you and on his eagerly inquiring into the specific object of it, I said it appeared to me that the uneasiness you felt on account of the state of Savanoor affairs, was what had principally induced you at this time to honour me with your commands.

I said that you had confidently expected that when the officer acting for the Sirsooba of Savanoor was reinforced by the troops of the Putwurdhun family, the contest between him and the rebel Abdoollah would be quickly over and security restored to the neighbourhood. But that the intelligence which reached you, went to show that the insurgents extended their injuries over the neighbouring country more than before, and that you could not help imputing inactivity to the Putwurdhun's troops.

I said that I had your orders to state these things to him, in order to their being submitted to His Highness the Paishwa, and that had I not learnt his intention to visit the Residency today, I should have sent him a message to request him to do so.

I said that your anxiety on this head which was great, arose from your concern lest the reputation of His Highness's Government which it was your first wish to see maintained and augmented, should suffer in the estimation of the neighbouring states from the continuance of anything resembling a contest between the Poona State and so very insignificant an opponent as Abdoolah Khan. The most attentive consideration of the whole scope of the subject, I said, had suggested to you the expediency or rather the pressing necessity of the Government troops in Savanoor being further capacitated for the prosecution of much more speedy and vigorous measures by the immediate junction of a detachment of Appa Dessaye's quota, and every other means in the power of the Government to apply.

The greater part of the preceding communication I repeated two or three times to Anund Row that there might be no danger of its being misapprehended. I concluded by requesting he would lay it before both His Highness the Paishwa and the Minister, and enable me as soon as possible to convey to you some intelligence on the subject.

Anund Row evidently comprehended perfectly the whole of what I said to him, although he did not seem to be greatly moved by the force of my arguments. To you who are intimately acquainted with him this will perhaps appear, as it does to me, to proceed from a constitutional or habitual slowness in entering upon affairs which require exertion, and not from any indifference to the subject or ignorance of its importance to his master's interests. He said little regarding it except that the greatness

and sincerity of your regard for the prosperity of this State were manifest, as well in your unceasing watchfulness over its interests, as in the real policy and soundness of the advice which you offered. He added that he would make me some communication in reply tomorrow.

Byajee Naik on the other hand felt very warmly what I said about the reputation of his master's arms and I think, if he has an opportunity, will press strongly a compliance with your recommendations.

Annund Rao now gave me some information on the same subject which filled me with surprise. He told me that the rebel Abdoollah Khan (whom he names Andu Khan) has made a declaration which has reached the Minister, that if the Soobahship of Savanoor be taken from the present Sirsoobah and given to some other person, he will not only release the present Sirsoobah whom he has in confinement, but will evacuate and quit all the places belonging to this Government which are in his possession. That the Minister taking into consideration the great advantages to be obtained by a peaceable settlement of affairs such as this, thought that such a measure might be expedient as the appointment for the present of Purusram Khandy Rao Rahatekar to that Soobahship; should this compliance with the alleged wish of the rebel succeed, the great objects of restoring tranquillity to the district and procuring the release of the present Sirsoobah were obtained. But should this overture of the rebel be fallacious, the Minister had it in view to reinforce the Government troops now employed on the service, with those of Nimbalkur and of another Sirdar whose name I did not distinctly hear.

Here it is proper for me to observe that four days ago, a native from the city acquainted me in the course of conversation that the appointment of Rahatekar to the situation in question was under discussion at the Durbar.

I observed to Annund Row that I very much feared the plan of settlement contemplated by the Minister, however desirable on account of its peaceful complexions, might not appear to you sufficiently pointed toward the object which of all others you reckoned first in importance, the preservation and augmentation of the State's reputation, I said I was aware that the Minister did not intend to hurry the business of the new creation of a Sirsoobah or to conclude anything before your sentiments on the subject should be received, and I requested him to put down upon paper what he has just said, in order that I might forward it for your information.

Annund Row however declined doing this and said that the scheme was only in contemplation and that it would be time enough to bring it under your notice when the Minister shall have made up his mind. He seemed to think that the hints which I ventured to give regarding your probable views of the subject, would be confirmed by any communication from him regarding it.

I earnestly hope that I have not been so unfortunate as to misconceive your sentiments on this occasion, and that you will convey your commands to me by the earliest opportunity either to persist in holding the same language respecting this point or to change it into something more nearly allied to your views of the case.

No. 283—Col. Close informs Col. Doveton of his journey to Kopargaum to join the Peshwa.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—LIEUT.-COLONEL DOVETON.

Kopargaum, 27th February 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches up to the 19th instant inclusive.

I left Poona on the 18th instant at the desire of the Paishwa, and joined His Highness's encampment here this morning. It is probable I shall remain here with His Highness for the space of 8 or 9 days.

I have posted a Dawk direct from hence to Ahmednugger so that your letters will reach me just as soon as they did at Poona.

Colonel Wallace having been called to Bombay in order to give his evidence in a civil suit, has left the command at Seior with Lieut.-Colonel East. His stay at the Presidency will be but short. The Poona force is kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

As the season is wearing away it may be hoped, I think, that the Pendaries mentioned in your last paper of news will not approach so far as to offer any molestation to the Nizam's territories. A communication of any further intelligence you may receive of them however will be very acceptable.

No. 284—The death of Sitabai, wife of Chimaji Appa, is reported. It was due to her clothes taking fire.

FROM—G. GOWAN,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 26th February 1809.

I am sorry to report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General the afflicting event of the decease of Seeta Bhye, the lady of His Highness Chimnajee Appa.

This lady a daughter of Muro Punt Damley, formerly Bukshee to Ali Bahaudur, has for these two years been suffering from an asthmatic complaint and about ten days since was taken seriously ill, her former illness being aggravated by a constant succession of shivering fits. Three days ago by the fall of a stove near which she sat for the benefit of its heat, her cloathes were fired and she was burnt. Since which melancholy accident she only lingered till this morning when her dissolution took place.

His Highness himself attended to perform the obsequies which were celebrated near a pagoda on the river, where those rites have usually been performed over the members of the Paishwa's family.

On account of this mournful circumstance, the festivities of the Hooly have been interrupted in the city and I have also ordered that they should cease within the limits of the Residency.

No. 285—The Resident gives an interesting account of the improvements made by the Peshwa in the buildings and gardens at Kopargaum where he had lived when young.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Kopargaum, 1st March 1809.

I have the honour to report my arrival at this place on the 27th February. As we approached His Highness the Paishwa sent two successive deputations of compliment to meet and when I had encamped in his neighbourhood, was pleased to send me a cordial message expressive of the pleasure he had experienced in finding that I had acquiesced so readily in the wish he communicated that I should join him. His Highness resides in the habitation formerly occupied by his father on an island formed by the Godavery. Both the edifice and the pleasure grounds annexed had been damaged much during the troubles which preceded the late war. His Highness has now repaired and embellished the buildings and formed a spacious garden adjoining to them, so that his accommodations here are highly convenient. The interest he takes in the improvement of a situation in which he passed the earlier part of his life, is not unuseful to the surrounding country, which is managed by Ballabab, the Vinchoor Dewan. When the British troops first traversed these districts they were nearly wasted; the principal villages of them are now to a certain extent inhabited and the plough has been so busy of late that grains of different kinds here, rice excepted, are about a third cheaper than at Poona.

By invitation I proceeded yesterday to visit His Highness, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency present. His Highness observed that he considered my visit to him at a spot to which he was so partial as an occasion of rejoicing and afterward seemed greatly pleased at finding that I was struck with the improved state of the adjacent country.

I had formerly, in conformity to Your Lordship's wishes, communicated to the Minister the happy intelligence of the changes which had taken place in Spain, and of our having renewed the relations of peace and friendship with that nation, and received in reply to such communication a message from His Highness imparting the same feelings of satisfaction and joy which he had ever manifested on similar occasions.

Lately on receiving the Bengal print announcing the glorious successes of the British arms in Portugal, I requested Mr. Gowan, in charge at Poona, to cause a salute to be fired in the British Cantonment there in honor of these signal events. Being now in presence of His Highness I made them known to him in a particular manner and found that the happy nature of the intelligence made a deeper impression upon him from the crisis at which it was communicated. At rising to depart His Highness proposed to show us the garden which he had recently formed connected with his dwelling. After conducting us to every part of it and pointing out its beauties, he seated us in a pleasant bungalow from which the prospect was particularly fine. After resting a little while with him we took our leave.

Last night I received a letter from Mr. Gowan, informing me of the unhappy event of the death of the lady of Chimnaje Appah, the Paishwa's brother, and I have just learned that the sorrowful intelligence has reached the Paishwa, who has in consequence entered into a course of mourning which will last 8 or 9 days. When it expires, it is thought he will proceed to visit the excavations at Ellora if nothing occur in the interval to prevent him.

No. 286—The return of the Poona Subsidiary Force to Seroor and the situation of the armies of Holkar and Ameer Khan are reported in this letter.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Kopargaum, 9th March 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your packet of the 13th ultimo.

I had formerly occasion to mention the considerations which induced me to permit Colonel Wallace's force to return to Seroor. When it

recrossed the Godavery appearances in regard to Myput Ram's intrigues were rather favourable, and since they have not become more serious, the force at Serroor, however, is kept in readiness to march at a moment's warning and if called to the field, will move with a full equipment in a high state of repair. By a communication which I have lately received from the Government of Fort St. George and the acting Resident in Mysore, 2,000 of the Raja's Cavalry have at the instance of the Resident at Hyderabad been ordered to Hurryhurr, to remain there at the call of Captain Sydenham or the Resident at Poona.

According to the latest intelligence received from the northward, the armies of Holkar and Meer Khan continue at or near Kum Kerar (Kumraj?) a place about 10 or 15 coss easterly of Ougein. Holkar's infirmity does not appear to abate. His lady, his Ministers, and Meer Khan have been occupied lately in celebrating the marriage of his daughter. Myput Ram attended on the occasion, but seems now to attach himself more to Meer Khan than to Holkar's Government.

Although Meer Khan preserves an amicable intercourse with Holkar's Lady and his Ministers, he occasionally presses them very urgently for aid of cash, but apparently with little effect.

No. 287—Herein the Resident reports his conversation with the Peshwa about Amritrao's desire to return from Benares to the Deccan. The Peshwa urged that such an event would be ruinous to the country.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Nasik, 27th March 1809.

Sir,

Agreeably to the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor General communicated in your dispatch of the 2nd January, I yesterday waited on the Paishwa and imparted to His Highness those passages of the letter from Amrut Rao in which he states that he had nearly completed his pilgrimages; that the climate of Benares was unfavourable to his health, and that it was accordingly his wish to return to the Deccan and be permitted to take up his abode at Ahmednuggur and then stated, that it would be acceptable to the Right Honourable the Governor General to have his sentiments on the subject of this application.

After a considerable pause His Highness observed that he could offer no sentiment on the occasion but what His Lordship must have anticipated. That the British Government and every British gentleman acquainted with the modern transactions of these parts, would readily perceive that

the return of Amrut Rao to the Poona territory would be big with ruin. His Highness then began to recount the former enmities, intrigues, and hostilities of Amrut Rao against the Poona Government with a degree of minuteness which it would be tedious to describe. When His Highness had ended, I observed that as his brother Amrut Rao had made the foregoing application to the Right Honourable the Governor General, it was but natural that it should be submitted for His Highness's opinion and that I should accordingly report to His Lordship all that it had occurred to His Highness to explain in reply. On this His Highness adverted particularly to the oppressions committed by Amrut Rao at Poona and his devastations in this quarter, which had depopulated the surrounding country, and reduced the town of Nassic to a mass of ruins. It would be impossible, he said, to restrain the violence of Amrut Rao should he return to the Deccan, and that should he find means to make his way back to the Poona territory, the only result which could be expected from such an event would be new intrigues, dissensions and war. He was not apprehensive, however, he observed that such a calamitous state of things would take place. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, like his predecessors, had always taken a warm concern in the security and welfare of the Poona Government and would, he could rely, continue to guard its present prosperity from being disturbed or interrupted. I here proposed to allow the conversation to cease, when Sedasheo Maunkaisur repeating the confidence which His Highness ever reposed in the friendship and justice of the British Government, began to make enquiries about the state of affairs at Hyderabad and observe on the circumstance of no successor having been appointed to Meer Allum which was to be lamented, he said, as the Paishwa's Vakeel at His Highness the Nizam's Durbar had scarcely means now of procuring a settlement of any of the points which arose almost daily relative to revenue claims on the common frontier. Having touched on Hyderabad the Minister took up the subject of the claims of the Poona State on that Government, especially since the death of the late Nizam, particularizing the Beder Choute, the arrears of which amounted to many lacks of rupees. After dwelling much on this subject, he adverted to that of the points in difference between the Poona Government and that of Baroda; then he observed, that the Poona State had not been furnished with any account of the districts taken by the British Government in Bundelcund, under the stipulations of the treaty of peace. He said that many years had passed ever since the treaty of Bassein and the death of the late Nizam, and that His Highness the Paishwa continued to rest on the justice and kindness of His Lordship for a speedy adjustment of the foregoing subjects. During this prolix statements His Highness said little and I took occasion to reply, that His Lordship's letter to His Highness relative to the above points was abundantly sufficient to satisfy His Highness's mind, that they could be taken into consideration and determined as early as

circumstances would permit. Nothing of consequence passed after this. His Highness conversed for a time on the means he proposed to pursue for restoring this desolate town to some extent of population and shortly afterwards, I took my leave.

No. 288—The Governor General commends the services of Dr. Coats in popularizing vaccination at Poona.

FROM—C. GOWAN,

TO—THOS. COATS, ESQUIRE, SURGEON SUPERINTENDING
VACCINATION AT POONA.

Poona, 31st March 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, in reference to your report on the progress of vaccination in the dominions of His Highness the Paishwa transmitted to Colonel Close on the 8th February. In his absence I discharge a pleasing part of my duty in having to convey to you the enclosed testimonial of the satisfactory sense entertained by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of your professional exertions and of the success with which they have been attended.

No. 289—The Resident conveys an expression of condolence from the Governor General to Chimnaji Appa upon the death of his wife.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copargaum, 15th April 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 20th March, referring to the letter from Mr. Gowan to your address of the 26th February, communicating the melancholy event of the decease of the consort of His Highness Chimnaje Appah. By a subsequent letter from Mr. Gowan to your address, reporting his visit of condolence to His Highness and the conversation which passed at the interview the Right Honourable the Governor General would be informed, that in my absence from Poona the attentions due from the Residency to His Highness, on the afflicting occasion were carefully observed. I hope to be at Poona again by the beginning of next month and I shall take an early occasion after my arrival to wait on His Highness Chimnaje Appah, and impress

him with the great concern with which His Lordship received the notice of the sorrowful occurrence before alluded to, offering His Highness at the same time suitable expressions of condolence.

No. 290—The non-adjustment of the dispute between the Raja of Kolhapur and Appa Desai and the death of the Rani of Savantwadi are reported to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Copargaum, 1st May 1809.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 3rd ultimo. To the wish of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that an accommodation should be adjusted between the Rajah of Kolapore and the Sirdar Appa Dessaye through the mediation of the Paishwa, I should particularly attend. It is with regret, however, I have to intimate that although the Karcoon dispatched to the Kistna by His Highness has reached Appa Dessaye's camp, and Vakeels continue to pass backwards and forwards between the parties, the negotiation has not advanced so far as to have occasioned a cessation of hostilities; and letters from the southward mention that the Rajah of Kolapore though confined almost to his capital, shows no disposition to sacrifice any object for an adjustment.

I am concerned to report for His Lordship's information that by successive advices from the Kistna Letchimee Bhye, the widow of the late Rajah of Sawunt-Warree, is dead and that, notwithstanding Appa Dessaye formerly mentioned that she would adopt an heir to the Sawunt territory, it does not appear that she ever performed that ceremony, from which it may be apprehended that the contention for the Government will long keep the country in a state of disturbance.

No. 291—News from north India about the situation of Holkar's troops and his health and Amir Khan's pressure for money is conveyed in this letter.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Copargaum, 1st May 1809.

Sir,

I had formerly the honour to transmit for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General a copy of a letter which I had recently addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad, intimating my intention to

discontinue the field preparation of the troops at Serroor from yesterday's date provided nothing material should occur in the interval.

By the different advices received from the northward the armies of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Meer Khan remain in the position which they have occupied for some time to the westward of Ougein and the former chief continues in a deranged state of mind, while the latter importunes his ministers for cash to subsist his troops. In Myput Ram's situation there seems to be no change. Under these circumstances and adverting to the advanced period of the season I have judged it proper to direct Colonel Wallace to discontinue the field charge at Serroor from the date before mentioned, which I hope His Lordship will be pleased to approve.

No. 292—The Peshwa's visit to Ellora and his intended return to Poona are communicated in this letter.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Copergaum, 1st May 1809.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa having visited Ellora and the different places of note on the Godavery, is about to return to Poona. The Minister sets off tomorrow, and it is settled that I shall accompany him. His Highness will remain here a few days longer, meaning to overtake us by long marches before we reach Poona.

At Ellora I received a visit of compliment from Hadee-ood-Dowlah, His Highness the Nizam's Sirdar in charge of Aurungabad. At parting I paid him the marks of attention due to his rank and station, which I hope will meet with Your Lordship's approbation.

No. 293—Death of Col. Wallace is reported.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Pabal, 12th May 1809.

Sir,

I feel the greatest concern in reporting for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that a private letter which I have just received from Capt. Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General, contains the unhappy intelligence of the death of Colonel William Wallace,

Commanding Officer of the Poona Subsidiary Force. His health had been long on the decline, and he had prepared himself to make a voyage to sea at the recommendation of the medical gentleman who attended him. He breathed his last on the 11th instant. The usual demonstrations of sorrow for this mournful event have taken place at the British Cantonment and at the Residency.

No. 294—The appointment of Col. Lawrence to command the Subsidiary Force is reported.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MR. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Lohgam, 15th May 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General a copy of the official report of the unhappy event of the death of Colonel Wallace.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, the next senior officer of the Poona Subsidiary Force, I shall now direct to proceed to Serroor, to assume the command of that station.

I have further the honour to report that Captain P. N. Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General of the Poona Subsidiary Force, being of the Coast establishment, has been lately appointed Deputy Adjutant General of the Army at Fort St. George.

No. 295—The return of the Peshwa to Poona is announced.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 17th May 1809.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa returned to the city yesterday evening. As he had been absent on a distant tour he was received by the British Brigade with the usual compliments.

On the 14th instant, Sedasheo Maunkaisur paid me a visit on the occasion of the death of Colonel Wallace and offered his condolence on that unhappy event in expressions of the most sensible regret.

No. 296—The Resident reports how the services of Bheem Singh were rewarded by the Peshwa.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 17th May 1809.

Sir,

The field charges of the troops at Seroor ceased from the end of last month agreeably to former intimation, and in consequence of the latitude now granted to me by the Right Honourable the Governor General, I have addressed a letter to the Governor of Fort St. George, intimating that the Mysore horse on the Toombuddra may be remanded to Seringapatam without the hazard of public inconvenience in this quarter.

By order of the Paishwa I obtained a letter of encouragement from Sedasheo Maunkaisur to Rajah Bheem Sing, applauding his late conduct in seizing the two Pathan Khans, and delivering them over to Colonel Wallace and assuring him of the favourable impressions which his fidelity and zeal on that important occasion had made on the mind of His Highness. Rajah Bheem Sing had previously written to Colonel Wallace assuring him of the favourable impressions which his fidelity and zeal on that important occasion had made on the mind of His Highness and expressing much apprehension on account of the escape of Phielwaun Khan, one of the freebooters who had made his way good across the Nerbudda into the Guzerat territory. The route of this Pathan had been traced by the acting Resident at Baroda to the camp of Mahomed Reza Khan Zadah Sindy, which he joined after having been plundered and wounded with great difficulty. I had occasion to address Rajah Bheem Sing to satisfy him on the above subject. I therefore enclosed the Minister's letter to him in mine. He sent replies to both, requesting in that to the Minister a grant from the Poona Government of a village in the Nunderbar district yielding a revenue annually of 5,000 rupees. Unfortunately the district which connects with Rajah Bheem Sing's territory belongs entirely to Holkar. I have nevertheless solicited His Highness to reward him with some object which he might regard as equivalent to what he has asked for, and am not without hopes that in this request I may succeed.

No. 297—Death of Zamankhan Shahzada Sindy is reported.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 23rd May 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to report the following circumstances for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

About a month since an article appeared in an Akbar from the camp of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, stating that Myput Ram had sent a message to the Durbar intimating that of the Pathans belonging to his force, Zummaun Khan Shah Zadah Sindie had died recently in Sreeput-Ram's camp near Jaulnah; and that in reply to this message Chimnajee Bhow had expressed his wish that means should be used to conciliate the troops of the deceased and prevent them from dispersing or exciting any disturbance. Shortly after I received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Deveton in which he noticed the death of Mahomed Rezza Khan Shah Zadah Sindy. I immediately acknowledged the receipt of this letter remarking that it was Zummaun Khan Shah Zadah Sindy, a Patan who was mentioned in the Akbars as having recently died and that possibly this person might be only a Pathan officer belonging to Mahomed Rezza Khan's force. This morning I received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Deveton, in which he observes that he has ascertained that Mahomed Reza Khan Shah Zadah Sindy died in Sreeput Ram's camp, as stated in his former communication. No subsequent Akbar has made any mention relative to the force that served under Mahomed Rezza Khan, from which it is probable that Sreepat Ram has managed to retain its services under a new leader as desired by Chimnajee Bhow.

No. 298—This long and interesting account explains the want of cordiality between the Peshwa and his younger brother Chimnaji, and shows a phases of the domestic side of the Peshwa's life.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 23rd May 1809.

My Lord,

In my letter to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone of the 19th of June last I had occasion to notice that the Paishwa had manifested much uneasiness respecting the mode of behaviour observed by his brother Chimnajee

Appa, who he said declined to pass a receipt to be lodged in the Duftar for the amount of Kists of the stipend fixed on him by former agreement, and in making excursions to a distance from Poona, departed without giving notice of his intention or mentioning the place he proposed to visit. His Highness's brother happened to be absent at the time and it was agreed that on his return steps should be taken to ascertain his objections to passing receipts for the Kists as they occurred, and to touch him with delicacy on his habit of leaving Poona without giving notice of his intended excursion. After an interval His Highness Chimnajee Appah returned, when His Highness the Paishwa renewed the subject above noticed and it was settled that when the next Kist became due, Byajee Naique by whom the cash was usually sent, should ascertain from His Highness Chimnajee the motives which induced him to avoid signing the receipt required by the Paishwa's Government as a voucher to be kept with the public accounts. Byajee Naique afterwards reported that he had taken an occasion to sound His Highness Chimnajee on the above point and that the result was that he was willing to sign a receipt for sums sent to him, but not in the form desired by the Paishwa, which went to specify that the sum received was in payment of a particular Kist of a particular year on account of the two lacs of rupees settled for His Highness by the paper of agreement bearing such a date. That this form His Highness Chimnajee considered as unnecessarily particular, and therefore preferred signing a receipt of a more general kind stating that on such a date he had received such a sum on account of the agreement. This last form was objected to by the Durbar as not being sufficiently specific to answer the purpose of a receipt for the Duftar, which ought to recognize the sum received as a Kist and the year to which it applied. His Highness Chimnajee adhered to his determination not to sign a receipt in the form required, and His Highness the Paishwa seemed disposed not to urge the point further at the time, but showed great anxiety that I should pay my respects to his brother, and take the occasion that should offer, to ascertain the reason which had afforded cause to the Durbar to complain of his reserve in leaving Poona without a previous notice of his intention to do so, and in reply I assured His Highness that I was willing to adopt any measure which should promise to remove the coldness of manner which subsisted between him and his brother. That I considered that the agreement which had been already adjusted would have served to restore.... an happy intercourse. That the same feeling he knew, was entertained by the British Government and that it would of course be painful to them that the agreement had failed of its effect, and that further mediation was still desirable on my part. That the point of a difference about the receipt could not be considered of much attention; and that with regard to the reserve discernible in Chimnajee Appa's manner, His Highness's consideration of tenderness for a younger brother, would be the happiest means of removing it. His Highness observed, that it was because he could not succeed in preserving a cordial

intercourse with his brother, that he was obliged to solicit my aid in adjusting the agreement I had adverted to. That the terms of that agreement gave his brother a separate establishment, which left him more at ease and with means of his being unaccommodating to an extent that might tend to great inconvenience, that his brother's reserve was so great, that he could not communicate with him to ascertain the causes of it with any hope of advantage, and that he was accordingly very desirous that I should take the trouble to pay him a visit for the purpose before mentioned, that I had accomplished much on a former occasion, and that, on the present, he trusted my endeavour would not fail of success.

Finding that no argument could weaken His Highness's anxiety that I should acquiesce, I agreed to pay my respects to his brother at any time he might be pleased to appoint. The hour for the interview was soon fixed, and I proceeded to visit His Highness Chimnajee Appah, and was received by him with great civility. After expressions of compliment had mutually passed, I observed that in former times I had frequently the pleasure of seeing him in company with His Highness the Paishwa, by which I had opportunities of personally making enquiries after his health. That on such opportunities I placed the greater value as they assured me of the happy intercourse which prevailed between him and his brother the Paishwa, of which I had never failed to speak in my public correspondence, knowing that the harmony which subsisted between them would conduce highly to the satisfaction of the Governor 'General' and the Hon'ble Company. He commenced his reply to this observation by expressions of compliment, and then went into a history of the principal transactions which had occurred in his family from an early period, detailed the differences which had taken place between the several members of it, and the modes of settlement by which they had been adjusted, and then spoke of his own claims as the Paishwa's brother in reference to those modes of settlement. He then adverted to the conduct which he had always observed to his brother; and reasoned to prove that his fidelity towards the Paishwa had not made suitable impressions on His Highness's mind. He afterwards spoke of the agreement which had been adjusted between him and his brother as being not of a very favourable kind and such as he meant to adhere to, said that it was not two or three lacs of rupees that he looked to—what he wanted was that His Highness the Paishwa should pay him those attentions that were due to him as his brother. He hinted that His Highness's inattention to him was owing to impressions which he received from others, and then went into a detail of instances in which the Paishwa's behaviour towards him had of late taken an opposite turn. He said that at Parbutty (the principal temple near Poona) he was not received with the same honors that were formerly paid him, that the servants of Government had become disregarding of him, that when he made an excursion to the Kistnah or to a neighbouring temple, the revenue officers, instead of receiving him with the usual marks of respect, rather

avoided his approach and that, when his brother was invited to an entertainment by any of his principal Sirdars he proceeded alone, though formerly he (Chimnajeel) had always attended him by invitation. After this he referred to the agreement, and said that the Paishwa had proposed to him to pass a receipt of a form quite unnecessary, that he was willing to give a receipt for the money which he received from His Highness, but that it could not be requisite for him to give a receipt of a kind, implying that he had not claimed more than what the agreement specified, that the subject of the receipt, however, was not very material. His complaint was that he was not treated with the attentions and civilities due to his rank. Perceiving that he expressed himself with earnestness, I observed that the well wishers of the family would ever lament the slightest want of cordiality between him and his brother, and that, as the points he had explained referred principally to matters of form and ceremony, it was yet to be hoped that they would mutually resume their former habits and be fully reconciled. He resumed by saying that he attributed my wishes for a reconciliation to my regard to both parties ; but that his complaint could not be redressed without a change of conduct on the part of His Highness the Paishwa. That being the friend of both parties, it would not be difficult for me to make such a communication to the Paishwa as might lead to that redress which his case required. I now glanced at the situation of the Paishwa and the difficulty of making any overtures to him tending to regulate or modify his conduct. His Highness immediately comprehended what I meant, but did not relax in his statement of the necessity of its being redressed. I then brought it in a delicate manner to his view, that what he looked principally for could scarcely be gained by stipulation or secured in any fixed proportion, and that one mind to obtain the affection of another generally makes approaches for the purpose. This observation, however, was equally unsuccessful.

The subject now ended ; and after a conversation in which he spoke of the British Government in terms of the highest respect, I took my leave. Byajee Naique who attended me at the interview explained what had passed to the Paishwa, who said he was thankful for the trouble I had taken, observed, that he had strictly performed the agreement which was adjusted between him and his brother ; but that Chimnajeel had refused to sign the requisite receipts, declined his invitations, and assumed a distant reserve without cause, and not only so but that he had refused to attend him on public occasions as had been customary, and declined to come forth to meet him, when after an absence he returned to the city, until at length he had become so unaccommodating as to leave the city on distant excursions without letting the Government know even where he was going. As I found that the agreement between the two brothers continued to hold, and the Paishwa allowed the Kists to be paid regularly without insisting on having the receipts which he had so often required as necessary for the *Duffar*, I hoped that time would create some favourable change. When

His Highness happened to renew the subject, I descanted on the advantages of perfect harmony in his family, and the concern with which Your Lordship would be impressed on hearing that the agreement which should have settled every point, had failed of such effect, and then expressed my hope that as His Highness had succeeded in preserving the most desirable footing with his brother in times of difficulty, his endeavours for the same end would be equally successful in the hour of repose.

Matters continued in this state when the Paishwa proceeded on the late occasion to Copergaum. While there he learned that his brother had been so unfortunate as to lose his consort, and finding after the period of mourning had expired that His Highness Chimnajee continued in low spirits, became apprehensive that he would remain single contrary to the injunctions of the Bramin religion. On his return hither on the 16th instant, he discovered that his apprehensions concerning his brother were not unfounded, which induced him to employ some of the principal Bramins attached to the family to endeavour to divert him from his melancholy, and persuade him to enter again into the marriage state.

On the 18th instant I requested Byajee Naique to acquaint the Paishwa that I was desirous to pay a visit to his brother Chimnajee Appah, to express my regret at the afflicting loss he had experienced during my absence, and to offer him the condolence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. The evening of the 21st instant was appointed for the purpose and I received a message from the Paishwa to say that he would be happy to see me in the city as I passed on my way to visit his brother. I accordingly proceeded agreeably to appointment, accompanied by Mr. Gowan, and on my way paid my respects to the Paishwa, who received me at the Minister's dwelling. His object I found was merely to request that as I was about to wait on his brother, I should use every possible argument to induce him to shake off his melancholy, and again enter into matrimonial state without delay, the present season for the celebration of Hindoo nuptials having nearly expired. I told His Highness, that in visiting his brother, it was a part of my purpose to condole with him on the sad event which had occurred in his family. That to restore his brother to his usual habit of mind and to prevail on him to return to the matrimonial state were objects highly desirable, and that I should not omit any occasion which should allow of my endeavours to give his mind so favourable a turn. I now paid my respects to His Highness Chimnajee Appah. I was happy to find his manner not unusually grave and his appearance wear every symptom of good health. The usual compliments being interchanged, I proceeded to express my regret, that circumstances had prevented me from waiting upon him on an occasion which required the solacing offices of every friend, that Mr. Gowan had offered his condolence in my absence, and that as the particulars of the sorrowful occasion had been communicated to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, I had received his orders to wait on His Highness in order to

convey to him the great regret which the unhappy information had impressed on His Lordship's mind. He said that my attention on the present occasion was only consistent with the concern which I had always shown for his welfare ; that in my absence Mr. Gowan omitted no office of condolence to assuage his grief ; that the friendship of the English was as constant and sincere, that the warm manner in which the Right Hon'ble the Governor General had partaken of his sorrow, afforded him real relief, and that it was the character of the great English Sirdars to afford such strong tokens of their regards. Here I observed that it was the hope of his friends to see him use every means to relieve his mind from the impressions which it had recently received, and return to his usual habits of life. That it was for the benefit of his illustrious house that he should not allow any consideration to prevail on him to remain single, and that as according to the rules of his religion the favourable season for the celebration of nuptials was present, it would be a source of gratification to his friends, should he avail himself of the short interval which remained of it. He took this suggestion apparently in good part. He said that what I had stated was perfectly just, could the measure I alluded to be consistently brought about, that since the Paishwa's return he had received a message from him recommending that he should not permit the present season to pass, and thus prevent his marriage from being celebrated until the expiration of another year, but that, affliction still sat upon him, and that in any event he could not think of entering again into the matrimonial state, unless he should be previously restored to those attentions and honors from the Paishwa which were due to his rank. He now recurred to all the circumstances and grievances which he detailed at my former interview with him, ending with the remark that should he not meet with the redress which his situation demanded, he would withdraw himself from the world and retire to Benares to pass the remainder of his days in devotion and solitude.

I expressed my regret at hearing him still speak of his sorrows and pointing out the ill effects of lasting grief, observed that as the Paishwa was anxious that he should not defer his marriage until another season, it was not improbable that some respectable person connected with the family, might, by friendly mediation, remove existing difficulties and effect the desired accommodation. He still dwelt on his grievances ; but at length said that he would explain himself further to Byajee Naique, who would afterwards wait upon me on the subject. After this he repeated the strong sense which he entertained of Your Lordship's concern in his happiness and used some complimentary expressions regarding me after which I took my leave.

Byajee Naique has not yet visited me, nor have I learned whether anything material has passed between the Paishwa and his brother since the interview. His Highness is certainly very anxious that his brother should

marry during the present season and may possibly be induced to sacrifice considerably for success in this object. I shall have the honour to inform Your Lordship of what may transpire on this subject.

27th May 1809.

On the 25th instant, Byajee Naique paid me a visit, accompanied by Ramchunder Punt, a Brahmin in the service of His Highness Chimnajee Appah, and much in his confidence. After they had taken their seats Byajee Naique informed me, that His Highness Chimnajee Appah had agreeably to the intimation which he had formerly given, desired him and Ramchunder Punt to make me acquainted with the terms on which he conceived a proper intercourse might be restored between him and his brother, the Paishwa.

Ramchunder Punt then read a paper of memoranda from His Highness Chimnajee which went to state, that no specific arrangement was requisite between the two brothers ; and that the Paishwa ought to observe an affectionate mode of behaviour towards him, Chimnajee Appah, his younger brother, consistently with the habits formerly used by the members of the family, when one was on the Musnud and the others took their seats near it, and were regarded and supported in a manner suitable to their degrees of consanguinity with the Prince, and their dignity in the State. That at those times each member received from the public treasury supplies equal to his wants without any fixed limitation, and was paid the attentions and honors suggested by a due consideration of his relative rank. That His Highness Chimnajee Appah wished this state of things to be revived in the family in regard to himself ; that the wish was but just and reasonable ; and that accordingly he trusted it would be complied with. The memoranda then went to specify some matters required particularly by His Highness Chimnajee Appah for his convenience. The portion of the ancient family dwelling which he occupied was not sufficiently spacious for his accommodation, such and such apartments and lumber rooms were to be added to it. Pasture grounds were to be granted for the subsistence of his horses and cattle. Villages were to be granted for the supply of forage and grain ; and stables and store houses were to be furnished in Poona for the accommodation of his usual equipment, and when he went abroad he was to receive from the revenue officers of the Government such articles of supply as were usually furnished as tokens of respect.

Having heard the whole of the memoranda I observed to Ramchandra Pant that as points of difference formerly subsisted between the Paishwa and his brother, a specific agreement had been adjusted between them, as the only apparent means of removing grounds of variance, that the memoranda he had just perused went to do away that agreement, and recommend an indefinite system of conduct between the two brothers, no

doubt highly becoming, but under existing circumstances not apparently practicable. That experience had shown that the Paishwa's desire was decidedly for a specific arrangement with his brother, and that while the minds of both inclined respectively to opposite directions, there could not be much hope of bringing them to any ground of concord; that His Highness Chimnajee Appah complained of a want of accommodation in the dwelling which he occupied, that His Highness the Paishwa too used the same dwelling, which seemed to account for the inconvenience felt by His Highness Chimnajee, who having a very respectable suite required very extensive accommodations, that on one occasion when a dispute took place in the city between some of his attendants and a party of the police peons, which afterwards led to another between the latter and the men of the guard stationed at the gate leading to His Highness Chimnajee's apartments, I had noticed the circumstance to His Highness the Paishwa as of an unpleasant kind. His Highness observed in reply that his brother's situation in the ancient family dwelling was by no means commodious, that a portion of the dwelling sufficient for his purpose could not be spared, that the place occupied by the guard which furnished sentinels over His Highness Chimnajee's apartments, was required for another purpose, that he had accordingly prepared a suitable edifice in the city for his brother, which would be soon prepared in every respect for his reception; and that if his brother should be induced to prefer that edifice to his present situation, his accommodation would be ample, while his vacating the family dwelling would add much to his (the Paishwa's) convenience.

Here I requested Ramchunder Punt to notice that His Highness had apparently two objects in view regarding his brother, first that he should again enter into the marriage state during the present season, and second, that he should occupy the new edifice prepared for his reception, and then stated, that if His Highness Chimnajee could be brought to gratify his brother by complying with his wishes in these two respects, I should be enabled to make overtures to His Highness the Paishwa for the purpose of inducing him to indulge his brother in some of the definitive objects detailed in the memoranda before mentioned. Byajee Naique approved much of this plan. He said that if His Highness Chimnajee could not be prevailed on to accede to the above two points, both which tended directly to his convenience, there could be little prospect of bringing His Highness the Paishwa to acquiesce in any of his brother's propositions, whereas should His Highness Chimnajee meet the Paishwa's wishes in the two points alluded to, the consequences would probably be so happy as to lead to an entire reconciliation.

Ramchunder Punt did not show himself satisfied with these statements or reasonings. He said that His Highness Chimnajee had explained in the memoranda what he conceived, in right, should have effect. That he would agree to return to the matrimonial state on no other terms, but

acquiescence by His Highness the Paishwa in the propositions contained in the paper of memoranda, and that he would not consent to remove from his present situation in the family dwelling. Byajee Naique interposed by expressing his hopes that His Highness Chinnajee would be prevailed to accede to the two points desired by the Paishwa, and said that he would himself sound His Highness Chimanjee on the subject when he should next have the honour to wait on him. A further conversation took place but without effect. Ramchunder Punt adhered to his first statement and the meeting broke up.

Yesterday I received another visit from Byajee Naique who told me, that he had waited on His Highness Chinnajee Appah agreeably to the intention which he had formerly explained, but found unhappily that no argument could induce him to acquiesce in the Paishwa's wishes relative to the two points before noticed, or relax in any degree from the requisitions stated in the memoranda. He had pleasure he said in acquainting me, however, that His Highness the Paishwa had on the evening of the 26th instant, paid a visit to his brother on the occasion of his late misfortune; but that such was the reserve of both that scarcely a word passed between them. Such then is the footing which holds between the two brothers; at present my endeavours to improve it may fail of success, but be useful by degrees in preventing it from growing worse.

No. 299—The death of Rani Lakshmibai of Savantwadi was falsely reported. News now arrived that she was alive.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—MR. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 31st May 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that by different accounts lately received from the Kistnah, there is strong reason to expect that differences will soon be accommodated between the Rajah of Kolapoor and the Sirdar Appah Dessaye on the basis of arrangement recommended by His Highness the Paishwa, as generally stated in my letter under date the 7th March last.

In my dispatch of the 1st May, I took occasion to intimate that the death of Letchemee Bye, the widow of the Sawunt Warree Rajah, had been mentioned in various letters from the southward, the event having been credited by this Durbar. At a meeting which I had subsequently with the Minister, he conversed with me on the expediency of some measures being taken to establish a Government in the Sawunt Warree territory,

overrun in part by the Rajah of Kolapore and left in a state of anarchy by the event before noticed. I did not conceive that the subject required attention at the time, especially as the troops of Appah Dessaye were present in Sawunt Warree to keep those of the Rajah in check, and I answered the Minister to that effect. Not many days after, the Durbar received advices which contradicted the report of the death of Letchemee Bye, on which I wrote to the newswriter of the Residency at Kolapore, requiring him to ascertain which account was correct, but shortly after my letter was dispatched I received an Akbar from him stating positively that Letchemee Bye was alive and that he had been precipitate in formerly reporting the event of her death. According to dispatches of a late date from Appa Dessaye's camp, it appears to be the intention of that Sirdar to persuade Letchmee Bye to adopt an heir, when his negotiations with the Rajah of Kolapore should have been brought to a period.

No. 300—The Resident refers to the Governor General for adjustment the claims of the Peshwa to Chauth from Sorapore, Gudhwal and Karnool.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY Mr. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 4th June 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit, for the notice of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General, a copy of a dispatch which I lately received from the Government of Fort St. George.

The Poona Government has from the earliest times claimed tribute from the Rajah of Sorapore, and since the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein has at different periods complained of the conduct observed by the Rajah in not sending a Vakeel to settle the arrears due by him to the Poona State.

On the late occasion when the Sirdar Goklah advanced by desire of the Paishwa to the vicinity of Sorapore, and demanded the tribute due, I at the instance of Captain Sydenham explained to this Durbar the difficulties experienced by the Rajah from the rapacious proceedings of Myput Ram, and it was imagined that the Rajah would have sent a Vakeel to this Durbar to negotiate a settlement of his accounts, but no step of this kind has been taken and I fear that an adjustment is not likely to take place.

The claims of the Poona Government on the Nabob of Kurnool and the Gudwaul Rajah, are set forth in the memorandum from this Durbar containing its claims on the Government of Hyderabad, transmitted in my dispatch of the 10th May 1806. On every occasion when the Durbar has

addressed me on the subject of its claims, I have replied that they form part of a large subject under consideration and would be adjusted in proper course. Constant disputes subsist on the frontier between the Paishwa's and the Nizam's servants relative to the Choute etc. due to this Government from territory held by the Government of Hyderabad. The arrears claimed by the former are considerable and the subject is too intricate to be understood without a scrutiny of great length in different parts of the frontier ; but although these differences have long subsisted, nothing serious has resulted from them and from the communications which I have had with Rajah Govind Buksh, I have reason to hope that they will rather subside than increase.

No. 301—The subject of Chimnaji Appa's irritation against the Peshwa is again agitated for the mediation of the Resident, but with no effect.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 5th June 1809.

My Lord,

On the 28th ultimo I received a message from His Highness the Paishwa intimating that he should be happy to see me in the course of the evening. I accordingly waited on His Highness accompanied by Mr. Gowan and found that he wished to have a conversation with me consequent of the communication which I had received from His Highness Chimnajee Appah through Byajee Naique and Ramchunder Punt. The Paishwa commented on the demands submitted by his brother who, he said, was by his own propositions to be satisfied only by an absolute indulgence of his will whether in regard to honors or property. Such a plan, he added, it was not possible to realize or comply with ; but that his solicitude for his brother's marriage during the present season continued unabated. He was willing to go great lengths to carry this object. Here His Highness gave me assurances that if his brother would consent to marry within the time prescribed, he (the Paishwa) would himself attend at the nuptials and sparing no expense take care that they should be celebrated in a manner which should be entirely satisfactory to his brother and all his friends. As the Paishwa had never explained himself so fully on this subject before, I told him that I should take measures for having his offer communicated to His Highness Chimnajee who might possibly be induced to meet a proposition so liberal.

Here I took my leave of His Highness and requested of Byajee Naique to let it be known to His Highness Chimnajee, that I should be happy to receive a visit from his confidential servant Ramchunder Punt at any time he should appoint as convenient.

Byajee Naigue complied with this wish and on the morning of the 31st ultimo I received a visit from him and Ramchunder Punt. The subject in view was now entered upon. I pointed out the nature of the Paishwa's offer to his brother, remarked that it was larger than any His Highness had ever made before and so liberal that in presenting it, His Highness evidently made the first approach towards his brother for bringing about an improved footing between them ; that the Paishwa's proposition having struck me in this light I judged it proper that it should be made known to His Highness Chimnajee, who, if induced on his side to make a similar approach towards his brother by assenting to it, the consequences would be equally favourable to the interests of the family and satisfactory to Your Lordship. Ramchunder Punt gave me no hopes that His Highness Chimnajee would be thus moved. He stated that acquiescence in one of His Highness's propositions would be nothing to him without acquiescence in the whole and he would not relax in any respect from the demands he had submitted. I then observed that it would be satisfactory to me to have the Paishwa's last offer communicated to His Highness Chimnajee, as I could not bring myself to despair of his assent, and that should he from any consideration be brought to meet the offer, I should have particular gratification in reporting on the subject to Your Lordship. Ramchunder Punt said he would make the communication I desired and here the meeting broke up.

On the 3rd instant both parties visited me again and let me know that when the Paishwa's offer was communicated to His Highness Chimnajee he revolved it a considerable time in his mind and at length said as his fixed determination, that unless the whole of his plan should be acquiesced in he could not possibly give his assent. He has accordingly expressed his intention to visit Wahe at the source of the Kistnah to perform some religious ceremonies, which became requisite in consequence of his late misfortune. If His Highness the Paishwa make any further propositions with a view to conciliate his mind, I shall have the honour of making them known to Your Lordship.

No. 302—Jiu Bai Fadnis goes to Wai from Panwell.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE OFFICER COMMANDING, PANWELL.

Poona, 27th June 1809.

Sir,

Jeu Bye, the widow lady of the late Nana Furnaveese, is about to make an excursion to Wahi, and as she will have occasion to leave some servants and furniture of different kinds in her house at Panwell, I have to request

that on her departure, you will afford such protection to her dwelling, as may be satisfactory to her, during her absence.

No. 303—Major General Champagne is appointed to command the Poona Subsidiary Force.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY Mr. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 11th July 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, a copy of a letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, dated 7th instant, intimating that the Government of Bombay has been pleased to appoint Major General Champagne to the command of the Poona Subsidiary Force.

No. 304—The Peshwa's claim to the Chauth of Karnool is discussed in this paper for the information of the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY Mr. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 11th July 1809.

Sir,

On the 7th instant I was honoured with your dispatch, containing the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor General, relative to the proceedings of the Paishwa's Minister in claiming payment of Choute from the Nabob of Kurnool. I immediately took measures to procure a meeting with Anund Rao and Byajee Naique and accordingly received a visit from them on the ensuing day. When they had taken their seats, I communicated the purpose for which I had requested the interview and made them acquainted with the events and circumstances by which the Kurnool Choute had been alienated from the Poona State, and realized by the Government of Mysore. I then observed that as force had obtained such tribute for the Poona Government, so the same means had transferred it to another power. That under this fact the Right Honourable the Governor General could not but be surprized to find that the Paishwa's Minister had recently renewed this obsolete claim by a direct application to the Nabob of Kurnool, without the knowledge of the British Resident at Poona; notwithstanding it must have been known to him that for many years past the Nabob of Kurnool has been subject to

the British Government ; and that I had accordingly to express His Lordship's expectation that the Poona Government would abstain from reviving the subject of any such claim on the Nabob in future. Anund Rao attempted to account for the conduct of the Minister by observing that the Nabob of Kurnool had always kept an agent at Poona, that some time ago the Paishwa's Vakeel at Tanjore was returning from hence to that station and that Sedasheo Maunkaisur had directed him to proceed by the route of Koornool, accompanied by the above agent, and deliver the letter to the Nabob to which I had adverted. That the Nabob not only kept an agent at Poona but had, in modern times, discharged a part of the Choute due to the Poona State from his principality ; and that he believed the Poona Government never imagined that any events had happened to weaken their claim of Choute from the Nabob. I replied that it had never come to my knowledge that an agent on the part of the Nabob had resided at the Paishwa's Durbar at any period since my arrival at Poona. That it was possible that a person who had served as the Nabob's agent in former times continued to live at Poona ; but that any authority which he might have once held from the Nabob must have ceased long since. Here Anund Rao acknowledged that his information on the subject was not complete, but said that he had a strong impression of the correctness of what he had stated ; that with respect to himself he served only as a channel of communication and that he should accordingly inform the Minister accurately of what I had represented regarding the Kurnool Choute and of His Lordship's expectation that the claim would not be renewed and afterwards make me acquainted with the result.

Yesterday evening I had an audience of the Paishwa which enabled me to ascertain that my communication to Anund Rao relative to the Kurnool Choute had been conveyed to him. When I introduced the subject, His Highness told me that the grounds on which the Minister had made the claim would be made known to me without loss of time. Here Sedasheo Maunkaisur hastily observed, that he had already collected the documents from the Duftar requisite to show that the claim of the Poona State to Choute from Kurnool had not become obsolete, and that the original vouchers should be laid before me without loss of time. I answered that the events by which the Choute had been transferred to the Mysore Government could not be controverted and that the correspondence of the Nabob himself was conclusive on the subject ; that on the fall of Seringapatam the Nabob of Kurnool became the tributary of His Highness the Nizam, who afterwards transferred his rights over Kurnool to the Honourable Company. The Paishwa interposed by stating that Nana Farnavees did not die until one year after the fall of Seringapatam and that documents could be produced of date subsequent to the death of Nana Furnavees, to prove that the Nabob of Kurnool continued to such date to acknowledge his dependency on the Poona Government. Those documents His Highness said, should be sent to me for my perusal. As

I could not refuse to examine these documents I allowed the subject to terminate ; but I still conjecture that they are not of date so late as they are represented to be. After examining them I shall have the honour of continuing this subject. I have to request you will submit this dispatch to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 305—The Peshwa's treatment of Khanderao Raste and other matters of the Poona Court are reported to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 17th July 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to report on the following subjects for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

I had formerly occasion to notice that there was cause to expect that a final settlement would soon take place between the Rajah of Kolapore and the Sirdar Appah Dessaye. Hostilities had entirely ceased between the parties and as a negotiation to determine their respective rights had far advanced, it was imagined that a definitive treaty would have been mutually signed and exchanged. No transaction of this sort however has yet been concluded, but the Sirdar Appah Dessaye keeps possession of the several places he demanded at the opening of the negotiation and has two hostages from the Rajah as security, that two posts wrested from the Sawunt Warree family by the Rajah will be restored. In this state of things the parties became so completely reconciled that Appah Dessaye was lately married to the Rajah's daughter.

The Sir-Soobahdar of Savenoor still continues a prisoner in the hands of the Nabob of Savenoor's brother ; but advices have just arrived that the Dewaun of the Sir Soobahdar has defeated the troops of the insurgent near the town of Savenoor with considerable loss, and that Appah Saheb Putwurdhun was expected to join the Dewaun shortly with strong reinforcements.

Candeish and Holkar's districts south of that province continue perfectly tranquil. I receive visits occasionally from Cundoo Punt Vakeel who never omits to comment on the weak and distracted state of Holkar's Government.

The Sirdar Cundy Rao Rastiah who was formerly Sir-Soobahdar of Bassein and acquired so much credit from formerly adhering to the Paishwa during the troubles excited by Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Amrut Rao, and conducting His Highness in safety from Mhar to Bassein when he was pressed by his enemies, was always indisposed towards Sadasheo Maunkaisur, whom he charged with having been concerned in an improper correspondence while Captain Sydenham

had charge of this Residency. Their mutual enmity gave the Paishwa occasionally much uneasiness and as Maunkaisur proved to have most influence, His Highness first deprived Cundy Rao Rastiah of the charge of Bassein and its dependencies, and afterwards continuing to show disfavour towards him, has at length deprived him of his Serinjamy lands and every trust which he held under the Poona Government. Cundy Rao Rastiah had been placed in charge of Loghur at the recommendation of General Sir Arthur Wellesley. In complying with His Highness's orders, however, he, delivered over this strong post and all his other trusts with the same fidelity which he had manifested towards His Highness in the days of his adversity. He talks of departing from the Paishwa's territory and retiring to Benares. When I perceived that this faithful Sirdar was in danger of falling from efforts of his opponent, I thought it justifiable to take an occasion to remind the Paishwa of his signal services at a crisis which could never be forgotten ; but His Highness had taken his resolution and was not to be operated on.

No. 306—The subject of the Peshwa's claim to the Chauth of Karnul is further discussed and documents submitted to prove it.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE,

Poona, 20th July 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to continue the subject of my dispatch dated 11th instant.

On the 18th Anund Rao Mulhar paid me a visit and opened his discourse by observing that the notion which I had expressed, that no Vakeel on the part of the Nabob of Kurnool had resided at the Durbar since my first arrival at Poona, was correct. He said that the person who last served as agent from the Nabob at the Paishwa's Durbar was Khajah Mahomed Hyat, who in the year 1210 Fussilee* concluded a settlement on the part of his master of arrears of Choute due from the Nabob of Kurnool to the Poona State up to that year, and afterwards sent to Poona the articles requisite to discharge nearly the 1st instalment fixed by the settlement. Anund Rao then produced a Mahratta paper bearing the seal of Khajah Mahomed Hyat as the original agreement above described and also a memorandum under the seal of the said person containing a statement of cash and articles sent from Kurnool to Poona in discharge of the 1st instalment as already noticed. Copies of both of these papers with English translations, I have the honour to enclose.

* From June 1800—May 1801.

After I had examined these documents Anund Rao proceeded to state that the Poona Government never relinquished its right to Choute from Kurnool by any act or omission whatever, that from the commencement of the arrears Hurry Punt Phurkia or some other person belonging to the Poona Government continued to communicate with the Nabob of Kurnool respecting the arrears until the settlement before alluded to took place. That not long after the discharge of the 1st instalment, troubles commenced at Poona, which in the end were followed by the treaty of Bassein ; and that since that event the Poona Government had omitted no occasion that offered to assert its ancient right to the Choute in question, together with the arrears due. In reply I said that it appeared strange to me that a settlement like that now shown should have been concluded by the Nabob of Kurnool so late as only 8 or 9 years ago, when it was admitted by all parties that Hyder Ally Khan by force compelled the Nabob to pay the Kurnool Choute to him, which payment was continued to the Mysore Government until the death of Tippo Sultaun, and that whatever the consideration due to the document alluded to, it was undeniable that from the date at which Hyder Ally Khan began to collect the Choute from Kurnool, the payment of such tribute to the Poona Government entirely ceased ; and that to have revived it after so long a period of cessation could have been attempted only on the ground of force and not of justice ; and that as Hyder Ally had effected his views against the Nabob of Kurnool without experiencing resistance from the Poona Government, this Government could scarcely look for dependence from a quarter which it has ceased to protect and abandoned to the violence of an usurper. Anund Rao after some consideration observed that the two documents which he had produced were authentic and that the Paishwa was desirous that they should be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General. That as a Choute-dependent of the Poona Government the Nabob of Kurnool classed with the Rajahs of Gudwaul and Sorapore. That as subject to the Government of the Nizam they paid Choute to the Poona State by an ancient arrangement the validity of which could not be disputed. That the Poona Government had always acted mildly towards the Nabob of Kurnool and its other Choute tributaries, who were generally in arrears. That from the nature of the ancient dependence of Kurnool, Gudwaul and Sorapore on the Government of the Nizam, they ought more properly to be protected by that Government and that accordingly if Kurnool had been subject to losses, such circumstance could have no effect on the Poona Choute, that both the Rajahs of Gudwaul and Sorapore were in arrears of Choute to the Poona Government, which His Highness the Paishwa was hopeful under the present tranquillity he would soon recover. Here I told Anund Rao that there were two facts which could not be disputed and which on the present question could not but have great weight, one, that the Nabob of Kurnool

while a tributary of the Mysore Government paid no Choute to the Poona State, the other, that since the transfer of the Nabob as a dependent to the Honorable Company's Government he had paid nothing to the Poona State. To this Anund Rao replied that if these two facts could not be denied, it was still for notice that the claim had not been relinquished, and that His Highness the Nizam could not transfer Choute belonging to the Poona State, but the discussion he said, had gone to a sufficient length. The Paishwa's wish was that the documents should be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Highness trusting to His Lordship's justice for a favourable result. I answered that the documents should be forwarded agreeably to His Highness's desire, but that I could say no more.

No. 307—Col. Barry Close proceeds to Hyderabad.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 29th July 1809.

Sir,

I request you will acquaint the Right Honorable the Governor General, that agreeably to the intimation conveyed in my letter to His Lordship of the 23rd instant, I am about to proceed to Hyderabad, having taken leave of the Minister in the absence of His Highness the Paishwa at Punderpore. I leave this Residency in charge of Mr. Gowan. Major General Champagne has assumed the command at Serroor.

No. 308—Dharmaji, Chela of Holkar, is reported to have put Mahipatram to death.

FROM—C. GOWAN, ACTING RESIDENT,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 21st August 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General, an original Akbar from our newswriter at Aurungabad, together with a translation of part thereof, apprizing of the rebel Mohiput Ram in Holkar's camp having been put to death.

Extract of an Akbar from Aurungabad, 12th August from Indore.

“The news here is that Mahiput Ram sent to Holkar for the remainder of his arrears of pay, to which the following answer was returned by the Ahye Saheb (Tulsabai).

“That he should instantly quit the place, for that whatever was due to him had been already paid; to this Mohiput Ram replied that unless his demands were granted he should not think of removing.

During this discussion Dharmajee Chela was ordered to expel him by force, who immediately got ready a Battalion of infantry and two hundred cavalry, and surrounding the quarters of the refractory chief directed him instantly to quit the camp. This he refused to do and prepared his own troops for resistance, when an engagement commenced with some loss on both sides.

In the tumult Dharmajee struck off Mohiput Ram's head and carried it to Holkar who ordered his property to be confiscated. One hundred of his followers made their escape to Sreeput Ram.”

No. 309—The mission of Col. Close, the trouble started in Khandesh by Holkar's troops and the death of Sarjerao Ghatge are topics discussed by the Peishwa with the Resident.

FROM—C. GOWAN, ACTING RESIDENT,
TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 21st August 1809.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report for Your Lordship's information that His Highness the Paishwa returned from Punderpore to his capital on the evening of the 14th instant and was received with the usual honors.

I next day sent a message conveying my compliments to His Highness upon the occasion and informed him that I had received a letter to his address from Your Lordship for which I wished an early opportunity of delivering; in reply to which His Highness observed that after the Dukchena ceremony, he should be happy to see me.

On the 19th instant, the day fixed I proceeded accordingly with the gentlemen of the Residency and had the honor of presenting Your Lordship's letter in the usual form. Being made acquainted with its purport His Highness stated his anxiety to hear of your safe arrival at Fort St. George, at the same time remarking that he felt great pleasure in the assurances of the tranquillity and happy state of Your Lordship's Government at Calcutta. He then remarked that as Colonel Close had quitted Hyderabad, he supposed the affair which he had been sent to arrange would now allow of his return, which he ardently desired. To this I replied I had no doubt that when Government could dispense with the able service of that officer on his present duties, His Highness's as well as the Colonel's own wishes on that point would speedily be realized. That I had however

no information on the subject and that I supposed Colonel Close was conforming to the wishes of Government in whatsoever measures he was employed.

I then remarked to His Highness that Colonel Close on his departure enjoined me to convey to him the expressions of his regret that circumstances did not allow of his personally conferring with His Highness on this temporary separation, which he had desired the Minister also to communicate, with an intimation that during his absence all matters relative to the two States would be conducted through me, and that I would be happy to forward His Highness's wishes in all respects regarding himself. To this His Highness made a complimentary reply.

The Paishwa then desired the Minister to show me a Mahratta letter to Balabah the Vinchoor Chief's Dewaun, from Ramchunder Maharick, announcing himself as the appointed Manager of Holkar's concerns in Candeish, Ahmber etc. and stating his arrival at Talnair for the purpose of proceeding to execute the duties of that situation. This letter forwarded an original paper sealed with Jeswunt Rao Holkar's seal and announced this appointment. The letter from Balabah's agent stated that a body of about 1,000 horse accompanied Maharick to Talnair, and that a nearly similar party had arrived at Chopra belonging to the Barah Bhave, but expressed his confidence in their pacific views.

In this sentiment His Highness observed that he did not concur, that parties in every direction were assuming the name and authority of Holkar who I well knew, was not in a condition to restrain their excesses, that therefore he could not well be easy at the vicinity of these persons to his territories in Candeish. I replied that it was my duty to observe with vigilance the conduct of those who were on His Highness's frontier and that experience had shown that the British Government were no less anxious to preserve His Highness's dominions from outrages than take prompt and effective in their measures to repress them. That accordingly on the first intimation of their appearance preparations had been making for enabling the force under Major General Champagne to take the field, should circumstances render such a measure necessary.

On this His Highness remarked that he was well convinced of the interest taken by the British Government in his prosperity and stated his perfect reliance on Your Lordship's care of the concerns of his state. His Highness continued by observing that formerly when our force took the field, it was usual for the Vinchoor Chief's troops to accompany and stated his wish to know whether it was my desire that they should now be prepared to do so, as he would instantly give the necessary orders. I answered that I felt this spontaneous proposition from His Highness as a proof of that confidence in the liberality of his ally, which had ever marked his character since the happy period which had united the two States and had identified their interests; that I did not at present see the necessity

of the Vinchoor troops advancing, but that whenever this measure should be required I saw that I need but point it to His Highness in order to have it effected with alacrity.

His Highness next made some remarks on the death of Serjee Rao Chatky* which I had the day before communicated and stated his hopes that Sindia's counsels might, by this event, become more rational and after some general conversation on the subject I took my leave.

No. 310—The Resident communicates the movements of the Poona and Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces to the frontier of the Peshwa's territory.

FROM—C. GOWAN,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 23rd August 1809.

Sir,

The reports of the march of the Jaulna force having been circulated in the Durbar I deemed it expedient to make some communication on the subject in order to do away any unfavourable impressions it might give rise to. I accordingly sent to the Minister, informing him that I had something to state to him; but that from the extreme debility to which my long illness had reduced me, I felt it out of my power to pay him a visit. In consequence of this intimation he sent Anund Rao and Byajee Naique to wait on me. I began my conference by observing, that I understood some interior military arrangements which did not however affect our external interests, had been in contemplation in the Hyderabad force, that consequent of these it was deemed proper to move the Jaulna force from its present position, but whether to take up a new position or to join that force were points with which I was at present unacquainted.

My instructions were however in either case to direct General Champagne's force to take a position to the north of the Godavery where it could have the means of protecting the Paishwa's frontier and of communicating with Rajah Gobind Buksh,† who was directed to consider himself as acting in concert with the General.

Circumstances however had induced counter orders to be sent from Hyderabad to Colonel Doveton, who had in consequence marched back to his old position at Jaulna, where I understood his force would remain until the measures now in contemplation by Government should be finally arranged; that, therefore Major General Champagne would still occupy the cantonment at Serroor, until further instructions from Colonel Close or from Government, should arrive.

I request you will communicate this for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

* Murdered in Sindia's camp on 26th July 1809.

† Brother of Chandulal, minister of the Hyderabad.

No. 311—Measures for putting down the rebellion of Abdulla in Savnur, the desire of the Peshwa for the Raja of Mandvi being restored to his sovereignty and the question of presents being sent to the Peshwa by Yashwantrao Holkar are points on which Close offers his guidance to Hamilton, assistant at Poona.

FROM—B. CLOSE,

TO—CAPTAIN WM. HAMILTON.

Secunderabad, 14th September 1809.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, with its several enclosures. In regard to the situation of affairs at Savenore I indulged the hope that when the force for the Putwurdhuns should arrive in the district, the Officer acting for the Sir Soobah would, so reinforced, be able to bring the rebel Abdoolah to terms of surrender ; but by the intelligence which you have transmitted to me, it would appear that the troops of the Putwurdhun family though dispatched purposely to serve against the rebel, continue inactive at some distance from the fort and permit the insurgents to plunder the surrounding country. On this point I could wish you to communicate with Anund Row, observing how necessary it is that the Poona Government should urge the Putwurdhuns to cooperate heartily with the officer who acts for the Sir-Soobadar, and also to reinforce the Government troops in the Savenore district by a detachment of Apah Dessaye's quota and every other means possible, to the end that the insurrection may be speedily suppressed. In the course of your conversation with Annund Row you can further point out to him the disgrace which must fall on the Poona Government, if it fail or delay to subdue a rebel so insignificant as Abdoolah who appears here-to-fore to have subsisted entirely on the charitable allowance granted to his family by the Paishwah.

The Sir-Soobahdar of Savenore has always a vakeel at Poona ; you can send for this person and remonstrate with him on the very feeble exertions hitherto made by the person who represents the Sirsoobahdar in Savenore, in order to liberate his principal from an ignominious confinement and subdue his oppressor. As so little has been done to quell the insurrection in Savenore, notwithstanding the hopes held out by the Durbar that the troops of the Putwurdhun family would soon succeed in re-establishing the authority of the Sir-Soobahdar, it is to be apprehended that the Durbar is anxious that the British troops should be employed for that purpose. Every idea of this sort however, on the part of Government you must discourage by every means possible, citing the instance of the Poona State having reduced the Prittee-Niddee by its own exertions

agreeably to the spirit of the treaty of Bassein, although the means of resistance possessed by that chief, when he commenced hostility were very respectable.

As the Paishwa had long shown much anxiety that the Maundvee Rajah, who was made tributary to the British Government by the treaty of Bassein, should be relieved from his dependence on us and restored to the relation in which he formerly stood to the Poona Government, I was induced to correspond on the subject in a private form with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay with a view to ascertain whether any arrangement could be adopted by which the Paishwa's wish in favour of the Rajah could be indulged, without inconvenience to the British interests. The result was that in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor the Maundvee Rajah could not be restored to the Poona Government without the hazard of much public inconvenience. Of late therefore I gave Sedasheo Maunkaisur distinctly to understand that after having corresponded with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay on the subject I could not conceive it practicable that any arrangement could be adjusted between the two States by which the Paishwa's wish could be accomplished. In your communication with the Durbar then and your correspondence with the Government of Bombay you will be guided by the foregoing explanation, maintaining at the Durbar that the Maundvee Rajah is exclusively subject to the British Government, and cannot be permitted to refer to any other authority whatever.

I have attended particularly to your private communications on the subject of the anxiety shown by Cundoo Punt, Holkar's Vakeel, that his master should be permitted to make in future the same presents yearly to the Paishwah as it had been usual for the head of the family to offer to His Highness at periods previous to the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein. Although it appears that Cundoo Punt has been urgent on this subject repeatedly in conversations with the Head Native Servant of the Residency, I conclude that it is still unknown to you whether the Durbar is privy to Cundoo Punt's solicitude on the point or whether the presents from Holkar would be really acceptable to the Paishwa. On every view of the subject it is expedient that the act of bringing forward the presents to Poona should be obviated. On this principle you will continue to discourage Cundoo Punt from permitting the presents to come forward and, if necessary, take an occasion to acquaint Aunund Row that no custom which held previous to the treaty of Bassein, like that of accepting the presents in question, should be renewed without the express concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General. As the question is of a very delicate nature, I shall be happy if you will correspond with me minutely on every point that may occur relating to its future agitation or progress.

No. 312—Hamilton reports a conversation he had with Holkar's Karkoon on the subject of a reconciliation being effected between the Peshwa and Holkar, an object which the Resident was interested in preventing.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,
TO—COLONEL BARRY CLOSE.

Poona, 24th September 1809.

Sir,

I have only today had the pleasure to receive your private letter of the 17th instant, instructing me to deliver to Cundoo Punt, Holkar's Vakeel, a copy of Lieutenant Close's address to Jeswunt Row Holkar on the subject of the depredations committed by Meer Khan on the Serinjamy lands of the Poona Government.

I have hitherto deferred noticing that part of your public letter of the 14th instant which relates to Cundoo Punt, and the business which has for some time apparently engaged his attention, in order to lay before you at once what I should be able to collect on the subject.

Private but creditable information convinces me that he has lately had intercourse personally or by letter with Suddasheo Maukaisur. Your conjecture as to the real object which he pursues is satisfactorily corroborated; indeed, in my opinion, is clearly established by what I have been able to learn. The person or persons under whose authority he negotiates seem however to have thought it necessary to throw a shade over their real purposes by bringing forward as an ostensible subject for discussion and settlement, a matter of very inferior importance.

The substance of Cundoo Punt's communication to the Minister is reported to have been as follows:—Holkar is represented as feeling much concern at the continuance of the Paishwa's displeasure towards him, which is manifest in the circumstance of His Highness using an abrupt style and defective address when he has occasion to write to Holkar. That therefore in order to testify publicly the sentiments of submission and veneration with which he is animated towards the first member of the Mahratta Empire, Holkar had determined to dispatch a collection of valuable articles to be presented as an offering to His Highness, hoping that this respectful effort towards effecting a cordial reconciliation might at least induce His Highness to resume the form of address and style of writing formerly in use between the parties or their ancestors.

On my enquiring what were the instances of His Highness's writing to Holkar which formed the pretence abovementioned, under which it was intended to present the offerings, I learnt that several times on the occurrence of disputes and contests between the subjects of the two

powers, who in many instances live together in the same districts and even in the same villages, His Highness had addressed a short billet to Holkar in the style of which the latter appears here to complain.

My information adds, that the Vakeel has instructions on another point which he is to employ any favourable opportunity that may offer to bring forward. This is to obtain from the Paishwa a dress of investiture for Holkar's son and an acknowledgment of him as head of the family. I cannot learn whether or not this part of Cundoo Punt's commission has been made known to the Minister.

The Minister on being made acquainted with the design entertained at Holkar's Durbar of sending an offering to the Paishwa, is said to have desired Cundoo Punt to communicate the whole of the particulars by letter to you, by whose view of the subject he said, he should be entirely guided.

I sent my compliments yesterday to Cundoo Punt and requested him to call today in person at the Residency or to send his Karcoon. Being unwell himself he complied with the alternative which I proposed and I have accordingly had a conversation with the latter.

I found that he had received no late accounts from Holkar's camp and when I first asked him respecting the presents, he expressed himself decidedly of opinion that they had not yet been dispatched, giving as a reason the heavy rains which have lately fallen. He assigned the same reason for making the offerings which I have mentioned as having been given to the Minister, but added some very private and important objects in view had been communicated only to you and to your Head Native Servant, which last, he said, would have made me acquainted with them.

I mentioned that this delay could be productive of no inconvenience and recommended him to write to his employers not to dispatch them for the present ; for that your return to Poona appeared to me to be now at a very short distance ; and that nothing effectual in the way of business could be done before that event. I myself possessing no political authority.

The Karcoon enquired whether you had yet returned an answer to the letter which Cundoo Punt addressed to you about fourteen days ago which I had forwarded, or whether any letters had been very lately received from you. I answered that I was able to say that no answer had yet arrived from you to Cundoo Punt's letter, because you would have enclosed it to me for delivery. I added that I received regularly your orders on various points.

He then observed that as he had not received any late letters from his employers, it was possible the presents might have left his master's camp and be now upon the road. I reminded him of his own observation

about the rains, and in the course of a good deal of conversation gave him clearly to understand that the arrival of an offering from his master to the Paishwa during your absence, intended as it was as an introduction to important business, was an event for which I was not prepared and which I deprecated. I also observed that policy dictated to him to wait for your presence, for that could he render the measure agreeable to you, it might be forwarded by your influence, whereas it was obvious that I could be of no use to him.

In answer the Karcoon talked with much seeming pleasure about the friendship subsisting between his master and you, and between you and Cundoo Punt. He said that nothing would be done which was in the slightest degree different from your views of expediency and propriety ; on the contrary, the whole transaction was intended to be with your privity and approbation.

On this head it was agreed between the Karcoon and me that Cundoo Punt should immediately write to his principals to defer dispatching the presents, until the measure had been personally discussed between Cundoo Punt and you. But in the event of the presents having actually left Holkar's camp, and being on the road to Poona, Cundoo Punt's letter was to recommend to his principals instantly to dispatch an order for their being detained at Galna, or at the nearest of Holkar's taalooks to the spot where the order should reach them.

I then spoke to the Karcoon respecting the injuries committed by Meer Khan, a dependant of his master, on the lands of the Vinchoor Jaghiredar, but he either was or pretended to be unacquainted with them. He observed however that Cundoo Punt had several times been applied to by the holders of land to avert the approach of Meer Khan's troops and that his endeavours for this purpose had been successful. The Karcoon could intend by this nothing more than to enhance the influence of his principal.

I then mentioned that the conduct of Meer Khan on the occasion alluded to had become a subject of representation to Holkar's Durbar by the English Resident in Sindia's camp ; that I would furnish him for Cundoo Punt's information with a translation of the English Resident's letter into Persian and Mahratta which, Cundoo Punt after perusing, could forward to his Durbar, and that I was convinced Cundoo Punt would see and urge the necessity of a satisfactory reply being given.

The Karcoon assured me that Cundoo Punt would write strongly to the effect which I desired. Nothing more passed deserving mention. The translations in question have been since sent to him.

No. 313—Close recommends to the notice of the Government of Madras the commendable services rendered by Mr. Gowan.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—N. B. EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.

Secunderabad, 25th September 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward in order to be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General, an original packet, which I have just received from Mr. Gowan, who by this time has probably embarked for England. There is but too much cause to believe that the dangerous state of his health which has obliged him to quit India, has been occasioned in great degree by his public zeal which would not suffer him to relinquish his duties at Poonah for a change of air on the coast, when such aid began to be obviously necessary for his recovery. The interest which he took in the public success while he filled my place at Poona was very observable, and his zeal and activity during that period were such as to attract the particular notice of the Honourable the Governor at Fort St. George. Adverting to these circumstances, I would express a hope that Mr. Gowan's application contained in his letter to me, will meet with a favourable consideration, especially as so distant a voyage must expose him to great expense.

No. 314—Col. Close offers his advice upon the subject of the rebellion of Adulla Khan and the impracticability of the Mandvi Raja being restored to the Peshwa's jurisdiction.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,

TO—CAPTAIN W. HAMILTON, IN CHARGE OF THE RESIDENCY AT POONA.

Secunderabad, 20th September 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letters of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, detailing the conversations which you had held with the

Paishwah's Ministers, respecting the state of affairs at Savenore and the application made by the Durbar relative to the Maundvee Rajah.

I entirely approve of the principles which you have recommended and the points which you have explained in regard to the conduct, which should be observed by the Durbar towards the rebel Abdoolah Khan ; but while we urge that the most vigorous measures should be pursued against that rebel, it may be advisable not to oppose with earnestness any plan which the Minister may have in view to remove the present Siar-Soobahdar and transfer his charge to Anibah Rahtekur, who is assuredly amongst the best of the Paishwa's servants.

Savenore was given in rent not to the present Sir-Soobahdar, but to his father who was a person of talents and great respectability. On his death the charge was allowed to devolve on his son, who soon showed himself wholly disqualified for such a trust, by permitting his post to be surprized and his person seized by an insurgent so insignificant as Abdoolah Khan, whose disaffection he must have been well aware of. If the Durbar divests Abdoolah Khan of Savenore by any mode of proceeding and the Paishwah be afterwards disposed to restore the Sir Soobahdar to the charge he so shamefully lost, I would not have you oppose such lenity on His Highness's part ; I perfectly agree with you however that the Minister has it in view at this period to displace the present Sir Soobahdar, a measure to which you see, I have little objection. The first object is that Savenore should be speedily restored to the Poona Government, and the second that it should be recovered in a manner creditable to Sedasheo Maunkaisur's administration ; and while we recommend direct and vigorous measures on the occasion, the latter point must be left much with his judgment and consideration. This, you perceive, is the more necessary, as the disturbance in Savenore is an internal concern of the Paishwah's Government which should be adjusted, if possible, without our interference.

His Highness's wishes relative to the Maundvee Rajah cannot have much attention at present. You have very properly maintained that he is a tributary to the British Government only ; and hereafter I shall take an occasion to address the Governor General on this subject

No. 315—The desire of the Peshwa's brother to perform a pilgrimage to Kartikswami is communicated to the Peshwa and the Resident.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,
TO—COLONEL CLOSE.

Poona, 29th September 1809.

Sir,

Some business requiring Byajee Naick's presence last night in that quarter of the city where your Head Native servant lives, he made use of it as a pretence for paying him a visit, at which he communicated the following circumstances for the purpose of their being laid before you.

Byajee Naick said that he was sent for the night before last, by His Highness Chimnajee Appa, who desired him to acquaint the Minister for the information of His Highness the Paishwa, that he intended to set out shortly for the purpose of performing his devotions at the shrine of Kartick Swamy near the Toombuddra, and desired to be furnished from the Sirkar with an escort of 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot, together with a sum of money to bear his expenses.

Byajee Naick answered that he would deliver the message. He observed however that the disturbed state of some of the southern provinces, opposed considerable difficulties to His Highness's design, to which must be added considerations of another nature. Part of the territory through which His Highness's route would lie, belonged to the Honourable Company and could not be traversed by a person of His Highness's rank unless the consent of the British Government were first obtained. Byajee Naick added that the removal of these obstacles was rendered so uncertain or at least tedious at the present moment by the absence of Colonel Close from Poona, that the Paishwa had been induced to abandon or suspend a determination which he had formed, some time ago, of proceeding himself to that place of religious resort.

His Highness Chimnajee Appa replied that if his brother went this season to Kartick Swamy, he should not be desirous to go. But he requested that his wish might be conveyed to the Minister for the purpose he had mentioned.

To this Byajee Naick readily assented, observing that His Highness the Paishwa would return to Poona from Sassoor in the course of a few days.

Byajee Naick lost no time in reporting the message with which he was charged to the Minister, who entirely approved of the answers which he had given to His Highness Chimnajee Appa.

In case any further messages should pass on this subject between any of the abovementioned parties, I have little doubt that they will reach the Residency through some channel and in this event, I shall lose no time in reporting them to you.

No. 316—Col. Close is transferred from the Residency of Poona and Mr. Henry Russell is now appointed in his place.

FROM—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
TO—HIS HIGHNESS THE PEISHWA.

Written, 25th October 1809.

The pressing exigency of the public service which required the presence of Colonel Close at Hyderabad, and induced the Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George to propose to Colonel Close to proceed to that quarter without delay, rendered it impracticable to transmit to Your Highness previous notice of this arrangement, which under the circumstances would have been proper.

I some time since received information that Mr. Gowan who was left in charge of the Residency by Colonel Close, has been compelled by indisposition to quit his station. Under the supposition however that Colonel Close would shortly be enabled to return to Poona and resume his ministerial functions near Your Highness's person, I did not think it necessary to adopt any new arrangement in consequence of that unfortunate event. But under the circumstances stated to Your Highness in my letter of the 16th instant, the return of Colonel Close will probably be retarded beyond the period which I had originally contemplated. It has therefore become indispensably necessary to provide another arrangement for the execution of the duties of the Residency during the absence of Colonel Close. I have accordingly directed Mr. Henry Russell who possesses great experience in the conduct of public affairs and who, from personal communication with me since my arrival at Fort St. George, had an opportunity of acquiring a perfect knowledge of my views and sentiments on all points connected with the interests of the two States, to proceed without delay to take charge of the Residency at Poona during the absence of that officer.

I entertain no doubt that this arrangement will be entirely satisfactory to Your Highness.

No. 317—Repairs to the aqueduct bringing water into the fort of Ahmednagar are urgently advised in order that the water supply may not fail.

FROM—WILLIAM KING, CONDUCTOR OF ORDNANCE,
TO—CAPTAIN T. A. MORSE, COMMISSARY OF STORES.

Ahmednagar, 31st October 1809.

Sir,

The mason who repairs the aqueducts that convey the water into the fort, having reported to me that they were breached or broken in many places and were in great want of repairs, in so much that the repairing of them would be attended with considerable expense, and if not repaired before the next monsoon set in, would probably be choked up and rendered useless, I accordingly went and examined the aqueducts up to their source (a large spring well) and found them broken in in many places and as far as I am able to judge, if they are not speedily repaired they will probably become useless to the garrison and at the farthest before the rains set in these repairs should be completed. In one place where the aqueduct passes under the bed of a small river which has a pretty swift current, the terrace work of the upper part has been washed away and the bottom of the aqueduct being much lower than the river the whole of the river runs now into the aqueduct, and the mason says, if this is not stopped before the rainy season, that it will carry such a quantity of sand and mud into it as will most certainly choke the pipes. In six or seven other places where the water runs about ten or twelve feet under ground, the large flat stones which were placed crossways on the top of the aqueduct have broken, and the earth and small stones which covered them have fallen into the aqueduct.

I have made enquiry of the mason how these water-works were kept in repair in the time of the Mahrattas and he informs me that the Subedar of the Pettah gave an order to the head-man of the neighbouring villages to furnish each a certain number of men at their own expense, by which means they were always kept in good repair with very little cost to Government, who only purchased the chunam.

N.B.—The Maharattas gave these water-works a general and complete repair every three years besides occasional repairs whenever they required them.

SECTION 5

The affray at the Kuttore Garden.

October-December 1809.

No. 318—Hamilton forwards details of an affray that occurred at the Kuttore Gardens on 29th October 1809 between four English Officers and a few inhabitants of Poona.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,

TO—COLONEL B. CLOSE.

Poona, Monday, 30th October 1809.

Yesterday being Sunday when no parades take place in camp, a party of officers appears to have gone out to look at the country and gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of Poona. This party said by my native informants to have consisted of about seven gentlemen, went to the Siroos Baugh† belonging to the Paishwah where they breakfasted. While they were there a person belonging to the garden desired them to abstain from taking water out of the well; with which they punctually complied; and after breakfasting they departed without anything farther worth notice having taken place.

Several of the gentlemen who composed the above party, quitted it at this period and only four, viz., Lieutenants Anderson and Havard and Ensigns Waite and Moore proceeded from thence to the Kuttore Baug* where the sepoys at the gate told them not to enter. Ignorant however

† Saras Bag near the Hira Bag at the foot of Parbaty hill.

* What is the exact name? Is this Katraj Garden or Kothrud Garden?

that this garden belonged to the Paishwa they are said by the people at the garden to have entered the gate, when some person coming out from the garden told them that it belonged to the Paishwa, upon which they instantly turned about and went out of the gate.

As soon as they had got out of the gate a crowd collected about them which in the course of a few moments became very numerous armed with swords and matchlocks. Lieutenant Havard and Ensign Waite had fowling piece., of which several people now attempted to disarm them. These were the only weapons of any kind amongst the gentlemen. One man seized the fowling piece of Lieutenant Havard, and in a struggle which ensued, it went off, and lodged the greater part of its contents, viz., small shot, in the thigh and hand of Lieutenant Anderson. A man was at this time struggling with Mr. Anderson, who also received part of the contents.

After a little time had passed in this situation one or two matchlocks were fired which however did not take effect, the whole of the crowd began to throw stones, which knocked down one or two of the gentlemen, when the crowd immediately rushed in, wounded a gentleman with swords and took the whole prisoners.

The people concerned say that the four officers defended themselves by returning stones, but no good evidence of this has yet appeared to me.

The crowd then tied the hands of the officers behind their backs as tightly as possible and drove them in front, beating them on the back with sticks, stones, the handles of swords, and buttend of muskets as far as the Paishwa's palace, which is a distance of about a koss. One gentleman who from loss of blood became faint, and unable to walk, was fastened to a pole by means of ligatures round his legs, arms, and neck through which the pole was passed, and was carried in this manner on men's shoulder the greater part of the way. When the Paishwa heard of the affray he desired that the prisoners should be carried to Gockla's Choubottra, which is near the palace. When the unfortunate officers arrived there, Gockla's people tied them to posts with their hands fastened behind in a very cruel posture. This last circumstance was communicated to the Paishwa who immediately ordered that they should be untied and carried to the Bhow.

They were then taken to the Heera Baug where the Bhow was, in the same manner, i.e., their hands tied behind them, and suffering every kind of abuse and blows. This last distance is about a mile.

They were then allowed to be on a spot a little way off the road but very unclean.

Your Head Native servant was about 3 p.m. sitting in the office, when he learnt something of the foregoing transaction by a message from Byajee

Naik and presently afterwards Captain Mayne came by Colonel Lawrence's orders to communicate the accounts which had reached his camp. Your Head Native servant immediately set out for the Heera Baug, where he arrived about half past 3 o'clock and after stopping a little time with the gentlemen, who were lying on the spot above described, proceeded into the garden where he found the Minister sitting in the Bungalow.

He immediately enquired of the Minister what had happened, who replied that the wounded gentlemen had been just sent there by the Paishwa, that he (the Minister) had no farther knowledge of the affair, and he requested your Head Native servant would cause the wounded officers to be taken away to camp. Your Head Native servant observed that the only way to obtain any accurate knowledge of the affair was by instituting an immediate enquiry, to which the Minister at last assented. It is worthy of remark that the Bhow allowed these gentlemen to be in the situation I have described for an hour and a half. About 3 o'clock however he ordered Byajee Naik to procure Doolies and convey the gentlemen to camp; but he appears to have made no enquiry into the circumstances previous to the arrival of your Head Native servant.

The sepoys at the gate of the Kuttore Baug where the affray took place, belonged to Roop Ram Choudry. The Minister therefore sent for a Karcoon of this person, who at first asserted that of the crowd one man had been killed and several wounded. Your Head Native servant immediately desired that the dead and wounded people should be produced. One man was shortly brought in who had received a slight cut on the hand, and a bruise by a stone on the head. The Karcoon, however, saying that the dead man and the rest of the wounded men were in the garden, your Head Native servant proposed that two of his people should accompany some people of the Minister's and see them. This was agreed to and two of your Head Native servant's people attended by several of the Minister's people went into the garden, but after making every enquiry no more wounded men nor any dead man could be found.

The officers were at last conveyed to camp in palanquins brought by Captain Mayne. The medical gentlemen report that the life of Lieutenant Havarad must be considered to be in danger.

Information of this most distressing transaction was brought to me a little before sunset at Chinchner whither I had gone for change of air; and I lost no time in repairing to the Residency.

This morning I sent to request the favour of a visit from Anund Row and Byajee Naik with whom I had much conversation. It is necessary however for me first to describe to you a report which certainly obtains credit amongst the lower orders of people in the city, altho' it is so

absurd in itself as to have been seldom equalled. The substance of it is that the English who are entrusted with the construction of the Paishwa's palace, seize, murder and bury a woman or a child at certain distances along the intended foundation. This report came first accidentally to my ears about five days ago, and I thought the most likely way to bring it into discredit, as far as my influence went, was to treat it with contempt or ridicule.

The report however continuing to occupy the minds of, I may say, more than 9/10ths of the people of Poona, I complained this morning in the most earnest terms to Anund Row, that no step was ever taken by the Paishwa's Ministers to suppress reports so injurious to the English name (although in themselves so incredibly absurd) and to find out and punish the authors of them. Anund Row talked of the absurdity of the reports in question with which he was well acquainted.

At length in the presence of both the before mentioned gentlemen, I delivered a message to your Head Native servant to be communicated to the Paishwah, in which after noticing the malignant nature of the rumours afloat, I declared my conviction that they were fabricated and circulated by enemies to the two Governments for the express purpose of disturbing the existing harmony, and I called upon His Highness to cause enquiries to be made after the circulators and punish them.

With respect to the occurrence of yesterday which I said I firmly believed to be a consequence of the reports above mentioned, I said I was confident that a thorough knowledge of the circumstances would occasion to His Highness no less grief or pain than it had done to me. But I added that the insult offered to the English Army and Government in the unheard of barbarity and indignity with which four officers had been treated without, as far as I could yet see, anything more than indiscretion on their part compelled me most reluctantly to call upon His Highness in my own name, and if necessary in the name of my Government, to secure and confine the persons of all who had been active in either wounding and maiming or inflicting such shocking insults on the gentlemen before mentioned. I required that all persons thus concerned in the transactions of yesterday, should be secured until a communication was had on this subject from Colonel Close. I also requested His Highness would send round a proclamation to restore confidence to the inhabitants and to threaten secret machinators and incendiaries with the just recompense of their villany.⁵

My reason for this last request was partly because the industrious inhabitants of the streets thro' which the British Officers were so inhumanly driven, became alarmed and shut their shops. Today however they have reopened them.

For the many inaccuracies in this letter, I must plead my state of health. I shall have the honour to write again to you.

No. 319—

Translation of a memorandum sent to His Highness the Paishwa by Captain W. Hamilton dated 31st October, 1809 regarding an affray between four English Officers and some residents of Poona.

After compliments.

The undersigned with the utmost grief and concern finds himself compelled to submit in writing to His Highness the Paishwah the substance of a message which he sent yesterday by the Head Native servant of the Residency, which message the abovementioned person being unable to see His Highness the Peshwah, delivered to the Minister. The business being of so urgent a nature as to admit of no delay and the undersigned being confined to his house by sickness, no other mode than the present remains of bringing it under His Highness's notice.

It will not be unknown to His Highness that four English Officers who the day before yesterday were desirous to walk in the Kutore* Baug, but who on being told that it belonged to His Highness the Paishwa instantly turned about to return, were attacked by a crowd of about 200 armed men, by whom they were wounded and taken prisoners. Had the business stopped here there would still be sufficient ground for demanding satisfaction. But it appears upon incontestible evidence that the perpetrators of the above outrage afterwards tied the hands of the English Officers above mentioned, behind their backs and drove them in the most ignominious manner with blows thro' many streets of Poona; that the officers in question were actually tied up to posts in the Cutwal's Choultry; and finally that they were driven or dragged from thence to the Heera Baug where the Minister was, that they were suffered to lie on the ground an hour and a half, and that it was not till the arrival of the Head Native servant belonging to the Residency that any notice was taken of their situation.

Treatment like this is never experienced even from enemies. How then shall the undersigned express his astonishment at its proceeding from the subjects of a friendly Power?

The undersigned unwilling to enlarge on so painful a subject limits himself to calling on His Highness the Paishwa to confine the persons of all people concerned in the above outrages, until a communication be had from Colonel Close. The bearer who is the Head Native servant of the Residency, will explain at large whatever sickness may have made the undersigned pass over or touch too slightly.

* Is this Kothrud?

No. 320.—Hamilton informs Col. Close of some of the details of the affray between British officers and the Peshwa's servants at the Kuttore garden.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,

TO—COLONEL B. CLOSE.

Poona, 1st November 1809.

Sir,

In continuing my narrative of events arising out of the unhappy occurrences of the 29th ultimo I have the honour to report to you, that your Head Native servant was admitted to the presence of the Peshwa yesterday evening, and presented the memorandum of which I submitted a copy to you in my last dispatch, at the same time repeating at large to His Highness the circumstances which had attended this most distressing transaction.

The information which His Highness previously possessed appears to have been both very defective and very erroneous. For frequently in the course of the detail given of the transaction, His Highness burst out into exclamations of surprise, as well as anger, which as His Highness does not much practice concealment of his passions, persuades me of the truth of what His Highness said, that some of the most important circumstances related of the ill treatment of the English Officers were altogether new to him.

When your Head Native servant had delivered the whole of the message from me, His Highness expressed the utmost anger and indignation at the persons who had so vilely treated the officers of his ally the Company, and actually gave orders that every person concerned in wounding the gentlemen should be seized and this day blown away from a gun.

To the Minister Sudasheo Maunkaiser who was present, your Head Native servant says, that the Paishwa's displeasure carried him so far as to lead him to express himself in terms little short of abuse; and when he had recovered a little from the heat into which the first knowledge of the affair threw him, he taxed him with a wish to disturb the tranquillity which he (the Paishwa) enjoyed by means of his intimate connection with the English. The Minister asked what fault he had committed, to which the Paishwa immediately replied, that he had suffered the four English Officers to be neglected at his door an hour and a half, altho' he (the Paishwa) had sent them to him for the express purpose that he should enquire into the circumstances which had brought them into that condition.

Nothing farther of importance took place at this meeting. I have the pleasure to inform you that all the Chokyders belonging to the Kuttore Baug and also the people belonging to the Catwal's Choultry, who were concerned in this affair, amounting to upwards of 100 persons are in confinement.

I have directed your Head Native servant to wait on the Minister, or if possible on the Paishwa this afternoon and after expressing my gratitude to His Highness for what he has done, to request most earnestly that His Highness will defer inflicting any punishment on the persons confined without enquiry and identifying their persons and to propose that nothing further should be done until I am honored with instructions from you.

I take this opportunity to correct a misstatement in my letter of the 30th ultimo where it is said that the place where the officers were bound to posts, was Gockla's Choubootra. The place where this insult was offered I have now learned was a large empty building near to the Choubootra above mentioned.

I have the honour to enclose narratives of the events of the 29th delivered by the sufferers at Colonel Lawrence's request to Staff Officers.

The account which I gave in my letter of the 30th was founded on native information and could not be expected to be entirely correct.

No. 321—This is a confession of an outraged British Soldier in the affray near the Kuttore Gardens on 29th October 1809.

Havard,

That a party of Officers consisting of Lieut. Anderson, Edgington Campbell and Havard Ensigns Waite Moore and Robinson, went to breakfast at a garden on the Bombay road. After breakfast Messrs. Anderson, Havard, Moore, Waite and Robinson went out to shoot. After walking two or three miles, they stopped at a tank† where they were informed by a native that there was a beautiful garden and Bungalow belonging to a Brahmin in the neighbourhood, pointing to some cypress trees, and that they might go and see it. They went towards the place, and at the entrance of the garden they saw three or four natives sitting in a hut, but no conversation passed between them. After having entered the garden they met the old Brahmin who salamed to them which was returned. Going a little further on they met several armed natives who desired them to leave the garden, which was immediately complied with. While they were going out the natives several times attempted to take the fowling pieces from the servants, which induced the gentlemen to take them into their own hands. After leaving the garden the native party became much more numerous and going about fifty yards further a native seized hold of Mr. Anderson who was unarmed, when Mr. Havard went to his assistance, on which the native attempted to wrest the gun out of his hands. In the scuffle the piece went off, and the contents (small shot) lodged in Mr. Anderson's thigh and hand. The native then drew his sword which Lieutenant Havard wrested from him. While doing this he received a sabre cut

† This probably was the Katraj tank.

in the left arm from a person in his rear. On his getting possession of the sword the natives retreated. The gentlemen were then returning quietly home, when the natives having been greatly reinforced commenced the attack with matchlocks and stones. One of the latter struck Mr. Havard on the back of his head which knocked him down. The natives then rushed upon him and having disarmed him, he with Messrs. Anderson and Waite were dragged to the suburbs of the city where their hands were tied behind their backs, and he and Mr. Anderson were led through several streets in the town, the people abusing and beating them all the way with sticks, the handles of their swords and the butt ends of matchlocks; then taken to a small court where Lieutenant Anderson was tied to a post and he (Lt. Havard) suspended from the rope that tied his arms behind him to a tree, so that his toes could scarcely touch the ground. During which time the people were giving them every kind of abuse. On asking for a little water that they might drink their own wine, no water would be allowed them, was the reply.

In the meantime Mr. Moore was brought in along with Messrs. Havard Waite and Anderson seized at the garden. He tried with Mr. Robinson to make his escape. The latter effected it, but he unfortunately got fatigued and was taken after a pursuit of two miles, his hands tied behind his back and beat and abused in the same measure as related above. After remaining a short time in the court they were bound with smaller cords so tightly as to occasion the most excruciating pain, and again conducted through the streets towards the Parbutty, during which time Lieutenant Havard from the loss of blood was so weakened as to be unable to walk the whole way. They endeavoured first by beating him in the most cruel manner to make him walk and tied him to a bamboo and carried him to the place where he and the other gentlemen were found by Captain Mayne after lying there in the sun for upwards of an hour and a half.

When he reached the river in company with Messrs. Havard and Anderson, he became so exhausted from the loss of blood, that he was unable to proceed. He was then tied legs and arms and a bamboo thrust between them and in that manner carried through the streets in triumph, the fellows calling on the inhabitants as they passed to come out of their houses and see the Tamausha, and when he attempted to speak, he was beat with bamboos and sticks. At last after passing several of the streets in this manner he was carried to the place where Captain Mayne found them. Frequently he was thrown to the ground by the people in the most unfeeling manner when they wished to rest themselves.

Lieutenant Havard and Ensign Waite are ready to testify the above declarations on oath.

(Signed) Alex Campbell,
Captain, 9th Regiment, N. I.

Declaration of Lieut. Anderson about an affray at the Kothrud Garden near Poona.

No. 321A—

Poona, 30th October 1809.

On Sunday the 29th instant there being no parades in camp a party of gentlemen met at a garden in the neighbourhood of Poonah to breakfast. After breakfast five of the party, viz., Lieut. Anderson and Havard, Ensign Waite, Robinson and Moore went off on a shooting excursion along the hills. After proceeding a considerable way they descended to a tank for the purpose of drinking water. They were here met by a sepoy belonging to the Peishwa who pointed out the road to a beautiful garden which was in sight, informing them that it belonged to a Brahmin and that they might go in and look at it. The party went on towards the garden and entered it by a break in the fence, but which appeared to be a complete thoroughfare. Near this break there were several natives sitting who made no attempt to obstruct their entrance. Having entered the garden the party met a respectable looking old man who salamed to them. Lieut. Anderson asked him if the garden was his property. He replied it was not, that he was merely passing through. No objection was made to their proceeding until they had reached the centre of the garden when they were suddenly surrounded by a numerous body of armed natives who desired them with much abusive language to leave the place. This was promptly done. While returning one of the natives attempted to snatch Mr. Robinson's fowling piece out of his hand, but was prevented by Mr. Anderson. The gentlemen had left the garden fifty or sixty yards and were going towards the place they left in the morning, when some of the armed natives came up and insisted on their returning to the garden they had just quitted. This they endeavoured to enforce by laying hold of Lieut. Anderson who was unarmed and by attempting to wrest a fowling piece from Lieut. Havard. In the struggle the fowling piece went off, and unfortunately the greater part of its contents lodged in Mr. Anderson's hand and thigh. Many of the natives having drawn their swords Lieut. Havard twisted one out of one of the hands, and put the whole robbers to flight, but in so doing he received a severe wound in the arm. The gentlemen now thought the difficulty over, and left the road to return by a near cut to the place they left in the morning where their horses and the rest of their party were. The native party being considerably increased, followed and called to the gentlemen to stop which loss of blood on the part of Messrs. Anderson and Havard obliged them to do.

At this moment one or two matchlocks were fired and a shower of stones came which brought both these gentlemen to the ground, when the natives rushed in upon them and seized them, beating them in the most cruel manner and abusing them in the grossest terms. Mr. Anderson observed that Mr. Waite was also seized much about this time at the distance of four or five hundred yards from where he was. After being secured Lieut. Anderson and Havard and Mr. Waite were taken towards the City. Having passed the town, they were ordered to sit down, when their hands were tied behind the backs, and in this manner Lieut. Anderson and Havard, exhausted with the loss of blood, were obliged to run for upwards of three miles through the streets of Poonah, the natives continuing to beat and abuse them the whole way. They were taken to several places in town under the pretence of having the business enquired into. At one of these places a person on horseback with a number of attendants came up. This person the gentlemen understood was to investigate the affair, but they were not permitted to speak to him. He gave some directions, held up his hand and turned away with a contemptuous sneer. At another place about a mile near the Palace Lieut. Anderson was tied with his back to a post, and Lieut. Havard with his arms tied behind his back was suspended by them to a tree in such a manner that his toes barely touched the ground. They were here joined by Mr. Moore who had been brought through the streets with his hands tied, and treated in the same shameful manner that Messrs. Anderson and Havard had been. In this degrading situation the gentlemen were not only subject to the abuse and ill treatment of the persons by whom they were taken out but also of the crowds of the inhabitants of Poonah, who seemed to feel particular pleasure in insulting them. After being tied up in the manner described for half an hour, the gentlemen were taken down, and the cords with which they were tied tightened to such a degree as to occasion Mr. Havard's fainting. Shortly after they were taken from the place for a mile, and were proceeding towards the Bhow's garden. On Mr. Havard's falling down, his feet were tied together as were his hands in front, a bamboo was then passed between his hands and feet by which he was carried near a mile. When they reached the Bhow's garden they were thrown down by the road side where they were permitted to lay exposed to the sun for upwards of an hour and a half, when palanquins arrived from camp.

Mr. Anderson was robbed of his fowling piece and arms.

The foregoing declaration Lieut. Anderson will testify on oath.

No. 322—Col. Close advises that the punishment to be inflicted on the offenders in the affray near Poona should be referred to the Governor General.

FROM—BARRY CLOSE,
TO—CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Camp at Maunwut, 8th November 1809.

Sir,

After perusing your first despatch describing the circumstances of the unhappy affray,* which happened at Poona, I forwarded it in order to be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General, with an expression of my opinion that in the proceedings which you adopted you had done all that was possible to bring about a reparation of the distressing effects resulting from the unhappy occurrence.

Your packets of the 31st October and 1st instant on the same subject have also been transmitted for His Lordship's notice. It is highly expedient that the enquiry into the conduct of the offenders who have been confined, should be prosecuted with diligence, but it is my wish that no punishment should be inflicted until the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor General be had on the subject of the unhappy affray.

No. 323—Hamilton communicates to Close the sentiments of shame and disgrace expressed by the Peshwa at the outrage committed upon British officers.

FROM—WILLIAM HAMILTON,
TO—COLONEL B. CLOSE.

Poona, 9th November 1809.

Sir,

I received a message this morning to the following effect from His Highness the Peshwa, which it is my duty to report to you, together with my answer to it without delay.

His Highness observes that being informed that as soon as relieved from the charge of the Residency, I was permitted by you on account of the state of my health to proceed to Bombay, he was desirous that previous to my quitting Poona, I should address you upon the subject of the unfortunate affray of the 29th ultimo and convey to you a full and an accurate statement of the occurrences. His Highness said that his reason for desiring that an account should be transmitted by me previous to my departure, was that having been on the spot at the time of the occurrences alluded to, I must necessarily be acquainted with all the circumstances. His Highness added that it was well known to me, that the outrages

against the English Officers had been committed by some of the lowest and most profligate of the inhabitants of his capital ; that the unfortunate affair was entirely unknown to himself until it was too late to be prevented ; and that when it did reach his knowledge, he had immediately taken the most effectual measures possible for securing the persons of the guilty, in order to ensure to them the punishment which they deserved. His Highness farther observed that I was well aware that the occurrence had been a source of the sincerest grief to himself personally ; at the same time that he experienced an uneasy emotion of the nature of shame at being the sovereign of men who had so violently outraged humanity. His Highness concluded with saying that the parties concerned in the affair were all in confinement, and should be punished in whatever manner the Resident Colonel Close might suggest. The whole of the above His Highness directed that I should communicate to you, and at the same time notice his desire that his sentiments on this occasion should be made known to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

I have desired your Head Native servant to wait upon the Minister this evening and to request him, in my name, to assure His Highness the Peshwa, that the spirit of the whole of His Highness's commands to me as above detailed has been already virtually executed by the tenor of my letters to you ever since the unfortunate affair took place. I saw that I should instantly comply with His Highness's directions by writing to you again on the subject, although I said I would not thereby give any additional force to the conviction which must from the first have existed in your mind, of His Highness' entire ignorance of the affair until it was over and of the subsequent displeasure and concern which His Highness could not fail to experience ; and I added, that His Highness might rest assured that this was the light in which you had represented and would again if His Highness required, represent it to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

I trust you will ascribe the apparent carelessness in the execution of this dispatch to the illness and weakness under which I labour.

No. 324—Russell reports having taken charge of the Residency at Poona.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

13th November 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that I arrived at Poona late last night, and have assumed the charge of the Residency. Captain Hamilton I am concerned to say, had been compelled by severe and continued indisposition to leave Poona a few hours before my arrival.

I have communicated my arrival to the Paishwa and have requested that His Highness will be pleased to appoint an early time for me to have the honor of waiting on him, to deliver the introductory letter with which I was charged from the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 325—The new Resident reports his first interview with the Peshwa.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 17th November 1809.

My Lord,

I have already had the honour to report to Your Lordship through the Secretary to the Governor General, that I had arrived at Poona and had announced to His Highness the Paishwa my having assumed the charge of the Residency at his Court.

On the 15th instant Anund Row and Byajee Naick paid me a complimentary visit on the part of the Paishwa and yesterday morning the Minister accompanied by his Dewan, called on me and informed me that His Highness had expressed his desire that I should be introduced to him in the afternoon.

Between four and five o'clock I proceeded to the Durbar accompanied by the only two gentlemen of Colonel Close's family, who now remain at the Residency. The Paishwa was at the Heera Baug, a favorite garden of His Highness's about a mile beyond the town of Poona. From the town to the gate of the garden the road was lined on each side by bodies of horse and every arrangement appeared to have been made, which was calculated to show His Highness's desire to receive me with honor and distinction.

At the garden I was received in the first instance, by the Minister and almost immediately afterwards the Paishwa joined us from an inner apartment and took his seat upon the Musnud.

After making the usual complimentary enquiries about His Highness's health and expressing to him the satisfaction I experienced at being stationed near his person, I presented to him the introductory letter, with which your Lordship had done me the honor to charge me. His Highness was extremely polite and courteous in his manner. He said that he was very much gratified at my having been appointed to the temporary charge of the duties of the Residency at his Court and that he hoped my exertions would always concur with his in maintaining and confirming the intimate relations which so happily subsisted between the British Government and himself.

The conversation during my visit was entirely of a general and complimentary nature; but I took an opportunity to mention to the Paishwa that Major General Champagne would arrive at Poona on the 20th instant on his way to assume the command of the Army at Bombay, and that I was desirous to have an opportunity of introducing him to His Highness before he went away. The Paishwa said that he should be very much gratified to see the Major General and that he would fix an early day after the 20th to receive him at the Durbar.

When I took leave of the Paishwa, he was pleased to present me with a set of jewels, a Khelaat, an elephant and a horse, which have been carried to the credit of the Company in the public accounts of the Residency.

On the occasion of the visits which were paid to me by the Minister and his Dewaun and by Anund Row and Byajee Naick, it was necessary that I should present them severally with clothes and jewels, the whole of which I found in store at the Residency. They will of course be debited in the accounts of this month.

No. 326—Russell promises to hold an enquiry into the conduct of the offenders in the affray of 29th October and report the result to the Governor General.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—COLONEL B. CLOSE.

Poona, 14th November 1809.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters dated the 8th instant addressed to Captain Hamilton.

I shall immediately communicate to the Paishwah a Marattah translation of the memorandum which it is your desire, should constitute the substance of His Highness's reply to the letter addressed to him by Meer Khan.

In obedience to your instructions regarding the unfortunate affray which occurred at Poona on the 29th ultimo, I shall proceed without delay to take measures for prosecuting the inquiry into the conduct of the offenders who have been seized and confined by the orders of the Paishwah, and for identifying as far as possible the persons of those who may have been most active and conspicuous on the occasion, but I shall request that His Highness will defer inflicting any punishment on them until I shall receive either the commands of the Governor General or any further instructions from you upon the subject.

No. 327—The Commanding officer at Sirur proposes to pay a visit to the Peshwa.

FROM—F. CHAMPAGNE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Seroor, 15th November 1809.

Sir,

I am favoured by your letter of yesterday's date informing me of your arrival at Poonah in order to assume the charge of the Residency at that Court, on which I congratulate you most heartily. I have the honor to acquaint you that I intend leaving this for Bombay on the 18th instant and will probably arrive at Poonah on the 20th, and as it is the earnest desire of Colonel Close that I should pay my respects to the Paishwa before I gave up the command of the Subsidiary Force, I beg to acquaint you that I shall feel much pleasure in attending you to His Highness's Court for that purpose any day after the 20th you may fix on, and hope it will be at a short date, as I expect to reach Bombay before the end of the present month.

No. 328—The Resident prohibits European officers or soldiers of the Subsidiary Force from going into the capital or the gardens in its vicinity.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—LT.-COLONEL LAWRENCE.

Poona, 18th November 1809.

Sir,

With the view to prevent the probable recurrence of circumstances so unpleasant as those to which some of our officers were exposed on the 29th ultimo, it appears to me to be particularly desirable that the intercourse of the troops under your command should be confined as far as may be practicable to the subjects of our own Government, and that all unnecessary communication should be prevented between them and the inhabitants of His Highness the Paishwah's country. I therefore request that you will have the goodness to issue an order directing that no European officer or soldier will either enter the town or go within any of the gardens in the vicinity of it without having previously obtained the permission of the Resident for that purpose.

No. 329—

Translation of an Akbār from the Camp of Jeswunt Row Holkar at Bilwara, in the Purgunna of Dhar, dated 7th November 1809.

This morning the Maharaj became senseless, his neck and limbs were contracted, his jaw was locked and it seemed as if his death was approaching. The Bacc Sahiba and the Ministers came to the tent and on seeing the condition of the Maharaj, were very much afflicted, and loud lamentations were uttered throughout the female apartments. In about four ghurries, a voice from the Maharaj exclaimed, "Do not be alarmed, I am your Deity." The Minister hearing this said, "What offence has the Maharaj committed, that you vex him so sorely?" The voice replied, "he has committed numerous offences and you must now conduct him to Jejury to prostrate him at my feet. He will then be restored to health. Do not allow yourselves to be disturbed at any opposition that may be made to him."

The Ministers immediately sent for an astrologer, and fixed on the day after tomorrow for the Maharaj's commencing his march towards Jejury. The standard has been erected in a southerly direction. A salute of 21 guns has been fired, and sugar has been distributed, on account of the new life to which the Maharaj has been restored. The march towards the Deckan has been positively resolved on and the Maharaja is in the possession of his senses.

No. 330—In this long letter the Resident touches upon various topics, viz., General Champagne's visit to the Peshwa, the intelligence of Holkar visiting Jejuri, the punishment of offenders in the late affray, etc. The letter is explanatory of the conditions existing at the time in the Deccan.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 24th November 1809.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 20th instant Major General Champagne arrived at Poona on his way from Serroor to Bombay to assume the command of the Army-in-Chief at that Presidency.

I had myself communicated to the Paishwa at my visit on the 16th instant that I expected Major General Champagne to arrive at Poona on the 20th, and that as the Major General was desirous to have an opportunity

of personally paying his respects to him before he finally relinquished the command of the British force subsidized by His Highness, I trusted that His Highness would be pleased to appoint an early day for the Major-General to call upon him.

The Paishwa having in compliance with my request fixed yesterday afternoon to receive the visit of Major-General Champagne, I accompanied him to the Durbar between four and five o'clock. The Major-General was attended by his Brigade Major Captain Stanus and by Captain Shuldham and Lieut. Kennedy the Deputy Adjutant-General and Persian Interpreter of the Poona Subsidiary Force.

On our arrival at the palace, we were received by both the Paishwa and the Minister. The Paishwa was extremely polite and attentive in his manner to Major-General Champagne and after conversing with us for about half an hour on subjects entirely of a general and complimentary nature, His Highness was pleased to present the Major-General with a Jeega, a Surpach and string of pearls and two trays of cloths, and each of the officers that attended him with a tray of cloths. Major-General Champagne and the officers of his staff then rose and took leave of the Paishwa.

When Major-General Champagne left the palace, I remained with the Paishwa and on my telling him that I was desirous to have some private conversation with him, His Highness retired with me and the Minister to an inner apartment.

I began the conversation by reminding the Paishwa of the intention which had already been frequently expressed by Jeswunt Row Holkar of visiting the temple of Khundy Row at Jejoory, and I then communicated to His Highness the paper of intelligence from Holkar's camp, of which a translation was inclosed in my dispatch of the 19th instant to the Secretary to the Governor General, and also another paper of intelligence from the same quarter, of which I have now the honour to submit a translation for Your Lordship's notice.

The Paishwa and the Minister both said that a report had for some time past been prevalent of Holkar's having renewed his intention of coming to Jejoory, but that the two papers of intelligence I had communicated to them, contained the only distinct account they had received upon the subject. The Paishwa said that he could not contemplate the probability of Holkar's entering his territories without great apprehension and uneasiness, especially if he was to be accompanied by any number of troops larger than was absolutely necessary to compose the ordinary retinue about his person; that such was the malignity of Holkar's disposition towards him and such the natural depravity of his character and conduct, that whatever might be the fairness of Holkar's professions or whatever the apparent innocence of his measures, it would always be reasonable to suspect that they were ultimately directed to the accomplishment of

an evil purpose : and that combining this recent indication of Holkar's intention to come towards Jejoory with the late movement of Meer Khan's force on the frontier of the Nagpooor territory, His Highness was more strongly convinced than ever that Holkar's avowed intention of visiting the temple of his tutelary deity was merely a pretext, under the cover of which were meditated designs of the most dangerous and extensive nature.

I told the Paishwa that I agreed entirely with him in thinking that it would be proper to oppose Holkar's intention of coming to Jejoory, and reminded the Minister that he had been already told by Colonel Close that Holkar could not be allowed to visit Jejoory without the permission of the Paishwa and of the Government in alliance with him, and as the purport of Colonel Close's dispatch, dated the 19th of February 1809, on this subject had been honoured with Your Lordship's express approbation, I took care during a discussion of some length which continued between the Paishwa the Minister and me, to regulate my conversation by the spirit and tenor of that dispatch.

It is not necessary that I should detail to Your Lordship the particulars of a conversation which, on the part of the Paishwa and the Minister, consisted entirely of expressions of distrust and apprehension of the real designs of Holkar's Durbar, and of strong declarations of the Paishwa's unwillingness to allow Holkar to come within the frontier of his dominions. It will be sufficient for me to state that as the result of our conversation it was agreed, that in the event of Holkar or his Ministers addressing to the Paishwa or the British Government the letters alluded to in the second paper of intelligence from his Camp, such answers should be written to them as might appear to Your Lordship to be proper, and that in the meantime the Minister and I should each of us send for Holkar's Vakeel, Cundoo Punt, and desire him to convey to his Master an intimation that it was not customary for the princes and chieftains of this country to enter the territories of each other without having previously obtained express permission for the purpose, and that Holkar could not therefore on any account be allowed to come within the frontier of these territories without the consent, both of His Highness the Paishwa himself and of the Powers in alliance with him.

The Paishwa then communicated to me the draft of a reply to Meer Khan's late letter to him, which he had prepared according to the substance of a translation I had given him of the memorandum that had been sent to me for that purpose by Colonel Close, and as the draft appeared to me to be sufficiently in the spirit of Colonel Close's memorandum, I requested that the letter might be written and dispatched to Meer Khan with as little delay as possible. Of that draft I have the honor to submit to Your Lordship a copy and translation.

On this occasion a long conversation also took place between the Paishwa, the Minister and me regarding the present state of affairs in Savenoor,

on which subject I shall have the honour of addressing a separate dispatch to Your Lordship in the course of a few days.

At a late hour of the evening, I took leave of the Paishwa, and returned to the Residency.

This morning I called by appointment at the Minister's to return the complimentary visit which he paid me on my first arrival at Poona.

Immediately after we were seated the Minister desired all the attendants to withdraw and then proceeded to inform me, that yesterday evening soon after dark a stranger of a suspicious appearance had been detected in an attempt to gain admittance into the inner part of the house occupied by His Highness the Paishwa and his brother Chimnajee Appah, and that, on being seized and conducted to the Minister, he had acknowledged that he was a servant of Jeswunt Row Holkar, and had brought a private letter from Holkar to Chimnajee Appah. This letter had been found upon him and the Minister gave it to me unopened. At my desire it was immediately opened in our presence and the tenor of it appeared on perusal to be of a tendency to confirm both the purport of the intelligence lately received by me from Holkar's camp, and the uneasiness expressed by the Paishwa at Holkar's meditated advance towards Jejoory. Of this letter I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation for Your Lordship's notice.

I immediately requested that the Minister would send for the person on whom the letter had been found and endeavour to ascertain from him the circumstances under which he had come to Poona. The Minister did so and by the result of the inquiries that were made from him, it appears that his name is Jaggernaut Trimbeck and that he is a Karcoon in the service of Tookoo Bhaee who commands a party of Holkar's Pagah Horse stationed at Chandore, that he was sent some time ago by Holkar to Tookoo Bhaee, and by Tookoo Bhaee to Holkar's Vakeel at Poona to endeavour to recover some of Holkar's horses which were taken last year from the troops under the command of Mohiput-Row Holkar; that while he was at Chandore, a person named Byajee Vencataish arrived there from Holkar's camp with a letter from Holkar for Chimnajee Appah; that when he continued his journey towards Poona, he left Byajee Vencataish at Chandore, and that Byajee Vencataish instead of coming on himself to Poona, had afterwards forwarded the letter for Chimnajee Appah by a pair of Hircarrahs who had arrived at Poona about a week ago, and had given it to this man Jaggernaut Trimbeck, with a verbal message desiring him to deliver it secretly to Chimnajee Appah.

The letter is not written in the same hand as any of the letters that have hitherto been received here from Holkar, and it bears neither Holkar's seal nor the signature which it is customary for him to affix to all letters avowedly written by him; but the Minister said that he did not see any

reason to entertain a doubt of its genuineness and authenticity. If the letter did really proceed from Holkar or from either of the parties at his Durbar, they may naturally be suspected to have had it written in a strange hand and to have omitted both the seal and signature, with the view of being able with some colour of plausibility to deny the letter in the event of its being detected, and it is difficult to imagine with what object or design such a letter can have been fabricated and uttered by any other person.

I told the Minister, that I should immediately report to your Lordship the purport of the conversation I had with him and the Paishwa, and transmit to you both the letter addressed to Chimnaje Appah and the papers of intelligence that I had received from Holkar's Camp ; I desired that he would communicate to the Paishwa the letter he had intercepted and requested that he would cautiously conceal from the knowledge of Chimanjee Appah every circumstance connected with the letter and that for the present, he would have Jaggernaut Trimbeck carefully kept under restraint, in such a situation as to prevent his holding communication with anybody except the Minister himself and the persons who are in his confidence. This, the Minister assured me, should be done.

When I took leave of the Minister, he presented me with a Jeega, a Surpaich, and two trays of cloths, which have been lodged in the public store at this Residency.

Immediately on my return from the Minister's, I sent for Holkar's Vakeel Cundoo Punt and asked him in the first instance, whether he had lately received any letters from his Master's Camp. He said that the last letters he had received had arrived here about a fortnight ago and that they did not contain any particular intelligence, that they merely stated that Holkar had lately moved his camp in different directions within the district of Dhar, and that the state of his health was considerably better than it had been for some time past.

I then told Cundoo Punt that it was stated in some papers of intelligence which I had lately seen, that Holkar had renewed his intention of visiting Jejoory, and that although I could not conceive that after the distinct intimation which had some months ago been conveyed to him on this subject by Colonel Close, Holkar could not entertain any serious intention of moving in this direction, it was absolutely necessary that I should remind him of the conversations which had already passed between him and Colonel Close regarding Holkar's visit to Jejoory. I distinctly repeated to Cundoo Punt the communication which had been agreed on between the Paishwa, the Minister and me, and desired that he would immediately write to his master to inform him, that he could not on any account be allowed to enter these territories without having previously obtained the express permission of the Paishwa and his allies ; but that if he really was desirous to offer his devotions at the temple of Khundy Row, he

might address letters on the subject to the Paishwa and me, and that we would send him such answers as might appear to us to be necessary and proper.

Cundoo Punt said that he had not yet received any intimation of Holkar's having renewed his intention of visiting Jejoory, ~~that~~ if he really had done so it would no doubt be communicated to him in a few days ; but that in the mean time he should immediately dispatch a letter to his master communicating to him the intimation he had just received from me.

I have the honour to enclose for Your Lordship's notice a translation of a further paper of intelligence from Holkar's camp, which I have received since my return from the Minister's house.

A copy of this dispatch, as well as of every other official dispatch that may be addressed by me either to Your Lordship, or to the Secretary to the Governor General, will be immediately transmitted to Colonel Close and I request Your Lordship to be assured that I shall pay the most implicit attention to any instructions which may be communicated to me by Colonel Close before I have the honour to receive Your Lordship's commands.

On the subject of the unfortunate affray, which occurred here on the 29th ultimo, the dispatches of Captain Hamilton to Colonel Close, of which copies have been submitted to Your Lordship, appear to contain all the information that can be necessary for the guidance of Your Lordship's judgment on the question. The result of every enquiry that I have made has confirmed the accuracy of the statement comprised in Captain Hamilton's dispatches.

Of the persons who were originally seized and confined by the Paishwa on this account nine have been lodged in the public gaol, of whom three are in the irons, and the remainder, amounting to near fifty are under restraint at their respective houses. Of those that are in the public gaol, the three who are in irons are the persons who acknowledge having beaten, wounded, and fired at the officers, and the other six are among the number of those who tied them and conducted them under circumstances of so much cruelty and indignity through the streets of the town to the Paishwa's palace. The other persons on whom restraint has been imposed are those who were on duty at the garden of Kothur where the affray happened and who are, of course, therefore suspected of having contributed to the violence that was committed.

From the account given by the officers themselves, and from the information that I have myself obtained upon the subject, it is evident that many more persons than those who have been discovered must have been actively concerned both in the assault that was first made upon the officers, and in the indignities by which it was followed ; but as the Paishwa shewed in the first instance so much alacrity in his disposition to seize and punish the offenders, and as the persons who have been already detected and

confined appear to be quite sufficiently numerous as the objects of any punishment that Your Lordship may think it necessary should be inflicted on them, I have been reluctant to renew the discussion of so unpleasant a subject and to keep up the irritation of the public mind by prosecuting an inquiry for the discovery of a larger number of the offenders. The discoveries that have already been made, seem to be sufficient ; but if more are thought necessary more can undoubtedly be made.

On this subject I have the honour to submit to your Lordship, a copy of a letter which I thought it proper to address to the Officer Commanding the two battalions stationed immediately in the vicinity of Poona.

P. S.—Since writing this dispatch, I have received a paper of intelligence from Holkar's Camp, in which it is stated that Surripur Ram, the nephew of the late Mohipur Ram, had been murdered on the 11th instant by a soldier in his own service in consequence of a dispute about pay.

No. 331—The Peshwa's dilatory preparations for the relief of Savnur and for the punishment of the rebel Abdulla Khan are recounted by the Resident at full length. They show to what a helpless condition the Peshwa's Government had been reduced.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 1st December 1809.

My Lord,

I have now the honor to address Your Lordship on the subject of the affairs of Savenoor.

Immediately on my arrival at Poona my attention was forcibly attracted to the unfavourable aspect which the affairs of Savenoor still continue to wear, and to the obvious necessity which existed of endeavouring to prevail upon the Paishwa's Government, to adopt some prompt and decisive measures for the restoration of its legitimate authority. I have had several discussions with Anund Row and Byajee Naick regarding the affairs of Savenoor. During the course of the visit which I paid to the Paishwa on the 23rd ultimo, a conversation of some length took place upon the subject between His Highness, the Minister and me ; and I have also communicated with the Vakeels of Madhoo Row Dajee and Bala Sahib Putwurdhun.

I found that both the Paishwa and the Minister seemed to be as well aware of the dangerous consequences of allowing Savenoor to continue in the possession of Abdoola Khan, as I had expected they would be ;

and that the measures which they had already adopted and those which they still had in contemplation, were of as active and vigorous a nature as it was reasonable to look for from the characteristic tameness and apathy of an Asiatic Government. Anund Row and Byajee Naick in their discussions with me, of course, did little more than repeat in greater detail the sentiments and intentions of the Minister.

I shall now proceed to describe to Your Lordship the purport of the information which I have collected from my communication with the Paishwa and the Minister, with Anund Row and Byajee Naick and with the Vakeels of Madhoo Row Dajee and Bala Sahib Putwurdhun.

The force which has hitherto been actually collected by the Paishwa's Government in the district of Savenoor, still continues to consist of only two thousand horse under Madhoo Row Dajee, the younger brother of Appa Sahib Putwurdhun, one thousand under Bala Sahib Putwurdhun, and four thousand infantry under the officer who acts on the part of the Sirsooba. Two heavy guns have been for some time past on the way from Darwar and have probably arrived with the force before this time; and two more have been sent for from Meritch by Bala Sahib Putwurdhun.

Immediately on receiving the order which had been addressed to him by the Paishwa's commands, Appa Dessaye moved with his troops two marches in the direction of Savenoor, when he was stopped and remanded by His Highness, who thought it expedient to direct that he would suspend his march towards Savenoor until he had finally completed all the arrangements connected with the settlement lately made by him with the Rajah of Colapoor.

Chintamun Row, on the contrary, has not only omitted to take any steps towards obeying the order that was transmitted to him, but he has not sent any answer, nor even acknowledged the receipt of it. To what cause this appearance of disrespect towards the Paishwa's Government is to be referred, I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances and dispositions of the various dependants on the State of Poona to conjecture. Chintamun Row's vakeel assures me, that his master has neglected to take any notice of the order, merely because it was addressed to him by the Minister and not by the Paishwa himself, which, according to the established forms and practice of the Government, he had a right to expect it would be; but the result of the inquiries which I have myself made upon the subject leads me to think, that Chintamun Row's not having sent any of his troops to Savenoor has chiefly proceeded either from his jealousy of Madhoo Row Dajee, or from the force that he has been directed by the Paishwa to keep in Punderpoor, having absorbed the whole of the troops that he actually maintains in his pay. The Paishwa himself assured me, that although the Jagheers of the Putwurdhun family amounted to thirty lacs of rupees a year, and although the portion of them held by Chintamun Row was calculated to provide for his constantly

maintaining a body of two thousand horse he did not keep up above five hundred. His Highness at the same time took occasion to complain very loudly of similar misconduct on the part of the greater number of his chieftains and jagheerdars dependent on his Government, particularly of Bapoo Gunnaish Goklah, and Madhoo Row Rastia.

But in compliance with my urgent and repeated recommendation the Paishwa has now desired that orders under his own seal may be addressed without delay to both Appa Dessaye and Chintamun Row, directing them to move immediately in person with the whole of their respective forces towards Savenoor, and to co-operate with the troops of the Government, in the prosecution of vigorous hostilities against Abdoola Khan. And with the view to give greater effect to this order and to ensure the prompt and satisfactory performance of it, His Highness has thought it advisable to direct that the vakeels who are resident at Poona on the part of Appa Dessaye and Chintamun Row, should themselves convey his order to their respective masters and deliver to them such verbal injunctions from the Paishwa as may appear to be best calculated to incite and stimulate their exertions.

I shall take care to expedite the preparation of these orders, and the departure of the vakeels from Poona as much as I possibly can, and before they commence their journey, I shall communicate to them to be delivered to their respective masters, messages from myself urging them to manifest a prompt and active obedience to the Paishwa's order, and on their arrival at Savenoor to do everything in their power to maintain their own reputation and to vindicate the dignity and authority of their sovereign.

The troops of Abdoola Khan have been successively driven by the force under Madhoo Row Dajee out of all the places that were in their hands, except the fort of Savenoor itself, and I understand that the net revenue of the country which has been gradually recovered from their possession, is estimated at the annual sum of five lacs of rupees. The loss sustained by Madhoo Row Dajee's troops in performing this service is said to exceed two hundred and fifty men and in the person of the present Sir Sooba.

In consequence of this declaration, the Minister having previously ascertained from Captain Hamilton that the arrangement for appointing a new Sir Sooba would not be opposed by the Resident, directed sunnuds to be made out in the name of Anaba Rahtecur, the present Sirsooba of Bassein, and transmitted them to Madhoo Row Dajee with instructions to communicate them to Abdoola Khan and to call upon him to perform the stipulations which he had himself proposed. Madhoo Row Dajee accordingly sent copies of the sunnuds, to Abdoola Khan and required him to evacuate the fort and deliver up the person of the former Sir Sooba; but Abdoola Khan either doubting the sincerity of the Minister's

arrangement or what is much more likely, having himself been originally insincere in his declaration, declined to comply with the requisition of Madhoo Row Dajee, and declared his resolution to persist in retaining possession both of the fort and of the person of the SirSooba. In this transaction Abdoola Khan probably intended to deceive the Minister. The Minister certainly intended to deceive Abdoola Khan, and it is surprising that each of them should have suspected the other of being the dupe of so shallow an artifice.

I request Your Lordship to be assured that I shall not omit the adoption of any proper measures to prevail on the Paishwa's Government to prosecute active and vigorous hostilities against the rebels, and to take every step that may be calculated to bring the district of Savenoor into speedy and complete subjection.

To allow Abdoola Khan to remain much longer in possession of the fort may be attended with very injurious consequences, and I confess that I am not without considerable apprehensions, that it may ultimately be found very difficult to reduce him without the assistance of a British force. Neither the Paishwa nor the Minister made any allusion in their conversation with me to their desire of obtaining the co-operation of a body of our troops; but Anund Row once took occasion to suggest to me the expediency of such a measure. This suggestion I pointedly and steadily rejected in my reply, and I hope Your Lordship will approve of my resolution to discourage every expectation on the part of the Paishwa's Government, of the co-operation of any portion of the Subsidiary Force, as long as it may continue to appear reasonable to hope that any effectual measures can be accomplished by the Paishwa's own troops.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that a few days ago the Minister left Poona to visit Teymournee, a place situated in his jagheer, about 30 miles to the south east of Poona. Unless any particular business should occur he will not return until about the beginning of January; but relays of bearers have been stationed on the road between Teymournee and Poona, to enable him to travel here expeditiously in the event of anything happening to render his presence necessary.

On the occasion of the Minister's taking leave of the Paishwa, His Highness increased his personal jagheer from thirty thousand to a lac of rupees a year, and gave him a set of jewels valued at a lac of rupees, which to make the present the more eminent and honourable distinction, the Paishwa first himself put on and then took from his own person to deliver them to the Minister.

No. 332—The Resident in Mysore advises measures having been taken by the Diwan to prevent Mysore subjects from joining the rebels of the Peshwa.

FROM—A. H. COLE, IN CHARGE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE.

Mysore, 4th January 1810.

Sir,

I am favoured with your letter of the 3rd December.

I have mentioned the subject of it to Poorneeah and I am requested to assure you that he is not aware of any emigration having taken place on the part of His Highness the Rajah's subjects for the purpose of joining the rebels in Savenoor. To guard however against any such impropriety of conduct in future the Dewan has this day issued orders to the officers of the Mysoor Government on the frontier, as well to punish any subjects of Mysoor who may attempt to join the opposers of His Highness the Peshwa in Savenoor, as to secure the families of such of the rebels as may have taken refuge within the frontier of the Rajah's territory.

No. 333—The Resident communicates a full account of his conversations with the Peshwa and the punishment he inflicted on the perpetrators of the outrage upon British Officers on October 29th at the Kuttore Garden. The Peshwa offered to go far beyond what the British Resident and the Governor General suggested and never cared to obtain any evidence upon the subject from the Indians who were accused. Nor does the Resident with his anxiety for impartial justice care to record what the accused had to say in their defence. The whole episode is typical of the degenerate condition of the Peshwa's Government and the manner in which the British power acquired popularity.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL, RESIDENT, POONA,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 9th January 1810.

I have now the honour to report to Your Lordship the nature and result of my proceedings on that delicate and important subject of the unfortunate affray of October last.

It appears by the communications which have been made to me of Your Lordship's sentiments on this question, that the scope of your views on the final result of your deliberation embraced a double object, first, that of obtaining an adequate satisfaction for the outrage that had been

perpetrated on the persons of our Officers and the insult that had been committed against our national dignity ; and secondly, that of representing the British Government in the character of an intercessor desirous rather to restrain than to aggravate the punishment that it might be ultimately expedient to inflict. In carrying Your Lordship's commands into execution it was therefore necessary to adopt such a line of procedure as might be calculated to give the latter of these important objects the utmost practicable degree of effect that would be consistent with the prompt and efficacious infliction of that just measure of punishment which, in Your Lordship's judgment, it was proper to allow the Paishwa to award against the criminals.

At the time at which the affray originally took place, and the offenders were seized and confined by the Paishwa's orders, it was universally known that His Highness had avowed his determination to have them all blown away from the mouths of cannon, without even the formalities of an inquiry, and that it was entirely by the earnest interposition of Capt. Hamilton, that he had been prevailed upon to suspend the execution of his purpose. It was also known that a reference had been made to Your Lordship on the subject and that the nature and extent of the punishment to be inflicted, whenever they might be determined, would be determined, if not under the guidance, at least at the suggestion of the British Government. The Paishwa's decision was already public, and any other decision that might eventually be announced was looked for from us, and not from him. On this account it appeared to me to be peculiarly desirable that the first specific intimation to be received by the public of the punishment that had been finally awarded, should at once be marked with the strongest features of lenity, of which Your Lordship's just views of satisfaction were susceptible. The decision it would be known was ours, and if any degree of lenity by which the Paishwa's original purpose might have been mitigated, the merit would be exclusively ascribed to us.

When I received Your Lordship's commands I therefore determined to wait directly on the Paishwa to make such a communication to him as might induce him, in the first instance, to retract his own declaration of severity against the criminals, and then to apply the lenient principles of Your Lordship's decision in such manner as might appear best calculated to produce the most beneficial effects in prevailing on His Highness to mitigate and modify the nature and degrees of the punishment that it would become immediately necessary to inflict.

I accordingly communicated to His Highness my desire to have an early opportunity of seeing him and His Highness having appointed the 4th instant to receive me, I waited on him at the palace in the afternoon.

After the usual complimentary conversation had passed I reminded His Highness, that on the occurrence of the unfortunate affray which

had taken place at the Kuttore* garden, in the month of October last. His Highness on the first impulse of his dignified resentment against the perpetrators of so atrocious and unprovoked an outrage on the persons of four English gentlemen, servants of a Government allied to him by the closest ties of honour and friendship, and Officers attached to that very portion of the British army which was employed in supporting and maintaining the interests and dignity of His Highness's Government, had been pleased to direct that the offenders should be instantly seized, and that capital punishment should be immediately executed on them; but that Captain Hamilton who was at that time in charge of the Residency at His Highness's Court, considering the occurrence itself and the measures connected with it to be of equal delicacy and importance, had been induced to interpose his advice and to request that the criminals who had been seized by His Highness's order might remain in confinement; but that the execution of any sentence on them might be deferred until a reference should have been made to the Governor General on the subject.

I told His Highness that shortly after my arrival at Poona I had been honoured with a communication from Your Lordship, expressing your anxious desire that on a question in itself of so serious a nature and involving in its consequences the inevitable adoption of so much severity towards the offenders, no punishment should be actually inflicted until an inquiry should have been made to ascertain the precise nature of the circumstances that had occurred and the different degrees of guilt that attached to the several persons who were in confinement. I said that when that inquiry had been made the result of it had been reported to Your Lordship and that I had now had the honour to receive Your Lordship's final commands upon the subject.

I told His Highness that Your Lordship had observed with great satisfaction the just and honourable resentment manifested by him against the persons by whom the assault had been committed, and the anxious disposition His Highness had shown to mark by a signal example his deep sense of the atrocity of their crime, and that Your Lordship was assured that His Highness would not omit the adoption of any proper measure by which satisfaction could be afforded for the injury that had been sustained as well by the national dignity of his ally, as by the persons of those officers who had been the particular objects of violence; that until Your Lordship's mind had been fully satisfied of the nature and degree of the criminality of those individuals who had been seized and confined by His Highness's order, you had been unwilling as far as Your Lordship's influence could prevail, that they should be made the objects of a punishment so signal and severe, as that which it would be unavoidably necessary to inflict upon the criminals against whom the highest degree of guilt might be clearly and satisfactorily established; but that as the result of

the report which I had made to Your Lordship had now left no further doubt upon that subject, Your Lordship had been pleased to inform me that it was not your intention to recommend to His Highness any further delay in the adoption of such measures as might appear to him to be necessary and proper; and that you had therefore instructed me to abandon the criminals to that punishment which it might be His Highness's pleasure to inflict on them.

His Highness listened to me with great attention. He did not attempt to interrupt me once and when I had finished, he said with an appearance more of solemnity than of warmth, that it was gratifying to him to find that the measures he had taken on the occurrence of the unfortunate event which was then the subject of our conversation, had proved satisfactory to Your Lordship, and that Your Lordship was assured that everything that friendship can do had been done by him on that occasion. He said that it had been his original determination, that all the persons who had been seized should be blown away from the mouths of cannon; that he had seen no reason to alter that determination, and that as he now understood from me that it was not Your Lordship's intention to recommend any further delay, he should immediately cause the sentence of capital punishment to be carried into execution against them all.

I observed to His Highness, that I was sure it would be peculiarly satisfactory to Your Lordship to find that His Highness persevered so steadily in his honourable resolution to afford every satisfaction, in his power, for the violence that had been committed by the subjects of His Highness against the subjects of the British Government, but that as it was by us that the injury had been sustained, Your Lordship was anxiously disposed to mingle with the just and natural resentment of His Highness as large a portion of lenity as the occasion would properly admit. That in the present instance it was unquestionably necessary to afford satisfaction, as far as satisfaction could be afforded, for the violence that had been committed; and to hold out such an example as might be expected to be efficacious in deterring other persons from the perpetration of similar outrages in future. That Your Lordship was disposed to hope that this double object might be sufficiently attained without involving all the individuals who had been seized in the indiscriminate severity with which they were menaced by His Highness; and that the infliction of the extreme rigor of punishment might be confined to those three persons only who had been proved, on inquiry, to have been guilty of the first and most atrocious violence that had been committed on the persons of the officers by beating, wounding, and firing at them, and who had consequently been kept in more severe imprisonment by order of His Highness. I said that I therefore trusted that for the lives at least of the other offenders His Highness would be pleased to permit me in Your Lordship's name to intercede.

The Paishwa replied that as the satisfaction of the British Government was among the primary objects with which the punishment was to be inflicted on the present occasion, he was of course desirous that his decision should be regulated as far as possible by Your Lordship's advice, and that he should therefore confine the execution of capital punishment within the extent recommended by Your Lordship, but His Highness said that of the three persons whose guilt had been found to be the greatest and whom he had consequently directed to be confined in irons, he much regretted to learn that one was a Bramin, and that with regard to him he felt considerable difficulty, as it had never on any occasion been customary with the Hindoo Government of Poona to inflict capital punishment on a Bramin.

I had been prepared for this difficulty before I waited on the Paishwa. I therefore immediately told His Highness that it had never been Your Lordship's intention to prescribe either the mode or degree of punishment to be inflicted on any of the criminals in the present instance; that the just and dignified resentment which had been manifested by His Highness, had left to Your Lordship no other office to perform than that of a mediator and intercessor for the restraint and mitigation of severity, and that I was convinced Your Lordship could never entertain a desire that His Highness should, on any occasion, depart from any of the fundamental rules of his Government, or violate any of the established practices of his religion.

His Highness seemed to be very much gratified by this ready attention to his wish. He said however that it was the life only of a Bramin that was respected; and that on the present occasion, therefore, the utmost severity of punishment, short of actual death, should be inflicted on the criminal. He said that the Bramin should be confined in irons to hard labour for life in one of the hill forts; and that the other two persons whose guilt was in the same degree with his, should be immediately blown from the mouths of cannons, and a public proclamation made, as they were led to execution, of the nature of the crime for which they suffered.

His Highness then said that of those persons whose culpability had, on inquiry, appeared to him to be sufficiently great to induce him to confine them as well as the other three in the public gaol, although they had not been put in irons, there were still six remaining who had proved to have been guilty of tying the officers and conducting them under circumstances of so much cruelty and indignity from the garden to the town, and afterwards the streets of the town itself, and whose offence therefore was of a degree sufficiently atrocious to require that some severe punishment should be inflicted on them, even if they were not to be condemned to suffer death; and that as I had already in the most important instance regulated his decision by my advice, he requested that in the instance of these six persons also, I would suggest to him the nature and extent of the punishment that it might appear to me to be proper and reasonable to award.

In those cases which require the infliction of the most severe punishment short of actual death, it is customary with the Poona Government, in the first instance, to order the nose and ears or hands or feet of the criminal to be cut off, and then in addition to that punishment to inflict a permanent one, either of confinement or hard labour, according to the degree and nature of the offence. I therefore thought it proper to make a particular request to the Paishwa that on the present occasion none of the criminals might suffer mutilation, and for the six persons whose guilt had been classed in the second degree, I proposed to His Highness to sentence them to imprisonment only, and suggested three years as a reasonable extent for the period of their confinement.

His Highness assured me that he would comply with my request of omitting mutilation in the case of all the present criminals and that in that of the six particular persons who were at that time the subject of consideration, he would follow my advice as far as he could do so consistently with his own notions of necessary and indispensable severity. He said that they should in the first instance, be publicly whipped in the streets of Poona, in order that both their offence and their punishment might be universally known, and that they should then be confined in irons to hard labour for three years in some of the hill forts near Poona.

With regard to the other persons who were suspected of having contributed to the violence that was committed either at the commencement or during the progress of the affray, and who had consequently been placed under restraint at their respective houses by the Paishwa's order, I told His Highness that I had been directed by Your Lordship to intercede for them, and to request that His Highness would be pleased to limit the infliction of punishment to the nine persons who were rendered most conspicuous by their guilt, and to extend a full and unconditional pardon to all the rest.

The Paishwa replied that he could not but feel extremely gratified at the lenient and compassionate disposition which Your Lordship had manifested towards his subjects. He said that he was willing to hope with Your Lordship that the punishment of the nine most conspicuous offenders might prove sufficient for the purpose of example; and that as Your Lordship desired it he would pardon and release all the other persons on whom restraint had been imposed.

The whole of this conversation was heard, and would, of course, be repeated by all the persons who were present when it occurred. I took care to disseminate the purport and result of it through all those channels by which they would be likely to gain the most extensive circulation and publicity, and I have great satisfaction in being enabled to assure Your Lordship that the rigorous severity of the Paishwa's own decision and the merciful interposition of the British Government to mitigate and restrain it, are universally known throughout Poona and that the mild

and lenient intercession of Your Lordship has produced on the public mind every beneficial effect that could possibly have been expected from it.

The sentences upon all the criminals have been carried into execution.

The three persons who from their superior degree of guilt were selected as the objects of the most severe punishment belonged to a corps commanded by Roop Ram Chowdry. Their names were :—

1. Anund Row, son of Sujnajee Row Soorwey,
2. Lucksoomun Row Scindiah, and
3. Khundoo Shewram.

In obedience to the Paishwa's orders, they were all three led in irons through the streets of Poona, and a public proclamation made of the crime they had committed, and of the punishment they were about to suffer, and on the 7th instant, the first and second were in pursuance of their sentence blown away from the mouths of cannon. The third is a Bramin who was to be exempted from the infliction of capital punishment. He has been sent to the fort of Saverndroog, where he is to be confined in irons to hard labour for life.

The other six persons, whose guilt was classed in the second degree and whose punishment was therefore to be of a less severe kind, belonged to a corps commanded by Jeewun Row Soomunt. Their names are :—

1. Khundoojee, son of Oomajee Powar,
2. Khundoojee, son of Mulharjee Jugtap,
3. Moorharjee, son of Khundoojee Palee,
4. Bapoojee, son of Suthwajee Mhuskey,
5. Yesoo, son of Sooltaunjee Thorat,
6. Pandoo, son of Krishnaje Kuddum.

They were all, in the first instance, publicly whipped in the streets of Poona and were then sent to the different hill forts that had been fixed on for their confinement, to be kept there in irons and employed in hard labour for the period of three years. The first and second were sent to Raygurh, the third and fourth to Pertaubgurh, and the fifth and sixth to Pandowgurh.

All the other persons who were supposed to have been concerned in the assault and who had consequently been placed under restraint by the Paishwa's orders, have been released ; but although the Paishwa consented to my request that they should be set at liberty without punishment, I find that some of them were whipped before they were finally discharged.

I have thought it proper to communicate to Lieut. Col.-Montresor for the general information of the Officers attached to the force under his command, the nature and degrees of the punishment that has been inflicted on the criminals,

The subject is now concluded and I trust it is not unreasonable to indulge a hope that the unhappy affray itself and all the circumstances connected with it, may be buried for ever in oblivion, or at least that they may be remembered only for beneficial purposes. On an occasion of so much delicacy in itself and involving in its consequences measures of serious importance, it has been my anxious desire to answer, as far as possible, the expectations which Your Lordship may have formed, and it will be extremely gratifying to me to learn that my efforts have not been unavailing.

Disputes and Confusion, 1810

No. 334—Holkar's request for handing over the three criminals captured by the British troops, is forwarded by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 13th January 1810.

I have the honour to transmit to you for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General, copies and translations of two letters which I have received from Jeswunt Row Holkar and Balaram Sait to the address of Colonel Close, requesting that Dadun Khan, Wahid Ally Khan Bungush, and Jundeo Bhand, may be delivered over to Holkar's Government.

These letters were delivered to me by Cundoo Punt, who told me that the only instructions he had received with them from his master's Durbar were to make the same request as that which is contained in the letters. I told Cundoo Punt that I should forward the letters to the Governor General, but gave him no hopes of his request being complied with.

*Translation of a letter from Jeswunt Row Holkar to Colonel Close,
dated the 19th of Shabaun (30th September 1809).*

After the usual complimentary address.

Dadun Khan, Wahid Ally Khan Bungush, and Jundeo Bhan who were rebels against this Sirkar, were in consequence of their misconduct made prisoners by the troops of the British Government. Those rebels are

subjects of this Sirkar : and therefore as the affairs of this Sirkar and those of the British Government are one and the same, I have addressed this friendly letter to you. I have also written to Cundoo Punt Mahadeo, who will make more particular communications to you.

The obligations of friendship require that in compliance with the representation of Cundoo Punt, the criminals should be delivered to him in order that he should send them all three to this Sirkar. Any difficulties that you may entertain on this subject, will wear an appearance of inconsistency with friendship. By the blessing of God no circumstance has ever yet occurred which was not compatible with our reciprocal satisfaction, and now also I am convinced that you will attend to the purport of this letter and of the communications that will be made to you by Cundoo Punt, according to the obligations of our mutual attachment.

Translation of a letter from Balaram Sait to Colonel Close, dated the 19th of Shabaun A. H. 1224.

After the usual complimentary address.

At this time Bhickajee Appa Punt will have the honour of waiting on you with a letter from the Sirkar of Maharajah Ally Jah Jeswunt Row Holkar Bahadur. You will comprehend the contents of it. I trust that you will pay attention to the verbal representations which will be made to you by the aforesaid Pundit, and you will endeavour to effect the object he will describe to you. I hope also that you will consider me as your own and that you will honour me with your friendly letters on all subjects that may be adapted to my capacity.

No. 335—The capture of Abdulla Khan and the end of the rebellion in Savnur are reported by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 27th January 1810.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Paishwa left Poona about a fortnight ago with the intention of proceeding by Waee, Sattarah, Raygurr and Mahr, to a temple dedicated to Gunputty, at a village called Pola in the district of Rutnageeree on the sea shore, near the place at which His Highness embarked for Choul in the end of 1802,

in order to perform a vow which he then made, that in the event of his being restored to his government and authority, he would return there to offer up his thanks to the Deity that presided over the temple.

At Wae His Highness remained some days to perform the usual religious ceremonies on the occasion of the death of Venaick Row Raustia, the father of the elder of His Highness's two wives. His Highness has by this time, I apprehend, arrived at Pola ; but as he does not travel very rapidly and remains some days at each of the places where he stops, it is probable that he will not return before the 10th or 15th of next month.

His Highness left Raghoo Mulhar, the Minister's Dewaun at Poona, to conduct the necessary details of business with me, and he assured me that in the event of anything occurring of sufficient importance to require his presence, he would himself return to Poona without delay.

Suddasheo Maunkeysur is at present at Sholapoor, a place in his Jagheer about 20 miles to the eastward of Teymournee. From Teymournee he went to Tooljapoor the frontier town between the Nizam's and the Paishwa's territories to perform his devotions at a celebrated temple there dedicated to Bhowanny. From Sholapoor he will go again to Teymournee, and will return from thence direct to Poona. He is expected to arrive here about the 10th of February.

I have great satisfaction in informing Your Lordship, that the persons of the rebel Abdoola Khan and of the females of his family have been secured by Madhoo Row Dajee.

Immediately on receiving the Paishwa's order Appah Dessaye moved with a force which is described as a very respectable one, towards Savenoor and arrived there about (?) weeks ago. Chintamun Row took not the least notice of the order that had been addressed to him. He neither made any arrangements for going himself toward Savenoor, nor did he send any of his troops to join the force under his relation Madhoo Row Dajee.

On the approach of Appah Dessaye's force towards Savenoor Abdoola Khan retired with his family and about a thousand men, from the fort of Savenoor to a fortified place called Poulumbbee at the distance of about ten miles from Savenoor, of which he had originally been an inhabitant and in which he had been employed in the capacity of a Koolcurnee under the Potal of the place. Two of his brothers with the rest of his force remained in Savenoor, and all the places of which the rebels had taken possession except Poulumbbee and the fort of Savenoor itself, were evacuated.

Madhoo Row Dajee and Balum Bhut Watwa, with the whole of the troops under their command, followed Abdoola Khan to Poulumbbee and Appah Dessaye moved with his force directly against Savenoor.

Soon after Appah Dessaye's arrival before Savenoor two successive attacks were made upon his force by the rebels under Abdoola Khan's two brothers, but they were defeated and driven back into the fort on both occasions. A proposal was then made by the two brothers to Appah Dessaye, that they would surrender the fort to him upon condition of their being allowed to retire in safety ; but Appah Dessaye refused to listen to any other terms than those of an unconditional surrender both of the fort and of the persons of all the rebel troops that were in it, and he has since continued to prosecute the necessary operations for effecting the reduction of the place. In the course of a few days I hope to hear either that the persons of the two brothers have been surrendered by themselves or their troops, into the hands of Appah Dessaye, or that he has assaulted and taken the fort.

Abdoola Khan after shutting himself up in Poulumbbee, soon found that he was not strong enough to cope with the force under Appah Dessaye in addition to that which had been previously acting against him under Madhoo Row Dajee and Balum Bhut Watwa, and he therefore proposed to evacuate Poulumbbee, and to require his brothers to deliver up Savenoor upon condition of their being allowed to retire with their families across the Toombuddra into the Company's territory. Madhoo Row Dajee said that he had no authority to grant any terms to Abdoola Khan or his brothers, and that therefore unless he surrendered his person to him unconditionally, he should immediately proceed to attack the place. With this requisition Abdoola Khan declined to comply, and it was not until Madhoo Row Dajee had actually breached the wall and taken measures for making the assault, that Abdoola Khan is stated to have surrendered himself and his family, and to have requested of Madhoo Row Dajee that his life at least might be spared. Madhoo Row Dajee is described to have replied that he had no authority to assure Abdoola Khan that even his life would be spared ; but that he should send him to his elder brother Appah Saheb Putwurdhun under whose orders he was acting, and that his fate would of course ultimately depend on the decision of the Paishwa. At the date of the last accounts I have received from Savenoor, Abdoola Khan was still in confinement in the camp of Madhoo Row Dajee, but his family had been sent to Murleyhully, a fort in the district of Sheegaum.

Immediately on receiving information of Abdoola Khan's person having been secured, I desired Raghoo Mulhar to transmit my congratulations to the Paishwa on the occasion and to express my anxious hope that His Highness would see the necessity of adopting such measures towards Abdoola Khan himself and the persons who had been principally concerned with him in his rebellion, as might be expected to operate as an efficacious example to deter other persons from the commission of similar crimes in future. In all the communications

I had with the Paishwa on the subject he declared his resolution to put Abdoola Khan to death immediately he obtained possession of his person and I understood at the time that an order to that effect had been transmitted by His Highness to Madhoo Row Dajee; but from the circumstance of Madhoo Row Dajee's having resolved to transmit the person of Abdoola Khan to his brother, instead of executing him immediately as he ought to have done, I am not without apprehension either that he may be disposed to save his life, or that he may even have made some secret condition of that kind with Abdoola Khan before he surrendered his person into his hands. Madhoo Row Dajee was always jealous of any other person being sent to assist in the reduction of Savenoor and as he had been so long and so often foiled by Abdoola Khan, he may have been anxious to get possession of his person upon any terms before the actual junction of Appah Dessaye should have occurred to deprive him of a principal share in the credit of success.

By the Paishwa's return to Poona I hope that the fort of Savenoor will have been reduced under his authority, and that the rebellion which has prevailed there for so many months past, will, for the present, at least have been suppressed. But it must be an object of great importance to prevent as far as possible the repetition of similar acts of violence and outrage for the future and I trust therefore that Your Lordship will be pleased to approve of my intention to exert my influence and advice to prevail on His Highness to place the important province of Savenoor under the most vigorous and efficient system of management and control that it may be in the power of his Government to provide.

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that Lieut.-Colonel Montresor, with the force under his command, arrived at Jaulna on the 19th instant and that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry was expected to join him three days afterwards. His Highness the Paishwa at my request issued orders to the Vinchoor Jagheerदार, the Rajah of Akulcote and Madhoo Row Raustia to send a portion of their respective forces to join Lieut.-Colonel Montresor, and I beg Your Lordship to be assured that I shall use every effort in my power to expedite their junction as much as may be practicable.

**No. 336—Capt. John Ford is appointed to command the Resident's escort
at Poona.**

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—C. LUSHINGTON.

Poona, 7th February 1810.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of the Hon'ble the Vice-President, an extract from a letter dated the 15th

November 1809 from Mr. Edmonstone to Col. Close, announcing that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General had been pleased to appoint Captain-Lieutenant (now Captain) John Ford of the establishment of Fort St. George to the Resident's escort at Poona.

Captain Ford receives from the Government of Fort St. George only the pay and half Batta of his rank, and is therefore entitled I presume, according to the practice which prevails in a similar instance at Nagpoor, to receive from the Government of Bengal the amount of the difference between his half Batta and the full Batta, which is drawn by all officers attached to the escorts of Residents.

In my accounts for last month I have charged the amount which I have paid to Captain Ford of the difference between the half and full batta of his rank, and I request that the Hon'ble the Vice-President will be pleased to give the necessary instructions to the civil auditor for the admission of that charge.

No. 337—The capture of Abdulla Khan and his two brothers and the fall of Savnur are described by the Resident in this despatch.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th February 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform Your Lordship, that the Paishwa returned to Poona on the 8th and the Minister on the 14th instant His Highness went as far as Pola, but having been detained at Waee in consequence of the death of his father-in-law during a considerable portion of the time it was his intention to be absent from Poona, he returned without having staid at Pola to perform the ceremonies of his vow.

In my last address, I had the honour of stating to Your Lordship the circumstances under which the persons of Abdolla Khan and his family were described to have been secured by Madhoo Row Dajee, and the message I had sent to the Paishwa regarding the measures which it appeared to be proper to adopt upon the occasion. Before His Highness returned to Poona he communicated to me a copy of a letter from Madhoo Row Dajee to his elder brother Appa Saheb Putwardhun, which had been transmitted to His Highness and also a copy of a letter which His Highness himself had received from Appa Saheb Putwardhun, relating to the seizure of the persons of Abdoolla Khan and his family, and to

the mode in which Abdolla Khan was to be finally disposed of. Of these two letters I have the honour to submit copies and translations for Your Lordship's notice.

By the letter written by Madhoo Row Dajee to his brother, Your Lordship will observe that security had, in the first instance, been promised to Abdoola Khan, only until Madhoo Row Dajee should have delivered him into the custody of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun; but Appa Sahib himself in writing to the Paishwa seems desirous of giving a more comprehensive operation of the terms of the agreement that had been entered into by Madhoo Row Dajee with Abdoola Khan, and of inducing the Paishwa to grant him an indefinite unconditional security for the honor of a rebel and a murderer, who without birth, rank, employment or resources, had rendered himself conspicuous by his crimes alone and who, even in the circumstances of his fall and in the helplessness of the condition to which he is now reduced, cannot find one single claim to commiseration or indulgence.

A few days after the Paishwa's return to Poona I called upon him accompanied by the gentlemen of the Resident's family, and among other topics, had a good deal of conversation with His Highness and the Minister upon the subject of the affairs of Savanoor. I found that the Paishwa was very much incensed against Appa Sahib Putwurdhun for the effort he had made to save Abdoola Khan from punishment, and very much astonished that the relentless cruelty with which Abdoola Khan had persecuted all the Bramins who fell into his power, had not of itself been sufficient to stimulate the utmost vengeance of Appa Sahib against him. His Highness repeated what he had told me on every former occasion, that the orders which he had invariably given to his officers employed against Savanoor regarding Abdoola Khan had been to put him and all his followers to death immediately their persons were secured. He said it had been his wish that their punishment should be summary and condign and that altho' he had been disappointed in that object, he still continued resolved to make the most severe and signal example in his power, not only of Abdoola Khan himself, but also of all those persons who had been most actively and conspicuously employed in the promotion and support of his rebellion. His Highness said that it would certainly have been desirable on every account that the place where their punishment was inflicted should be the same as that where their offences had been committed, but that as he doubted whether Appa Sahib Putwurdhun after the disposition he had shown, could be depended upon in obeying an order to put even Abdoola Khan himself to death, he had resolved to direct that Abdoolla Khan and all his followers who had been taken with him, should be delivered to the custody of Anaba Rahticur, under whose authority they might be brought to Poona and executed here. That their sentence being executed at Poona would

prevent any doubt that might otherwise exist of its having been actually carried into effect, and that, under any circumstances, the fact of their punishment would become sufficiently notorious throughout the country to operate both as a satisfaction to those persons who had suffered injury in the rebellion and as an example to deter those who might be disposed to imitate the conduct of the rebels.

The Paishwa communicated to me a letter from himself to Appa Sahib Putwurdhun upon this subject, which he said, it was his intention to dispatch immediately by a pair of his own Hoojrahs, accompanied by an officer on the part of Anaba Rahticur ; but as it seemed to me to be probable that the terms of dissatisfaction and severity in which the letter was expressed, would have the effect of disgusting Appa Sahib and his brother and of making their efforts even less zealous than they have lately been, to accomplish what still remained to be done at Savanoor, I recommended His Highness to defer the dispatch of it at all events until after the reduction of the fort and the complete and final subjection of the rebel troops. And this His Highness assured me, he would do. Of this letter I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation for Your Lordship's notice.

Abdoola Khan had originally three brothers associated with him in his rebellion. On the approach of Appa Dessaye's force, when Abdoola Khan retired to the post of Pooltumbee, he took with him one of his brothers named Shabash Khan, and left the other two, named Peer Khan and Laal Khan, in charge of the fort of Savanoor. On the reduction of Pooltumbee, when Abdoola Khan surrendered himself to Madhoo Row Dajee Shabash Khan contrived to make his escape and to join his other two brothers in Savanoor. A few days afterwards Peer Khan and Shabash Khan escaped from Savanoor, and with a party of about a hundred and fifty horse crossed the frontier and took refuge in Kakenoor, a place in the district of Kopal belonging to His Highness the Nizam. They were followed by a party of the Paishwa's troops, but the Nizam's officer at Kakenoor refused either to seize and deliver them up himself, or to allow the Paishwa's troops to seize them.

These circumstances were communicated to me by the Minister's Dewaun, and I immediately wrote to Captain Sydenham upon the subject. A few days ago I received a letter from Captain Sydenham informing me that Peer Khan and Shabash Khan, after having been twice plundered by the Nizam's Officers, had arrived at Hyderabad in great distress attended by only four or five servants and had brought with them letters addressed to the Nizam, to the Minister, and to the Resident, by a person who was described to be the son of the Nabob of Savanoor. By Captain Sydenham's desire the persons of Peer Khan and Shabash Khan were immediately secured and placed in close custody at Hyderabad.

The Paishwa attaches great importance to the object of getting possession of the persons of all Abdoola Khan's principal followers, and I have therefore, at His Highness's desire, written to Captain Sydenham to request that Peer Khan and Shabash Khan may be sent under the charge of a secure party to a fort belonging to the Minister, which is immediately contiguous to the western frontier of His Highness the Nizam's territories, and there delivered to a party of the Paishwa's troops, who will be authorized to receive them.

I have great satisfaction in informing Your Lordship, that I have this instant received a letter from the Resident's news-writer at Savenoor stating that the fort of Savenoor had been surrendered to Appa Dessaye on the 23rd instant. The letter states merely the fact of the surrender of the fort, without describing any of the circumstances under which it had been effected.

On the 25th instant, His Highness the Paishwa again left Poona on his annual excursion to Copergaum and will probably continue absent between two and three months. The Minister has remained at Poona and will conduct the details of business and convey any communications that may be necessary between the Paishwa and me.

I have the honour to report to Your Lordship, that Mr. Sotheby has arrived at Poona and assumed charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Resident. I availed myself of the opportunity of my last visit to the Paishwa to introduce Mr. Sotheby to His Highness.

No. 338—The Resident sends his comments to the Governor General upon some letters written by the Peshwa to the Viceroy of Goa on behalf of the Sawantwadi State.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 12th March 1810.

Sir,

The envoy at Goa has communicated to me a copy of his address of the 2nd ultimo, to the Right Honourable the Governor General, upon the subject of a letter which had been received by His Excellency the Vice-Roy of Goa from His Highness the Paishwa, stating that His Highness had been induced to depute an officer to adjust the affairs of the Sawunt-Warree State, and desiring that His Excellency would deliver up to that officer all fugitives from the Sawunt-Waree districts who had taken refuge in the Portuguese territories and also all those districts, forts, etc. of which possession had at any time been assumed by the Portuguese Government from the Sawunt-Warree State.

I find upon enquiry from the Durbar that it was at the particular request of the surviving members of the Sawunt-Warree family, that His Highness the Paishwa some months ago deputed an officer to assist them in effecting a settlement of their affairs ; and that at the same time when the letter which forms the subject of Captain Schuyler's dispatch was written to the Vice-Roy of Goa, circular letters of a similar purport were also written to

The Rajah of Colapore,
Appa Dessaye,
Phote Sawunt Bhoonslah,
The zemindars of the Sawunt-Warree Districts,
The Killedar of Bailgaum,
The Killedar of Paongurh,
The Killedar of Bheemgurh,
The Killedar of Kullaniddy,
The Killedar of Deogurh,
The Killedar of Sidgurh and
The Karcoon of Anund Row Dholup.

The Minister assures me that all these letters, as well as that addressed to the Vice-Roy of Goa, were written as a mere matter of course, in compliance with the usual form observed upon all similar occasions, and that no specific demand was meant to be urged by that passage in the letter to the Vice-Roy of Goa which required the restitution of those districts, forts, etc., of which the Portuguese Government had acquired possession from the Sawunt-Warree State. It is very probable that the Paishwa's letter to the Vice-Roy of Goa may not have been written with any view of enforcing at present a claim upon Bicholim and the other districts which passed some years ago from the possession of the Sawunt-Warree State into that of Portugal ; but the title of the Portuguese Government to a permanent property in those districts appears to be of a very doubtful and precarious nature, and I apprehend notwithstanding what the Minister says upon the subject, that it is a part of the policy of the Poona Government to keep their claim upon those districts alive and to avail themselves of opportunities like the present to remind the Portuguese Government of its existence.

The persons by whom the Paishwa's letters were dispatched have returned to Poona and no further steps, I imagine, will be taken upon the subject of them.

I shall transmit a copy of this dispatch to the Envoy at Goa.

No. 339—The Peshwa's return journey from Kopergaum and the defiant attitude of Appasaheb Patwardhan are mentioned in this letter by the Resident.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 30th April 1810.

My Lord,

Since the date of my last dispatch, no circumstances have occurred at this Court of sufficient importance to make it necessary that I should address Your Lordship.

It was originally the Paishwa's intention to leave Copergaum on the 5th instant ; and I expected that he would arrive at Poona about the 12th. But at the earnest entreaty of the inhabitants of the place, His Highness consented to remain a few days longer to celebrate the festival of Ramnowmee, at a temple which he had himself built there and dedicated to Ram. His Highness left Copergaum on the 3rd instant ; but as he travels slowly in consequence of the heat of the weather, and has been prevailed upon to visit Anaba Raticur, Anna Dhumdere and Eshwunt Row Nuggurkar, and to receive entertainments from them upon the road, he will not arrive at Poona until the 2nd of May.

A few days ago, I called upon the Minister, principally to speak to him on the subject of the conduct of Bapooji Gunnaish Goklah and Appa Dessaye in exacting payment of their demands upon the Rajah of Shorâpoor, which has lately been the occasion of several earnest representations from the Ministers of His Highness the Nizam to Captain Sydenham, and after some discussion succeeded in prevailing upon him to consent to direct both Goklah and Appah Dessaye to abstain from the adoption of any efforts to enforce their demands until an examination and adjustment of them should have taken place.

During the course of my conversation with the Minister he took occasion to repeat, in very strong terms, his complaints of the conduct of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun and Madhoo Row Dajee in several recent instances, and particularly of the marked disrespect they had been guilty of towards the Paishwa, in neglecting to attend to any of His Highness's requisitions, some of which had been communicated to Appah Sahib under the immediate authority of His Highness's own seal and signature.

I understand that information has been received at this Court of the discussions which lately took place at Nagpoor, regarding the establishment of an auxiliary force in the territories of the Rajah of Berar ; but as neither

the Paishwa nor the Minister have ever mentioned them to me, I have not thought it necessary to make any communication to them upon the subject.

No. 340—The Resident requests sanction for Rs. 800 spent for the repair of the rampart of the Residency damaged by the floods on the north-west side.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 2nd May 1810.

Sir,

The public buildings at this Residency stand upon a spot of ground immediately at the junction of two rivers, and on the north-western face are protected from the violence of the stream in the rainy season by a stone rampart, which was originally constructed by Sir Charles Malet.

This rampart has occasionally sustained considerable injury. It was once repaired in Colonel Palmer's time, and in the year 1807 Colonel Close was authorised to expend the sum of 1,200 rupees in repairing a part of it that had fallen down. Since that time, the part repaired by Colonel Close has been perfectly strong and firm; but during the last rains, another part of the rampart was broken down and materially injured to a very considerable extent.

Upon this, as upon all other occasions, I should certainly have made a reference to Government before I had ventured to expend any of the public money; but having never been at Poona during the rainy season and having never therefore had an opportunity of observing the indispensable use of this rampart when the rivers are full, it was not until it was lately pointed out to me that I was aware of the absolute necessity of repairing it to ensure the safety of the public buildings during the approaching rainy season, which was then already so near that there would not have been time to repair it, after awaiting the result of a reference to Government.

I therefore took upon myself to cause the repairs to be immediately commenced and have contracted for the completion of them for 800 rupees, a sum which considering the nature and extent of the work to be performed, appears to me to be very reasonable. I trust that this statement will be satisfactory to the Right Honourable the Governor General and that His Lordship will be pleased, in consideration of the circumstances I have stated, to sanction what I have done and to authorise me to charge the amount expended in my public accounts.

No. 341—The Peshwa's claims upon the Nizam, the overbearing conduct of the Patwardhans, the appointment of Anyaba Rahtekar to the Sarsubhaship of Savnur are some of the topics communicated by the Resident to the Governor General.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 30th May 1810.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa returned to Poona on the 2nd instant. According to the form which it has been customary to observe at this Residency upon similar occasions, I met His Highness accompanied by the gentlemen of the Resident's family, at a short distance from the city, and the British Brigade was drawn up on a convenient spot to pay the usual compliments to His Highness. His Highness did me the honour to stop when I met him, and remained in conversation with me for about half an hour. He then moved along the front of the Brigade which received him with presented arms and a royal salute was fired after His Highness had passed the line.

A few days afterwards I paid His Highness a visit in the city. The conversation that passed was chiefly of a general complimentary nature. But His Highness and the Minister took an opportunity as they frequently do, to speak of His Highness's claims upon the Nizam's Government and to express an anxiety for their being investigated and adjusted. I told His Highness that it had always been the wish of the British Government to take the first convenient occasion to examine and settle all the controvertial claims between His Highness's Government and that of the Nizam, but that the question was in itself of so great magnitude and involved discussions of so much intricacy and importance, that it could only then be taken up with a prospect of an early and satisfactory termination, when the time and attention of the British Government and the Nizam's, were relieved from the consideration of other subjects of equal magnitude and greater urgency. His Highness said that he was thoroughly aware of the truth of what I had told him and did not by any means wish to press Your Lordship with troublesome importunity, that he was satisfied Your Lordship would do whatever might be proper at a proper time ; but that he was desirous that the subject should remain always present to Your Lordship's recollection.

I had received information from Colonel Close of his having marched with the force under his personal command, in a southerly direction from Hoosaingabad and from Lieut. Colonel Montresor of his having moved from Jaulna in obedience to the orders of Colonel Close.

I therefore told the Paishwa that the objects of the late service upon which the allied troops had been employed having now been accomplished, Your Lordship had directed that the several corps which had been in advance, should return immediately to their respective stations. That the Poona Subsidiary Force therefore was now actually on its return to Seroor and that its position at Jaulna would, for the present, be occupied by Lieut. Colonel Conran with the Head Quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

I also told His Highness that the purpose for which Your Lordship had thought it necessary to proceed to the presidency of Fort St. George having been accomplished, it was now Your Lordship's intention to return immediately to Bengal. His Highness said that it would afford him great satisfaction to hear of Your Lordship's safe arrival at Calcutta.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy and translation of a letter which has at last been received from Appah Saheb Putwurdhun to His Highness the Paishwa in answer to His Highness's letter, of which a copy and translation were inclosed in my address dated the 28th of February.

No information has yet been received at the Durbar of the persons of the rebel Abdoolla Khan and his family having been dispatched by Appah Sahib towards Poona, or of their having been delivered by him to the Officer of Anaba Raticur who was sent to Appah Sahib for the particular purpose of receiving them, and notwithstanding Appah Sahib's assurance in his letter to the Paishwa, "that he will dispatch them to the Presence", I am not without apprehensions that it may still be found difficult by any written orders or expostulations to prevail upon him to do so. His Highness is too well aware of the national character of the Mahrattas for procrastination to feel much surprised at Appah Sahib's evasions and delays in this particular instance, but they certainly have tended to irritate the sentiments of aversion which His Highness has long felt against the members of the Putwurdhun family, and which the conduct of Appah Sahib, Madhoo Row Dajee and Chitamun Row on many different occasions during the late rebellion in Savenoor has certainly been strongly calculated to confirm and increase.

Anaba Rahticur's Officer at Savenoor writes that Appah Sahib still retains in his possession six of the fortified posts and the lands dependent upon them and that he obstinately persists in his refusal to deliver them up according to the Paishwa's order. Appah Sahib himself states that he requires the amount of the collections from those six posts as well as the amount of the other collections he has already made in the district of Savanoor, to defray the expense of the additional troops he entertained during the service in which he and his brother were engaged

against the rebels. I understand that Appah Saheb and Madhoo Row Dajee really did entertain about 1,000 Infantry and 500 Cavalry, while they were employed against Savanoor. But they had no authority from the Paishwa to entertain any additional troops at his expense and I apprehend, that at all events, the troops they actually did entertain upon the occasion were not many more than were requisite to complete the deficiencies in the stipulated amount of the force they are themselves bound to maintain for the service of the Government.

I wrote some time ago to Mr. Bruce the Judge and Magistrate at Belhary upon the subject of Abdoola Khan's confederates who are said to have escaped from Savanoor and to have taken refuge within the frontier of the British territories, and Mr. Bruce has already afforded very active and useful assistance to the Paishwa's Officers who were sent to Belhary to point out the persons of the rebels in apprehending as many of them as could be discovered.

His Highness the Paishwa has now finally appointed Anaba Rahticur to be the Sir Soobadar of Savanoor, and Anabah Rahticur has assured me that he will immediately take the most vigorous and effectual measures in his power, both to restore the province to a state of tranquillity and subordination, and to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of similar disorders to those which were lately excited by Abdoola Khan and his associates. Anaba Rahticur is already Sir Soobadar of Bassein and Sirsoobadar of Joonair and has charge of the Paishwa's jewels and most important records. He is highly esteemed by the Paishwa himself. He is certainly one of the most able and respectable men at present employed under His Highness's Government, and is better calculated than perhaps any other person to administer the affairs of Savanoor with vigour and success. The local position of Savanoor makes it an object of importance as well to the Honourable Company's Government as to that of the Paishwa, that it should be kept in a state of quiet and security and I shall therefore continue to communicate with Anaba Rahticur upon the subject of the internal arrangements that it will be necessary to adopt and shall suggest to him any improvements in his projected system, which may appear to be either desirable or proper. The fort of Savanoor and several of the fortified posts have been already delivered over to the officers of Anaba Rahticur; but the conduct of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun makes it probable that a considerable time may yet elapse before the whole of the province will have been brought entirely under their charge.

His Highness the Paishwa again left Poona on the 25th instant to visit the Rajah of Sattarah upon the occasion of the marriage of the Rajah's only brother, Ram Rajah to the daughter of Jeswunt Row Mahdick, a person of respectable family but reduced circumstances, who resides in the neighbourhood of Sattarah. The Rajah (who, upon his father's death, assumed the designation of Sahoo Rajah) was married some years ago

to a daughter of the Sirkey Rajah, who is a distant branch of the Bhoonslah family, but has now for his support only a small Jagheer from the Paishwa. The Sahoo Rajah's wife is still living and he lately talked of marrying a second wife, but the Paishwa apprehending that some future differences and disputes might arise in the family in the event of both the Rajah's wives having sons, has prevailed upon him to relinquish his intention.

His Highness has taken the Minister's Dewaun, Raghoo Mulhar, to Satarah with him to transact any business that may occur and he talks of returning to Poona about the middle of June.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that the Poona Subsidiary Force returned to its cantonments at Seroor on the 18th instant.

No. 342—The incursions of the Pindaris into the northern territories of the Peshwa, and the death of Khanderao Raste are reported by the Resident in this letter.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 12th June 1810.

My Lord,

A few days ago, the Minister communicated to me a paper of intelligence which he had received from the camp of Dowlut Row Scindiah, stating that Meer Khan had it in contemplation to satisfy the demands of the Pindharries by granting them in Jeswunt Row Holkar's name sunnuds for some of the Paishwa's districts to the westward of Bopaul. And I observe that Mr. Mercer in his address to Your Lordship, dated the 16th of May, mentions his having seen a similar arrangement described in the Akhbars from Jeswunt Row Holkar's camp.

All the Paishwa's districts in that particular direction are granted out in Jagheer. Those which it was said Meer Khan intended to assign to the Pindaries, are held by the Vinchoor Jagheerdar, the Powar family, and Rajah Bahadur. I therefore recommended the Minister to desire the Jagheerdars to make the best arrangements they could, for the defence of their districts in the event of any incursions into them being menaced by the Pindaries, and I myself sent messages to them all to the same purport as my recommendation to the Minister.

In the course of the conversation which passed upon this subject between the Minister and me, he took occasion to remark the injury to which the Paishwa's possessions in Hindoostan were frequently exposed

for the want of a competent officer, and a proper force to manage and protect them; and renewed the suggestion which had formerly been made by the Durbar to Colonel Close, that the Paishwa should appoint a Sir Soobadar to reside on his part with a large body of troops in Hindostan. This proposal I pointedly discouraged and the Minister abandoned it immediately.

The Minister has since sent me word that it appears by subsequent intelligence received by him from Scindiah's camp, that Meer Khan had been prevailed upon by Toolsee Bae and Balaram Sait to relinquish his intention of granting sunnuds to the Pindarries for any of the Paishwa's districts, and to confine his grants to them to those particular districts which belong to Jeswunt Row Holkar himself.

I told him in reply that whether sunnuds had or had not been granted to the Pindarries for any of the Paishwa's possessions, it would, at all events, be advisable as a measure of common precaution, to take the most effectual steps that circumstances would admit of for the security and protection of those districts which, from their local situation, might be most exposed to the incursion of the Pindarries. That it was already reported in the Akhbars that the Pindarries were ravaging some districts in the direction of Bhopaul; and that if they should approach the frontier of any of the Paishwa's possessions, the mere circumstance of their having or not having sunnuds would make very little difference in their conduct. That they certainly would plunder if they had sunnuds and that it was not at all likely that they should abstain from plunder if they had not.

The Minister and the Jagheerda's have all assured me that they will take the most effectual measures in their power to resist the Pindarries in the event of their attempting to penetrate into the Paishwa's districts. But I fear it would be unreasonable to expect that any of them should do much. The Paishwa's Government especially under its present administration, does not seem to be ever very vigilant or active in promoting the security or defence of any of its possessions and it is perhaps much more indifferent about those to the northward of the Nerbudda, than it is about those that are situated immediately in the Deekan.

I am concerned to acquaint Your Lordship that Khundoo Row Rastiah, who in consequence of the enmity between him and Suddasheo Maunkeysur was some time since deprived by the Paishwa of the Sir Soobaudarry of Bassein and of all the offices and Serinjamy lands he held under the Poona Government, and in whose favour Colonel Close last year made an ineffectual attempt to move the Paishwa, died at Poona a few days ago (on 25th May 1810). Khundoo Row Rastiah was a distant and inferior branch of the Rastiah family, of which Madhoo Row Rastiah the southern Jagheerda is the present head.

The Paishwa returned from Satarah to Poona yesterday afternoon.

I have received from the Persian Secretary Your Lordship's letter for the Paishwa announcing your return to Fort William from Madras and shall take an early opportunity to deliver it to His Highness.

No. 343—The arrival of Narsingrao Raghunath at Poona as Holkar's agent and his visit to the Resident are reported to Government.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 27th June 1810.

Sir,

A few days ago a person who was said to have come from Jeswunt Row Holkar's camp arrived at the house of Cundoo Punt, Holkar's Vakeel at Poona.

I find upon inquiry that this person's name is Nursing Row Ragonaut and that he is going to Hyderabad to reside there as a Vakeel or newswriter on the part of Holkar. He was deputed by Balaram Sait and Toolsee Bae, and left Holkar's camp about six months ago while Meer Khan was still near the Nagpore frontier. He had an order for some money upon the revenues of Holkar's district of Umber, which he stopped to realize on his way to Poona. Since he has been here he has lived with Cundoo Punt.

Nursing Row brought with him letters from Holkar for Colonel Close and Sudasheo Maunkeysur's elder brother, Kishnajee Maunkeysur, who is the Paishwa's Vakeel at Hyderabad, but at present on a visit to his brother at Poona. The letter for Colonel Close he delivered to me, and a copy of that to Kishnajee Maunkeysur has been communicated to me by the Minister. That to Colonel Close contained merely an introduction and a request that he would assist Nursing Row in settling some domestic arrangements. Of the letter to Maunkeysur I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation.

Except the letter for Colonel Close I understand that Nursing Row did not bring letters for any body at Poona. The only visit he has paid since his arrival here was to the Minister. He was accompanied by Cundoo Punt and Kishnajee Maunkeysur and some other persons were present upon the occasion. He took that opportunity to deliver Holkar's letter to Kishnajee Maunkeysur. The conversation that passed was entirely of a general nature.

I understand that Nursing Row has letters for the Nizam, for Rajah Chundoo Laal, and for the Resident at Hyderabad.

Nursing Row is the father-in-law of Malhar Dhoondeo, the Paishwa's Furnaveese with Holkar. For some years he has been employed with Malhar Dhoondeo, but I am told that he has never held any office immediately under Holkar's Government. He was originally an inhabitant of Kurmalla. Cundoo Punt tells me that he had a house at Kurmalla which has been seized by Row Rumbha or some of his officers, and that the object of mentioning his "domestic arrangements" in the letter he brought to Colonel Close was to obtain the Colonels' assistance in getting his house restored to him. I told Cundoo Punt that Kurmalla was in the Nizam's country and Row Rumbha an Officer of the Nizam's; and that Nursing Row had better, therefore, defer making any application about his house, until after his arrival at Hyderabad.

As far as I can recollect I think there has been no accredited agent of Holkar's at Hyderabad, since the one who was dismissed by the Nizam upon Colonel Kirkpatrick's requisition at the breaking out of the war with Holkar, although I believe, the same person returned to Hyderabad after the peace and has continued there ever since, calling himself generally Holkar's Vakeel, but not possessing any specific authority from Holkar's Government. Cundoo Punt assures me that Nursing Row has been deputed to Hyderabad merely as a newswriter and to settle with the Nizam's Ministers any occasional disputes that may arise in consequence of the intermixture in some places near the frontier of Holkar's districts with those of the Nizam.

I have suggested to Cundoo Punt to recommend Nursing Row to maintain the same friendly intercourse with the Resident at Hyderabad that Cundoo Punt has always maintained with the Resident here, and he assures me that Nursing Row is already prepared to do so. Nursing Row left Poona this morning.

I shall communicate a copy of this dispatch to the first Assistant in charge of the Residency at Hyderabad.

No. 344—This is an important despatch in which the Resident lucidly explains the forms and ceremonies that are observed when the Peshwa visits the Chhatrapati at Satara. It is interesting to note the cordiality of relations existing between the two at this time.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 30th June 1810.

My Lord,

I have already had the honour to report to Your Lordship the Paishwa's return to Poona from the visit he paid to the Rajah of Satarah upon the occasion of the marriage of the Rajah's brother. The Rajah invited the

Paishwa to be present at the ceremony ; but he deferred going until after it had been concluded, in order that he might avoid the great expense of the presents it would have been necessary for him to make, if he had attended personally at the marriage. The Paishwa remained thirteen days at Satarah.

Upon this occasion it may not perhaps be altogether uninteresting to describe the leading forms that regulate the personal intercourse between the Rajah of Satarah and the Paishwa, in the curious and almost unprecedented relation in which they stand towards each other. The ceremonies with which the Rajah was received and treated when he visited Poona upon the occasion of the marriage of the late Paishwa, Madhoo Row are described by Sir Charles Malet in his address to Lord Cornwallis dated the 15th of March 1787. But the Poona administration was then exclusively in the hands of Nana Furnaveese, whose pride and arrogance would not submit to treat any person with marks of greater superiority than he could possibly avoid ; and he therefore regulated both the Paishwa's intercourse with the Rajah and his own upon a principle approaching much more nearly to equality, than a strict attention to either precedent or propriety would have warranted.

But this encroachment upon established custom existed only during the time of Nana Furnaveese. The Paishwa now observes the same forms of external respect towards the Rajah that were observed when the Rajah was the efficient Sovereign of the State, and the Paishwa only his Minister. The change that has taken place in the relative power and consequence of the Rajah and the Paishwa, has produced none in their personal behaviour towards each other. The Rajah maintains in the ceremonials of his Court all the state of a real Sovereign ; and the Paishwa approaches and treats him with the same marks of respect that are paid by the most dutiful subject to the person of the most despotic prince.

When the Paishwa goes to Satarah, his tents are usually pitched at Mahowly, a place of some sanctity, upon the confluence of the Kishna and the Venya rivers about three miles from the fort of Satarah. The present Paishwa generally sleeps at a house which he has in the town of Satarah and passes only a few hours of the day at his tents. The Rajah has two palaces at Satarah, one within the fort, and the other in the town at the foot of the hill. The former is his permanent residence. When the Paishwa visits Satarah, the Rajah and his family are brought out from the palace within the fort to that in the town upon the Paishwa's arrival in the neighbourhood, and they remain there during the Paishwa's stay ; but after the Paishwa has gone thro' the form of taking leave of the Rajah, he does not finally move from Mahowly or any other place in the neighbourhood at which his tents may have been pitched, until he has received a report of the Rajah and his family having been removed from the palace in the town and again lodged in that within the fort. Trimbuckjee Dainglia, one of the Paishwa's immediate personal

attendants, is the nominal Killedar of Satarah, and care is always taken to select for the actual charge of the fort such persons only as can be safely relied upon. The troops stationed there as a garrison belong immediately to the Paishwa.

When the Paishwa approaches Satarah, the Rajah sends some person to the distance of two or three miles to meet him. This person conducts him to the Rajah's palace in the town. Upon his arrival at the gate of the palace, he is met by some of the Rajah's Hoojrahs who go through the form of tying his hands slightly together with a handkerchief in the posture of respect and introduce him in that way into the Rajah's presence. As he enters the apartment in which the Rajah is, the Pritiniddy or some person who is supposed to represent him receives the Paishwa and takes him up to the Rajah, who on such occasions is seated upon a chair or throne of silver. The Paishwa's hands are then unbound; he prostrates himself before the Rajah, lays his head upon the Rajah's feet, and the Rajah places his hand upon the Paishwa's head. The Paishwa has in one hand four or five pearls and in the other four or five beads of coral, which on rising from the Rajah's feet he passes three times round the Rajah's head as a tussudook,* or deprecatory offering and then presents a nuzzur of five gold Mohurs. The Rajah immediately on receiving the nuzzur, takes a cloth from his own person, generally richly embroidered but sometimes quite plain, and throws it over the Paishwa's shoulders; who in return for it makes three obeisances to the ground and then retires to his proper place, upon the Rajah's left hand. The place at the right hand belongs to the Pritiniddy, who although the present head of the family is now under personal restraint at Poona, has precedence of the Paishwa as the chief among the eight Purdhauns, or original ministers of the Mahratta State, of which the Paishwa is only the second. The Paishwa in addressing the Rajah always calls him "Maharaje"; but the Rajah in addressing the Paishwa calls him merely by his name "Baajy Row," or frequently with greater kindness and familiarity simply "Baajyba".

In public the Paishwa never sits in the Rajah's presence; and even in private he sits only when the Rajah desires him to do so. If the Paishwa is accompanied to Satarah by the Rajah of Berar or any of the other Mahratta chieftains, who nominally hold directly of the Rajah of Satarah, they are received with him into the Rajah's presence, with forms generally resembling those observed by the Paishwa, but varying in some degree according to their different gradations of rank. If the Paishwa is accompanied by Holkar or Scindia or any of the chieftains who hold of the Paishwa and not of the Rajah, they are none of them entitled to the honour of being admitted to the Rajah's presence. The

Maunkurries who are the ancient military tenants of the Mogul Empire, are upon all occasions entitled to be received into the Rajah's presence ; and although the Paishwa himself does not sit before the Rajah in pulic, the Maunkurries do. They hold immediately of the Emperor, but the Paishwa holds only of the Rajah of Satarah ; and therefore they take precedence. In all external forms and ceremonies of respect, the Maunkurries still preserve a superiority above the Paishwa. Whenever a Maunkurrie meets the Paishwa, the Paishwa makes the first Salaam ; and if any personal intercourse takes place between them upon the arrival of a Maunkurrie at Poona, the Paishwa must pay the first visit.

The ancient jewels belonging to the Satarah family, have been securely preserved during all the revolutions that have happened in the Mahratta Empire, and are still kept at Satarah under the charge of officers appointed by the Paishwa. The Rajah is allowed to have access to them whenever he chooses and to take any of them out either for himself or his family to wear ; but he is not permitted to dispose of them in any manner or to give any of them away except to the Paishwa himself.

Upon the occasion of every visit the Paishwa pays to Satarah, he gives an entertainment to the Rajah and his family ; and receives one from the Rajah in return. The Paishwa gives his entertainment first. While the Rajah remains at the Paishwa's house, and even while he eats the Paishwa stands before him with his hands joined, and formally goes thro' all the duties of a servant. When the Rajah visits the Peshwa's house, the Paishwa makes a present of jewels and clothes to him, and to each of the persons by whom he is accompanied according to their respective ranks. The present to the Rajah the Paishwa offers with his own hands.

The entertainment to the Paishwa usually takes place two or three days before he leaves Satarah. It is given at the Rajah's palace in the town. During the greater part of the entertainment the Paishwa continues in the same room with the Rajah and stands before him in the usual posture of respect. But dinner is served up in a separate apartment, and when it is announced the Paishwa retires there with his own immediate attendants. When the Paishwa leaves the palace, he is invested with a dress and a sword and a shield. But this ceremony also is performed in a separate apartment. The Paishwa retires by the Rajah's desire, puts on the dress, and returns with the sword and shield to the Rajah's presence and then performs his obeisances and goes away.

The allowance made to the father of the present Rajah for his personal expenses during the time of the Paishwa, Madhoo Row and Nana Furnaveese, was very liberal. But the present Paishwa was so much offended with him for the facility with which he gave the dresses of investiture to the Paishwa's younger brother Chimanjee Appah in 1796 and to Emrut Row's son Venaick Row during Holkar's usurpation a

Poona, that he reduced his allowance to five hundred rupees a month ; and continued it at that small rate until the Rajah's death in May 1808. The present Rajah's allowance is fixed at the liberal sum of ten thousand rupees a month, exclusive of the frequent presents that are made to him by the Paishwa, and ever since his accession he has been treated in all instances with great consideration and indulgence. The Paishwa is personally upon very good terms with him and appears to be very much satisfied with his general character and conduct. The Rajah himself seems always desirous of meeting the Paishwa's wishes, and he has particularly gratified him by complying with the Paishwa's earnest request that he would discontinue the use of the Braminical string, which the Rajah of Satarah's family, though not Bramins, have always been accustomed to wear.

I have delivered to the Paishwa Your Lordship's letter, announcing your return to Fort William ; and shall forward His Highness's answer to the Persian Secretary as soon as I receive it from the Durbar.

Captain Sydenham arrived here on the 21st instant, on his way from Hyderabad to Bombay and went away again on the 26th. On the 23rd Lieut. Colonel Montresor came here from Seroor to be introduced to the Paishwa and to inspect the two battalions of the Subsidiary Force that are stationed at Poona.

On the 25th I called on the Paishwa with Captain Sydenham who took leave of His Highness, and on the 28th I accompanied Lieut. Colonel Montresor to the Durbar and introduced him to both the Paishwa and the Minister. His Highness was extremely civil and polite in his manner towards Captain Sydenham and Lieut. Colonel Montresor, and made use of many kind and flattering expressions towards them both. He desired Captain Sydenham to remember him particularly to Lord Wellington and Sir Charles Malet ; and talked for some time as he is very fond of doing, of the entire security and ease he enjoyed under the influence of his alliance with the British Government, and of the great personal kindness and consideration with which he had invariably been treated by each successive Governor General.

On both these occasions His Highness received us with more than usual state at the old palace of the Paishwas, in which he formerly resided with his brother Chimnaje Appah and where Chimnaje Appah himself still lives. Since I have been at Poona His Highness had never before received me at the old palace, nor has he in consequence of the difference between him and his brother, resided in it for a considerable time. And I am afraid that his holding his Durbar there in these instances proceeded partly from their being occasions of so public a nature and partly from Chimnaje Appah's being just now absent at Waee and not from any sentiments of returning affection between the brothers.

Lieut. Colonel Montresor returned to Seroor on the 29th instant.

I have great satisfaction in informing Your Lordship, that the person of the rebel Abdoolla Khan has at last been surrendered by Appah Sahib Putwurdhun into the Paishwa's possession. This point of which Appah Sahib's pride seemed at first to make him so tenacious, having now been conceded by him and most of the principal places in Savenoor having been delivered over to the Paishwa's officers, I hope that Appah Sahib will be induced after some time to give up the remainder; and that the mutual dissatisfaction which has of late been manifested on so many occasions between the Paishwa and the Putwurdhuns, will now subside, at least as far as it is reasonable to expect it ever will subside. Every impediment that falls in the way of the desirable object of preserving a good understanding between the Paishwa and the few ancient families that are still left in his Government, is very much to be lamented.

The Paishwa talks of ordering Abdoolla Khan and his two brothers who, upon Captain Sydenham's application, were seized some time ago at Hyderabad and delivered to the Paishwa's officers upon the frontier, to be sent under a secure escort to Savanoor and of having them executed there, rather than at any other place in order to mark the example more strongly.

I have the honour to report to Your Lordship that the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, has arrived at Poona from Goa, and that the subsidiary Force is now therefore completed to the strength of seven battalions, according to the instructions issued some time ago by Your Lordship.

No. 345—Bheemsing the Bheel Chief requests to be rewarded with a Jagir of Rs. 5,000.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 5th July 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor General, a copy of a dispatch from Lieut. Colonel Montresor, containing the substance of an application which he had received from Bheem Sing, the Bheel Rana, by whom the persons of Wahid Ally Khan and Dadun Khan Bungush were secured and delivered up to Colonel Wallace in January 1809.

I have also the honour to transmit to you a copy and translation of the letter from Bheem Sing to Suddasheo Maunkeysur which was inclosed in Lieut. Colonel Montresor's dispatch to me.

It will be in the recollection of the Governor General that Colonel Close some time ago recommended the conduct of Bheem Sing in seizing the persons of Wahid Ally Khan and Dadun Khan, to the favourable consideration of the Paishwa, and endeavoured to accomplish Bheem Sing's wish to be put in possession of a small district contiguous to his own territory. But it was found after inquiry that the district belonged to Holkar and therefore all that could be done here was to send Bheem Sing a letter of encouragement from Suddasheo Maunkeysur written by the Paishwa's desire. It is to that letter that Bheem Sing refers in his present letter to the Minister.

Of the persons enumerated by Bheem Sing in the application forwarded to me by Lieut. Colonel Montresor, Krishna Row Cuddum, Bulwunt Row Bandy and Magajee Bargar are servants of the Vinchoor Jagheerदार employed in his Serrinjamy lands. Bukt Ram is an officer of Holkar's Government and so were Shewa Shunkar Dass and Gopal Dass; but the two last have been removed from their situations and the districts under their charge entrusted to the management of Bukt Ram. I therefore applied to Balabah the Vinchoor Jagheerदार's Dewaun at Poona and to Holkar's Vakeel Cundoo Punt, and obtained from them letters addressed to the several persons connected with their respective authorities stating that the service Rana Bheem Sing had performed in seizing and giving up the persons of Wahid Ally Khan and Dadun Khan, had been in compliance with the desire of the British Government and His Highness the Paishwa, and directing them not only to abstain from taking any steps against Bheem Sing, but also to assist him in the event of any depredations being committed on his territories from any other quarter. And those letters I forwarded to Bheem Sing with a short letter from myself, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation.

As the measures originally taken by Colonel Close in favour of Bheem Sing were approved of by the Governor General, I hope that His Lordship will also be pleased to honour with his approbation my having complied with Bheem Sing's request in the present instance.

No. 346—The appointment of Madhavrao Deshmukh as Sindia's Vakil to the Peshwa's court is announced.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 31st July 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General that Madhoo Row Daismook

called upon me a few days ago and delivered to me a letter from Dowlut Row Scindiah to Colonel Close and one from Lieut. Robert Close, dated so long ago as the 22nd of June 1809, mentioning that Madhoo Row Daismook had been appointed by Scindiah to reside at Poona as his Vakeel with His Highness the Paishwa.

Madhoo Row Daismook said that although the letters were of an old date, he had received them only very lately and accounted for the delay by the interruptions given to Scindiah's Dawk by the Bheels in the direction of Boorhaunpore.

Madhoo Row Daismook was an adherent of Serjee Row Ghautky's and has been employed, I understand, as Scindiah's Vakeel at Poona on all the different occasions on which the direction of Scindiah's affairs has been in the hands of Serjee Row Ghautky. His predecessor at Poona Anaba Jadoo was a personal adherent of Scindiah himself, but he was recalled and Madhoo Row Daismook appointed to succeed him upon Serjee Row Ghautky's last accession to power. I have not yet heard whether Madhoo Row Daismook will now be allowed to retain the office of Vakeel or not, but I should rather suppose that he will not.

For some years past Madhoo Row Daismook has commanded a small party of horse and has held Surinjamee lands to an inconsiderable amount under the Paishwa's Government.

No. 347—The movements and intentions of the Southern Jagirdars, the quarrel of Bapu Gokhle with the Pratinidhi and the marriage of the daughter of the killedar of Ramdurg are topics explained in this letter.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 31st July 1810.

My Lord,

His Highness the Paishwa left Poona on the 3rd instant, to pay his annual visit to the temple of Punderpore. His Highness was to leave Punderpore on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive here in five or six days, or at all events in time to celebrate the festival of the Ducshana which begins on the 6th of August.

Appah Saheb Putwardhun is lately gone from Tasgaum, the place of his usual residence in his Jagheer, on a pilgrimage on foot to the temple of Bhowanee at Tooljapore on the Nizam's frontier. He passed Punderpore while the Paishwa was there and I was in hopes that their meeting might have had a favourable effect in promoting an adjustment of the differences that have lately occurred between them in consequence of the measures pursued by Appah Sahib and Madhoo Row Dajee in the Savanoor

country. But it appears that although Appah Sahib did pay the Paishwa a visit, no conversation took place between them except what was merely of a formal complimentary nature. The Paishwa did not reproach Appa Sahib with the instances in which his conduct had been offensive to His Highness, and Appah Sahib on his part, did not offer anything in defence of his proceedings. Appah Sahib remained only two days at Punderpore.

Appah Sahib's second and third brothers Hurry Punt and Madhoo Row Dajee are at Tasgaum; Gungadhur Row* the fourth brother visited the Paishwa at Punderpore and is returning with His Highness to Poona. It is said to be his object to prevail upon the Paishwa to separate his share of the family Surinjamee lands from the remainder and to place it under his exclusive management. Hardly any of the different members of the Putwurdhan family are supposed to be cordially upon good terms with each other.

Chintamun Row is at Sangvee in his own Jagheer and Narrian Row Putwurdhun, the son of Bala Sahib, is at Merritch.

Bapoojee Goklah is at present engaged in the siege of Dummul, a fort situated in his Surinjamee lands a few miles from the left bank of the Toombuddra, which was seized some time ago by a refractory party in the service of the Dessaye of the place. The depredations which the unmolested possession of the fort enabled these insurgents to commit upon the surrounding country, have been a source of considerable injury to the inhabitants of both the Nizam's and the Paishwa's territories and it is an object therefore of some importance that Goklah should be successful in his operations against them. He had already contrived by a stratagem to secure the person of Bheem Row Timajee, the chief of the insurgents, and has confined him in the fort of Gudduck.

After the rains Goklah talks of moving against Purcheetgurh, a fort in the Surinjamee lands of the Pritty Niddy family, which still holds out, although the Pritty Niddy himself was taken by Goklah so long ago as the beginning of 1806. At that time Goklah took possession of all the Pritty Niddy's personal property and Surinjamee lands; and he still retains them and applies the produce of them to his own exclusive use upon the plea of satisfying a charge of thirty lacs of rupees, which he states himself to have incurred in conducting the operations against the Pritty Niddy, although he entered into a written engagement with the Paishwa's Government at the time, by which he bound himself to complete the service and defray all the expenses attendant upon it in consideration of a specific sum, the whole of which was actually paid to him before he moved from Poona. The real annual produce of the Pritty Niddy's lands is estimated at eighteen lacs of rupees. It appears

* Ganpat Rao. The mistake is corrected in No. 350.

to be the Paishwa's intention when the accounts with Goklah have been finally settled, to allot out of them a Jagheer of two lacs of rupees a year for the personal expenses of the Pritty Niddy, to assign four lacs to Goklah to complete the amount of his Surinjamee to eleven lacs, at which it is nominally fixed, and to retain the remaining lands under the management of the Government.

Madhoo Row Rastia, the other principal southern Jagheerdar, is at Poona. His adopted nephew Sham Row Rastia with a small party of his troops accompanied the Paishwa to Punderpore.

The Paishwa lately brought to Poona a young woman, a daughter of the Killedar of Ramdroog with the intention of marrying her, if he could prevail upon his brother Chimnajee Appah to marry at the same time. But in consequence of the difference which has for some time past prevailed between them, Chimnajee resolutely refused to comply with the Paishwa's entreaties. And therefore the Paishwa having already two wives and objecting to marry a third while his brother will not consent to marry at all, has now given the Killedar of Ramdroog's daughter, his own intended bride, in marriage to the son of Chinto Punt Daismook, the head Furnaveese of the Government, and in that office the successor of the famous Nana.

No. 348—The Resident recommends the services of Mr. Coats as Vaccinator and medical practitioner in Poona, for favourable consideration of Govt., both for reasons of policy and humanity.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—MR. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 9th August 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you for the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Coats, the Superintendent of Vaccination at Poona, with a return stating the number of patients vaccinated by him during the course of the year 1809.

Independently of the general beneficial effects described by Mr. Coats to have attended the introduction and diffusion of the vaccine inoculation through the Paishwa's territories in the neighbourhood of Poona, it will appear by a reference to Mr. Coats's report of the number of patients vaccinated by him in the year 1808, a copy of which was transmitted to you by Colonel Close on the 12th of February 1809, that there is an actual increase to the great extent of 1898 in the number of persons vaccinated in the year 1809 over the number of persons vaccinated in the year 1808; the former amounting to 4,804 the latter to only 2,906. This of itself

is a very satisfactory proof of the zeal and activity of Mr. Coats ; and affords an unquestionable standard to estimate the increasing confidence of the inhabitants of the country and their reliance on the efficiency of the vaccine practice.

But it is far from being as a vaccinator only, that Mr. Coats's services are benefiting the inhabitants of the Peshwa's territories, and it is but due to him to state, that I have had the means of personally observing the great benevolence with which he extends the benefit of his medical assistance to all the inhabitants, rich and poor, both of Poona itself and of the surrounding country, who stand in need of it. And I am persuaded that one of the reasons why the natives of this part of the country are so much more civil in their communication with us, and show so much less fear and jealousy of us than they do in the territories of any other foreign prince in India in which I have ever been, is to be found in the frequency of Mr. Coats's intercourse with them, in the advantages that a great proportion of them are in the constant habit of deriving from his aid, and in the great mildness of his manners and disposition. The Hindoos from their religious prejudices are in general much more reluctant to have recourse to European medicines than Mahomedans are ; and yet I have never in India seen an instance of any medical gentleman's being so much sought and frequented by the inhabitants of the country as Mr. Coats is.

It is exclusively therefore from an honest feeling of public duty that I take the liberty of respectfully recommending to the favourable consideration of the Government and the Governor General, the services rendered by Mr. Coats in the concluding paragraph of his letter regarding the smallness of the establishment at present annexed to his situation.

Mr. Coats at present receives a personal staff allowance of 8 Bombay rupees a day, or 240 rupees a month ; 37 rupees a month for an establishment ; and 35 rupees for every hundred persons successfully vaccinated by him, which upon an average produces about 50 rupees a month ; making the sum received by Mr. Coats in a month of 30 days amount altogether to about 327 Bombay rupees. The produce of the allowance received by Mr. Coats upon the number of persons successfully vaccinated, would be larger than it is, if he were to receive it upon the total number of persons, who in point of fact may have been successfully vaccinated by him. But to enable him to draw the allowance it is necessary for him to make a declaration upon honour that each of the persons included by him in the number of those "successfully vaccinated," has been examined by him twice during the progress of the disease ; and the vaccination must in many cases prove successful where Mr. Coats has not the opportunity of seeing the patients twice.

Mr. Coats is not attached to any corps at Poona and does not hold any appointment whatever in the immediate service of the Honourable Company, nor can he ; for about three-fourths of his time during the dry months of the year are passed by him in moving about the country ; and the time that he does pass actually at Poona is not more than sufficient to enable him to attend to the numerous patients of all kinds that he has in the city, and in the villages immediately in the neighbourhood of it. If Mr. Coats had followed the ordinary line of the Medical Establishment at the Bombay Presidency, he would now have been entitled from his standing in the service to be a Suregon to a Brigade, which would give him 200 rupees a month more than the whole amount of all that he now receives, put together.

I find from Mr. Coats that the actual monthly expense of his establishment is 30 rupees for a native Assistant, 9 rupees for a Peon, 60 rupees for a set of Palanquin bearers, and about 60 rupees for all the miscellaneous travelling charges incidental on his moving so constantly about the country ; making altogether a monthly sum of 159 rupees. And considering that Mr. Coats's personal practice extends over a country about a hundred miles in circumference, I am convinced that the duties he has to perform could not be performed for a smaller sum.

To meet these charges and to afford Mr. Coats a more adequate compensation for his own services, I would beg leave most respectfully to suggest that Mr. Coats should receive a personal allowance of 350 Sicca rupees a month and 150 Sicca rupees for an establishment, making altogether 500 Sicca rupees a month, which I trust the Right Honourable the Governor General will not think an unreasonable sum, particularly when it is considered that Mr. Coats's allowances would have amounted to about the same, if he had followed the ordinary course of the service at the Presidency to which he belongs.

Mr. Coats does not receive any compensation from the Paishwa's Government, or from any individual dependent upon it, nor do I think from the parsimonious character of the Government that he ever will. His services are far from being that of a vaccinator only ; they extend to diseases of every class and to persons of every description. And it would be difficult, I imagine, to find any person so well qualified for this humane and useful office, as Mr. Coats is by professional skill, by mildness and benevolence of character, and by knowledge of the language, prejudices, and manners of the people he has to deal with. The diffusion of gratuitous medical assistance is one of the few instances in which the benefits of a connection with us come in immediate contact with the individual feelings and comforts of the people ; and, when in such hands as Mr. Coats's, it contributes more perhaps than any thing else, not only to eradicate all fear and jealousy from their minds but to make them look up to us with confidence and gratitude. It is therefore as an object of

policy, as well as upon a principle of humanity, that I have ventured to recommend the subject of this letter to the favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 349—The death of an old labourer knocked down on the road accidentally by the horse a British Officer was riding, is reported to the Governor General.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 11th August 1810.

Sir,

I think it proper to report to you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General the circumstances of an unfortunate accident which occurred here the evening before last.

As a party of officers were returning into camp from hunting about sun-set, two of them happened to pass along the road near an old man who was carrying a bundle of grass. They separated to leave him in the centre of the road, but the bundle of grass he was carrying struck the leg of one of the officers as he passed and the shock threw the man down. The man himself was not touched either by the horse or by his rider. The officers immediately stopped and dismounted. The man at first appeared to be severely hurt, but he soon recovered sufficiently to be able to walk into camp with a little assistance. Mr. Coats happened fortunately to be near at hand. He immediately examined the man who did not appear to him to have sustained any injury except the skin being a little grazed on one shoulder and on one hip. Mr. Coats gave him a simple application to use to his shoulder and hip, and the man having expressed his desire to remain that night in camp, the officer near whose horse he had fallen gave him an apartment in his own house and desired that he might be provided with whatever he required.

Yesterday morning I was concerned to receive a visit from the Officer and to be informed by him, that the man after appearing to be tolerably well during the night had died about day-break. The Officer told me

that means had already been taken to discover his family ; but I desired that whether the family should be discovered or not, the body might on no account be removed until I had made a communication upon the subject to the Durbar.

I immediately sent a message to both the Paishwa and the Minister describing to them the circumstances of the accident that had happened, and to prevent unpleasant reports from getting abroad in consequence of any clandestine appearance in the mode of disposing of the body, I requested of the Minister that in the event of the family of the deceased not being discovered, he would have the goodness to send a servant of his own to see the body and to attend the ceremony of burning it.

Both the Paishwa and the Minister immediately said they were satisfied that the circumstances I had described, were entirely accidental and requested that neither I nor the Officer near whom the old man had fallen, would allow ourselves to feel any uneasiness about an occurrence, which however distressing the result of it had been, had evidently happened in such a way that no blame could reasonably be imputed to anybody. They also desired that the body might be burnt in the usual way. When I received their answer the family of the deceased had been discovered, and the body was therefore delivered to them by my desire and burnt by them in the course of the evening.

The family of the deceased are in a very low obscure condition of life. By my desire, some of the male relations came to the Residency this morning. And I have done everything I can to satisfy them and to compensate them, as far as pecuniary assistance can compensate for the loss they have sustained.

I have spoken to Mr. Coats regarding the nature of the injury which he supposes to have been the immediate cause of the man's death, and he informs me that although he examined him very attentively immediately after the accident happened, he could not discover any remarks of external violence which could lead him to apprehend that any serious consequences would ensue. The man he says was very old, feeble, and infirm, and very much emaciated : the shock of the fall, he imagines, must have been the cause of his death ; and he thinks that such a fall should not have been sufficient to injure a younger or a stouter man.

I have been thus particular in my inquiries and in stating the result of them, as much in justice to the Officer who was the immediate but unintentional cause of the accident, as for any other reason ; and it gives me great satisfaction to be able to assure the Governor General that I am satisfied no blame can reasonably be imputed to anybody on account of what has happened.

No. 350—In this interesting despatch are described the history of the famous Dakshina, the desire of the Rani of Satara to visit Pandharpur and Jejuri, the removal of Yashodabai from Raigad to Bassein, and the marriage of Chimnaji Appa.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 25th August 1810.

My Lord,

The Paishwa returned from Punderpore to Poona on the 3rd instant. I met His Highness with the Brigade at a short distance from the city and after stopping to exchange a few complimentary enquiries, rode with him along the front of the line. The Minister and Madhoo Row Rastiah and most of the principal persons in Poona, had gone out to meet His Highness and returned with him in his retinue. His Highness was on his elephant and had the Minister with him in the Khuwasee. Gunput Row Putwurdhun, the youngest brother of Appah Sahib whom I erroneously called Gungadhur Row in my last address, was in the Paishwa's train. He was accompanied by only a few personal attendants.

On the 6th and 7th instant the Paishwa himself attended at the Parbutty hill near the skirts of the city, to preside at the celebration of the festival of the Dutchena, which consists chiefly in the distribution of alms to a concourse of Bramins, who are collected from all parts of the country for the occasion, some of them coming from so great a distance as Guzerat and Mysore. The number of Bramins collected was estimated at forty-three thousand and the sum distributed among them amounted to three lacs of rupees. In the time of the former Bajee Row ninety thousand Bramins were once collected at the Dutchena and ten lacs and a half rupees were divided among them. During the last years of the present Paishwa's immediate predecessor, Madhoo Row Sawae, the number of Bramins usually amounted to seventy thousand, and an annual sum of seven lacs of rupees was distributed. Even so late as the year 1807 the same number of Bramins was collected and the sum divided among them. But that was a solitary instance under the present Government. The Paishwa himself and especially the present Minister have introduced the practice of so rigid a parsimony that the sum applied to the celebration of the Dutchena, has every year been smaller than it was the year before, and I apprehend that in the future years they will go on reducing it by degrees, until the distribution becomes little more than nominal. The complaints against the Paishwa at the Dutchena have already become louder than his praises.

A few days since the Paishwa sent me word that during his late visit at Satarah, the Rajah's mother had told him that she had many years ago made a vow that if she should ever have any male children, she would pay her devotions and offer up her thanks in person at the temple of Vithoba at Punderpore, that of Khundy Row at Jejoory and at a celebrated temple dedicated to Shumboo Mahadeo, about a hundred miles to the southward of Poona ; and that having now two sons both of them grown up, she earnestly entreated that the Paishwa would allow her to discharge the obligations of her vow. The Paishwa told me he was apprehensive that if he did not comply with the Ranee's desire, and if any accident should happen to either of her sons, his refusal to allow her to perform her vow would be considered as in some degree the cause of it. That he was therefore reluctant to withhold his consent. That the Ranee would be accompanied by her son, the present Rajah, and the whole of their family that resided with them at Satarah, and that he should of course take care to have them escorted throughout their journey by a large body of troops, on whose fidelity he could implicitly depend. But that he wishes to consult me before he gave the Ranee a final answer or took any steps towards complying with her wishes.

The Paishwa told me at the same time that he had lately received an intimation from Eshwuda Bye, the widow of the late Paishwa Madhoo Row, who resides at Raygurh or Rairee, the original capital of Sewajee's Government, stating that the climate of Raygurh was extremely unhealthy and the place she lived in very inconvenient, and that she therefore requested that he would allow her to be removed to any other fort that His Highness should think proper to fix upon. The Paishwa told me that the climate of Raygurh certainly was not a healthy one and that he therefore proposed to comply with Eshwuda Bye's wish and thought for the present of removing her to the fort of Bassein, which is on the sea shore in an open airy situation, and where under the charge of Anaba Raticur, she would live with entire convenience to herself and in point of security be just as safe as at Raygurh or any other place. But that he should not do anything upon the subject until he knew whether I thought the measure unobjectionable or not.

I told the Paishwa in answer to his communication, that both the points on which he had done me the honour to consult related exclusively to the internal concerns of his Government, with which I had neither the authority nor the wish to interfere. But that every mark of His Highness's confidence was flattering to me, and would, I was sure, be gratifying to Your Lordship and that whenever His Highness was pleased to ask me for my opinion, I should always be happy to submit it to him as well as I was able. That on the present occasion I saw no objection to His Highness's complying with the wishes expressed by the Ranee of Satarah and Eshwuda Bye, if His Highness himself saw none ; and that it

certainly would be very creditable to the kindness of his disposition to give his consent to such moderate natural requests, if he thought that he could do so without any inconvenience or embarrassment.

The Rajah of Satarah and his family will probably leave Satarah in the course of the first week in September and be absent altogether about a month. They will be escorted by a force of about two thousand Cavalry and two thousand Infantry, composed of troops in the immediate pay of the Paishwa and the Minister, and of the parties of some of the Maunkurries, in whom the Paishwa has the greatest confidence. And at the particular request of the Rajah himself, the whole is to be commanded by Trimbuckjee Dinglia, one of the Paishwa's own personal attendants. It will be proper as a mark of respect, that the Paishwa himself should receive the Raja at Sassoor, the point of his journey at which he will be nearest to Poona; and as the distance is less than twenty miles, I should not be surprised if the Rajah were to prevail upon the Paishwa to permit him to visit Poona itself before he returns to Satarah.

Eshwuda Bye has been confined ever since the seizure of Poona by Holkar in the end of 1802. She is the daughter of an obscure person of the name of Goklah, and is now about twenty-four years old. The Paishwa attaches great importance to the object of keeping her person in security, lest any party adverse to his interests, should ever get her into their possession and prevail upon her to adopt a child who, in the course of events, might be made in their hands a dangerous rival either to himself or to his own immediate heirs. And the Paishwa is the more jealously alive to this apprehension from recollecting that upon the death of Madhoo Row in 1795 it was the first and most favourite plan of Nana Furnaveese to make Eshwuda Bye adopt a son and to place him upon the Musnud to the exclusion of the sons of Ragonaut Row, and that the present Paishwa and his brother were not sent for from Joonair, where they then resided in confinement, until Nana found that the measure of setting them entirely aside and giving the Musnud to an adopted son of Eshwuda Bye, or rather that of taking the Government absolutely into his own hands under the veil of that arrangement, would not be submitted to by Sindiah and the other great chieftains of the Empire. The rank of Eshwuda Bye will require that either the Paishwa himself, or at all events the Minister, should attend her in person on the occasion of her removing from Raygarh to Bassein.

Your Lordship is aware that it has long been a favourite object of the Paishwa's to persuade his brother Chimnajee Appah to marry and you will have seen by my last address that it has now become still more so than it was, from the Paishwa's being himself anxious to marry and thinking that he cannot do so with credit unless his brother consents to marry at the same time. The Paishwa sent me a message a few days ago to say, that having failed in all the direct attempts he had made to prevail upon

Chimnajee Appah to marry, he had now taken means to secure the assistance of most of those persons who are immediately about his brother and are most in his confidence in promoting the object of his wish through their means ; and that he thought it might have a good effect if I would use my influence on the occasion and tell his brother how important it was in his situation that he should marry, and how creditable and becoming it would be in him to meet on such a point the anxious wishes of the Paishwa.

I assured the Paishwa that nothing could be more gratifying to me or to my Government than to see His Highness and his brother living together upon friendly and, if possible, upon affectionate and confidential terms, and that I should always consider it to be an essential part of my duty to promote so desirable an object by every proper means in my power. That in the present instance however I would recommend His Highness to rely upon the quiet gradual endeavours of those persons immediately about his brother whose advice, from the habits of his life and the peculiarity of his temper and disposition, he would be more likely to listen to, and who would not perhaps be suspected by him of having been employed by the Paishwa himself. That I apprehended any interference on my part on such an occasion would be more likely to defeat than promote His Highness's views ; but that if Chimnajee should ever of his own accord consult me upon the subject or give me a favorable opening to touch upon it, His Highness might depend upon my saying everything I could, to induce him to meet His Highness's reasonable wishes.

The bad terms on which the Paishwa and his brother have been with each other ever since I came to Poona, have prevented my having any personal intercourse with Chimnajee Appah, but he has always shown a disposition to keep up a friendly communication with me, which I have endeavoured to cultivate as far as I could do so without giving umbrage to the Paishwa. Chimnajee Appah generally receives a portion of his allowance from the Paishwa by an order upon the rent of the Ahmedabad farm, which is paid to him from the Residency, and in several instances where he has had occasion to make representations to the Paishwa about his allowance, or upon any other subject, he has requested me to make them for him. It would gratify me very highly to think that it might be in my power to bring about anything like a reconciliation between the two brothers, but I fear the obstacles that stand in the way of it on both sides are insurmountable.

I have the satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that Bapoojee Goklah has got possession of the fort of Dummul. It was surrendered to him peaceably on condition of his paying the Dessaye of the place an annual allowance of eighteen thousand rupees. Goklah could have had little difficulty, I imagine, in taking the place if he had attacked it (incomplete.)

No. 351—The Resident informs the Governor General of the journey of the Raja of Satara to Saswad, Jejuri and Poona and the reasons why he would decline to entertain the Raja at Poona on behalf of the British Government. No. 375 is a reply to this.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 1st September 1810.

My Lord,

In my last address to Your Lordship dated the 25th ult. I had the honour to state that the Rajah of Satarah was about to make an excursion, in the course of which he would pass Sassoor, that he would be met there by the Paishwa, and that as the distance from Sassoor to Poona was less than twenty miles I thought it not unlikely that the Rajah should prevail upon the Paishwa to allow him to visit Poona before his return to Satarah.

I have since had reason to be confirmed in that opinion. The Paishwa has sent me a message to say that when he meets the Rajah of Satarah at Sassoor, it is probable that the Rajah will be importunate with him to be allowed to visit Poona, and that altho' he should resist the Rajah's importunities as long as he could do so with propriety, he should feel himself obliged to consent rather than give any serious dissatisfaction to the Rajah. That I was thoroughly aware of the relation in which the Rajah stood towards the Paishwa, and that His Highness trusted therefore that in the event of the Rajah's coming to Poona, I should pay the compliment that was due to his Sovereign by visiting the Rajah at the palace and inviting him afterwards to an entertainment at the Residency.

In this instance, as in every other, it would give me great pleasure to comply with the Paishwa's desire, if I thought I could comply with it with propriety, and I am confident that I should meet Your Lordship's wishes in doing so. But considering the peculiar nature or rather the peculiar form of our connection with the Marhatta Government, it appears to me that I could not do in the present case what the Paishwa wishes me to do without manifest impropriety and embarrassment.

All the treaties between us and the Marhatta State are executed by the Paishwa only. We consider and treat him in all publick transactions as the real legitimate head of the Marhatta Empire. We admit his seal and signature to give validity to the most solemn acts without any reference to the sanction of a superior authority. None of our public engagements recognise or suppose the existence of any such person as

the Rajah of Satarah ; and far from admitting the supremacy of his power, the sufficiency of the Paishwa to conclude the engagements which we have entered into with him, rests entirely upon a denial of that supremacy, though not expressed at least implied. If the Rajah of Satarah is still the real head of the Marhatta State the Paishwa's acts are not valid without the confirmation of the Rajah. And the inverse of the proposition must be equally true, that if the Paishwa's acts are valid without the confirmation of the Rajah, the Rajah cannot now be the real head of the Marhatta State. But we do admit that the Paishwa's acts are valid without that confirmation, and therefore we deny that the Rajah of Satarah is now the real head of the Marhatta State.

If I were to visit the Rajah of Satarah my visit would not be that of a private individual to another private individual, or to the prince of an independent territory, unconnected either with us or with the Paishwa. It would be the visit of the public Minister of the British Government in his official capacity to the Rajah of Satarah as the head of the Marhatta State. Such a visit therefore paid under the circumstances of form and publicity with which only it could be paid, might be construed to amount to a recognition of the existence of the Rajah's supremacy, and to involve an acknowledgment of the invalidity of all those public acts upon which our connection with the Marhatta State is founded, and by which alone it is sanctioned and confirmed. I do not say that any inconvenience or embarrassment would necessarily arise from my visiting the Rajah. It is sufficient for the regulation of my conduct that inconvenience or embarrassment might eventually be occasioned by it. And at any rate the step is one of so much nicety, that I do not feel myself competent to take it without an express authority from Your Lordship for the purpose.

The great expense too of giving an entertainment to the Rajah of Satarah at the Residency is of itself a strong objection against the measure, if it can possibly be avoided, especially where the time would not admit of a reference to Your Lordship. Such an entertainment as it would be necessary for the Resident to give the Rajah of Satarah, if he gave him any at all, could scarcely be given, I imagine, for less than fifty thousand rupees.

For these reasons I have determined not to visit the Rajah of Satarah. I have therefore sent an answer to the Paishwa's message discouraging the expectation of my holding any intercourse with the Rajah if he should come to Poona. I did not like to dissuade the Paishwa from bringing the Rajah to Poona, because he told me that he should not bring him here if he could avoid it with propriety and because my showing any anxiety on the occasion, might give rise to suspicions in the Paishwa's mind which I could not perhaps, remove without involving myself in a discussion which, on a point of so much delicacy, I am extremely

desirous to avoid. There are many ways in which I can get rid of the Paishwa's request without telling him my real reasons for getting rid of it and although I shall steadily persist in declining to comply with it, Your Lordship may depend upon my doing so in such a manner as to avoid giving His Highness the least ground of offence or dissatisfaction.

The circumstance of the Paishwa's expressing a wish that the Resident should hold a public intercourse with the Rajah of Satarah, is a remarkable proof of the degree in which we have at length been able to subdue the characteristic jealousy of the Marhatta Government, and of the favourable impression that has been made upon the Paishwa, by our open honourable conduct. But it is at the same time, I think a proof that the tendency of that intercourse has not occurred to his mind in the same light in which it has occurred to mine.

If the Rajah should visit Poona, I shall be careful to ascertain how far the accounts I have received of the mode in which the Rajah is treated by the Paishwa are correct, and whether any relaxation of the forms that are mutually observed by the Rajah and the Paishwa in their intercourse with each other takes place in consequence of the Rajah's leaving the seat of his own nominal Court, and coming as a visitor to Poona.

No. 352—The Resident reports the severe complaint the Peshwa made to him against the defiant conduct of Appa Saheb Patwardhan and seeks the Governor General's pleasure as to the line of policy he should follow in bringing the Patwardhans to obedience.

FROM—HENRY RUSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 11th September 1810.

My Lord,

When the Paishwa lately returned from Punderpoor I learned from him that Appah Sahib Putwurdhun had called upon him on each of the two days that he remained at Punderpoor. On both occasions he stayed only a few minutes with His Highness. On the first day he merely told His Highness that he was on his way to Tooljapore on a pilgrimage. On the second day he said that he had come to take leave of His Highness, to which the Paishwa merely replied, it was very well and desired that on his way from Tooljapore to his Jagheer, Appah Sahib would come by Poona, and attend His Highness on the occasion of the Dusserah, an annual festival, at which according to the ancient custom of the Marhatta Government, all the different chieftains ought to be in personal attendance upon the Paishwa. At first Appah Sahib gave no answer

and when the Paishwa asked him whether he had heard what he had said, he merely replied that he had, without saying anything from which it could be collected whether he meant to comply with the Paishwa's desire or not.

The Paishwa appeared to be a good deal offended at the haughty reserved manner with which Appah Sahib had behaved to him at Punderpoor.

When Appah Sahib delivered up the person of Abdoollah Khan, the point on which he has so long and so pertinaciously resisted the Paishwa's orders, I was sincerely in hopes that he would soon see the propriety of restoring to the Paishwa the districts which he still retained in Savnoor, and that those at least of the causes of dissatisfaction between the Paishwa and the Putwurdhun family, which had grown out of the late operations in Savnoor, would be effectually removed. It gives me therefore great concern to be obliged to acquaint Your Lordship that the Paishwa's officers in Savnoor have not been able, for several months past, to recover possession of a single place or district from Appah Sahib and that there appears to be quite as little prospect as ever there was, of Appah Sahib's being prevailed upon to show any sort of respect or attention to the repeated orders that have been issued to him by the Paishwa.

Both the Paishwa and the Minister have complained to me upon many occasions of this conduct on the part of Appah Sahib ; and in consequence of a particular conversation I had with the Paishwa upon the subject about two months ago, I sent for Appah Sahib's Vakeel at the time and desired him to convey such a message from me to his master, as I thought would be likely to produce a good effect. But Appah Sahib has paid as little attention to my advice as he has done to the Paishwa's orders.

A few days ago I received a message upon the subject from the Paishwa, expressed in much stronger and warmer terms than any I had received from him before. His Highness enumerated the different causes of just complaint which, he said, I knew he had against Appah Sahib. He said that as far as his authority was concerned, the province of Savnoor was in very nearly as bad a condition now, as it had been during the very height of Abdoollah Khan's rebellion. That he had got possession of the fort of Savanoor it was true, but that by the last accounts that had been received from Anaba Raticur's Chief Officer on the spot, it appeared that Appah Sahib, so far from giving up the greater number of the principal places as there was at one time reason to hope he had done, still retained in his own hands districts to the amount of near four lacs of rupees a year. That Appah Sahib's conduct in all other respects too was as improper and unjustifiable as it could be. That he had lately

extorted a sum of 32,500 Pagodas from the inhabitants of the country about Savanoor. That he had forcibly seized and kept possession of the fort of Miscrecottah, while the Paishwa's officers were actually in treaty for its being given up to them by the person who held it on the part of the old Sirsoobahdar; that he has refused to obey a positive order the Paishwa had sent him to station a party of 500 of his cavalry with the officer who had been deputed by Anaba Raticur, the new SirSoobadar, to take charge of the province; that he still persevered in exercising great severity and in committing great extortions upon the inhabitants of all the Paishwa's districts in the neighbourhood of Savnoor; that it was with the greatest difficulty the Paishwa could ever get an answer from Appah Sahib to letters which he had repeatedly written to him under his own seal and signature; and that the language used both by Appah Sahib and his brother Madhoo Row Dajee whenever they had occasion to communicate verbally with the Paishwa's chief officer on the spot, was far from being marked with that respect with which His Highness had a right to expect his authority would be spoken of by his own subjects and servants. Upon this occasion the Paishwa added too an old complaint which he has for many years past urged against the Putwurdhun family, of their still keeping possession of lands producing an annual revenue of about three lacs and ten thousand rupees, which they had now held for twenty years under the pretext of recovering a sum of fifteen lacs of rupees stated to have been disbursed by Purseram Bhow in conducting the operations of Lord Cornwallis's campaign against Tippoo.

The Paishwa said that he had submitted to this conduct on the part of the Putwurdhuns for a long time, but that there must be some end to forbearance and that he was now determined to submit to it no longer. That he had therefore come to the resolution of resuming at once all the Surinjamee lands held by the family, and in the event of their refusing to surrender them quietly upon His Highness's order, to move against them in person as soon as the rains were over with Goklah's, Appah Dessaye's, and the Vinchoor Jagheerदार's troops and the parties of such others of the commanders in his service as he felt he could place the greatest reliance upon.

I saw that in the temper of mind in which the Paishwa was, it would be of no use to think of reasoning with him. I therefore endeavoured to pacify and soothe his anger as well as I was able. I told him that I was as sensible as His Highness was of the impropriety of Appah Sahib's conduct and lamented it as much. That still, however, I could not have any doubt of Appah Sahib's being prevailed upon at least to do what he ought to do, and that at all events His Highness might be assured that I would omit no means in my power to obtain for His Highness every satisfaction to which he was entitled. That I would send for Appah

Sahib's Vakeel and convey through him to his master, such advice and remonstrances regarding his late conduct towards the Paishwa, as there could be little doubt, I hoped, of his seeing the propriety of and following ; and that for His Highness's satisfaction I begged he would send his Minister Anund Row to the Residency to be present at the conversation that would take place between Appah Sahib's Vakeel and me.

Both Anund Row and Appah Sahib's Vakeel met at the Residency a few days afterwards. I asked Appah Sahib's Vakeel if he had received any answer to the communication which I had some time ago desired him to convey to his master. He said that he had not. That Appah Sahib had merely acknowledged the receipt of his letter and had said that he should answer it after his return to Tasgaum. I told the Vakeel I was surprised to find that Appah Sahib had considered his letter as of so little consequence and was sorry that he had allowed any delay to take place on an occasion where his own most important interests were concerned. I said that it had given me great concern to receive from the Paishwa a very few days before another message complaining, in very strong and apparently very just terms, of the improper conduct still pursued by Appah Sahib and his officers in Savnaoor. I distinctly repeated to the Vakeel all the particular instances on which the Paishwa's complaints were chiefly founded, and said I was convinced that there was not one of them which even Appah Sahib himself when they were pointed out to him, could deliberately justify or defend. I told him that Appah Sahib was as conscious as I was, of the relation in which he stood towards the Paishwa, and that it could not be at all necessary for me to point out to him the obvious duties which were proper to that relation. That the accounts I had constantly received from many months past of both Appah Sahib's and Madhoo Row Dajee's proceedings in Savanoor, had given me equal astonishment and concern ; and that I had anxiously, though vainly, looked for a decided change in their character and tendency. That I now again recalled Appah Sahib's attention to the subject and earnestly recommended him to take immediate measures for restoring to the Paishwa's officers all the districts that had been occupied by him during the late operations in Savnoor, and for removing all the causes of dissatisfaction that both his conduct and that of his brother Madhoo Row Dajee could not have but excited in the Paishwa's mind. I reminded the Vakeel of the constant disposition that had been shown by the Resident, to cultivate the friendship of Appah Sahib and by the exertion of every proper degree of influence in his power to maintain a mutual good understanding between the Paishwa and all the principal families dependent upon his Government. I said the Vakeel himself knew the pains I had taken to adjust and compose all the unpleasant differences that had occurred between the Paishwa and Appah Sahib ; and that he could not but be sensible therefore how distressing it must prove to me to find that all my efforts were rendered

unavailing by Appah Sahib himself having persevered in declining to follow the friendly advice that I had been induced to give him. That the want of success which I had hitherto met with, certainly had been such as to discourage me from taking any further steps in the business ; but that as I was determined not to have to reproach myself with the omission of any means that were likely to avert unpleasant consequences, I had this once more sent for him to desire that he would distinctly repeat to Appah Sahib everything that I had said upon this, as well as upon the former occasion on which I had sent for him to the Residency. I said I was reluctant to think it possible that Appah Sahib could upon reflection do otherwise than attend to suggestions which proceeded from so friendly a motive and were directed to the accomplishment of so beneficial an end. But that, if contrary to my reasonable expectations Appah Sahib still persevered in refusing to afford the Paishwa that just measure of satisfaction to which he was indubitably entitled, the consequences of his conduct, whatever they might be, must fall upon himself alone. That I had now done everything in my power, and that, happen what might, Appah Sahib would have nobody but himself to blame.

The Vakeel said that he had no means of answering anything that I had urged, that he had before communicated to Appah Sahib everything that I had said to him upon the same subject, and that I might now depend upon his doing the same as accurately and minutely as he could.

In order to give greater weight to the Vakeel's communication I at the same time addressed a letter to Appah Sahib, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy and translation for Your Lordship's notice.

I have every reason to believe that the complaints which the Paishwa urges against Appah Sahib and Madhoo Row Dajee, are founded upon very just grounds. The whole tenor of Appah Sahib's conduct and of that of every member of his family since the very beginning of Abdoollah Khan's rebellion in Savnoor, has been strongly calculated both in the acts they have done and in their manner of doing them, to irritate and disgust the Paishwa. But although this conduct has undoubtedly contributed to aggravate the Paishwa's resentment in a very considerable degree, it is far from being the only cause to which the hostile disposition of his mind towards the family is to be ultimately referred. The Paishwa can never forgive them the share Purseram Bhow had in the revolution, by which Chimnaje Appah was placed upon the musnud in 1796, nor their own desertion of him in the time of his need when Holkar and Emrut Row had driven him from Poona, and the war broke out with Sindiah and the Rajah of Berar. While the force under Major General Wellesley was preparing to advance from Poona in 1803, it was considered to be an object of great importance that he should be accompanied by the troops of as many of the principal families dependent upon the Paishwa's Government as possible, and great pains were taken to prevail upon Appah Sahib, in particular who

was then himself at Poona, either to move with the army in person, or at least to send a body of his troops to co-operate with it. On one occasion when the Paishwa was endeavouring to obtain Appah Sahib's consent to this measure, he went so far as to hold out the skirt of his robe to Appah Sahib, (a supplicatory gesture, in imitation of the humility with which a beggar solicits alms) and earnestly entreated that Appah Sahib would not abandon him in the hour of his distress. But Appah Sahib was inflexible and was not to be moved. It would be unreasonable, at any rate it would be fruitless, to expect that such conduct should ever be forgotten or forgiven by the Paishwa.

The message which the Paishwa sent me announcing his resolution to resume the Surinjamee lands of the Putwurdhun family, or eventually to move against them, is to be considered, I apprehend, more as the sudden ebullition of his anger than as an indication of any fixed deliberate design. He must be thoroughly aware how difficult it would be for him to collect a force superior to that which the Putwurdhuns, if united among themselves, could at all times command and the assistance of the Subsidiary Force he knows, he could not obtain except upon those occasions where his right to demand it is indisputable. But the mutual dissatisfaction between the Paishwa and Appah Sahib has now run to so high a pitch and Appah Sahib appears to be so little disposed to comply even in appearance with the Paishwa's most reasonable demands, that it is not very easy to foresee the final result to which their mutual differences may eventually lead. And I am extremely desirous therefore to be honoured with a communication of Your Lordship's pleasure regarding the line you would wish me to follow and the language you would wish me to hold on the occasion. Until I have the honour to receive Your Lordship's command, I shall confine myself to endeavouring, as far as possible, to prevent matters going farther between the Paishwa and Appah Sahib than they have gone already, and if a favourable opportunity should occur to enable me to effect anything like a composition of their disputes, Your Lordship may be assured, that I shall not omit to avail myself of it.

No. 353—The capture of Sayaji Atole and the Peshwa's determination to put him to death are communicated to Govt. Was this man a member of one of the old families who served the Peshwas?

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 20th September 1810.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that a notorious freebooter named

Syajee Attoliah, whose indiscriminate and licentious depredations have long been a source of injury to both the Nizam's and the Paishwa's territories, and who in the end of June last was compelled to abandon his strong post of Muslah near Jaulna by a detachment which had been ordered against him by Colonel Conran, has lately been seized by Ramajee Punt, the Manager of the Vinchoor Jagheerdar's districts in Candeish, and confined in irons in the Paishwa's fort of Unkytunky.

Immediately I received authentic accounts of the seizure of Syajee Attoliah, I applied to the Paishwa's Minister to have him delivered up to the Government of His Highness the Nizam, of whose territories in Berar he had originally been an inhabitant. The Paishwa told me in answer to my application that Syajee Attoliah should certainly be delivered up to the Nizam's Government if I wished it, but that, as His Highness's own territories as well as those of the Nizam had long been subjected to great injury from the depredations of Syajee Attoliah, His Highness was very desirous to prevent the possibility of his ever having it in his power to repeat them, and that as his person had been at last secured, His Highness thought it would be better for both Governments that he should be put to death at once.

To this proposal I thought it on every account advisable to accede. Orders have therefore been sent to Ramajee Punt both by the Minister and by the Vinchoor Jagheerdar, directing him to put Syajee Attoliah to death as soon as an officer on the part of Rajah Govind Buksh shall arrive to witness his execution, and I have this day transmitted to the first Assistant in charge of the Residency at Hyderabad a separate order from the Minister to the same purport, which is to be delivered to Ramajee Punt by the persons whom Rajah Govind Buksh may think proper to depute to see the Paishwa's sentence against Syajee Attoliah carried into effect.

No. 354—This is an interesting communication illustrating the pernicious influence which Sadashiv Mankeshwar exercised upon the Peshwa's mind and which prevented Chimnaji and the Peshwa from remaining friendly to each other.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—PERSIAN SECRETARY MONCTON.

Poona, 23rd September 1810.

I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Governor General's Agent at Benares, and a translation of a letter from His Highness Emrut Row to Mr. Brooks,

and desiring me to report for the consideration of Government, my opinion as to the expediency of complying with Emrut Row's request, that he may be permitted to write to His Highness Chimnajee Appah.

I have great doubts of the truth of Emrut Row's assertion that he had received a confidential communication from Chimanjee Appah regarding the painful circumstances of his situation at Poona. Chimnajee Appah appears to me to be remarkably circumspect and discreet in avoiding an intercourse with everybody, except the few individuals that are immediately about his own person. I think it very unlikely that he should send a message to anybody upon a subject of such a delicacy as that on which Emrut Row pretends to have received one from him, and still more so that he should send it to Emrut Row himself. No such peculiar degree of attachment I believe, ever subsisted between Chimanjee Appah and Emrut Row, as should induce Chimnajee to look particularly towards Emrut Row on any occasion of difficulty or distress. Before the present Paishwa succeeded to the musnud and while the three brothers resided together in confinement, they all lived in habits of great apparent fondness for each other. But of the two, I understand that Bajee Row appeared to be more warmly attached to Emrut Row than Chimnajee Appah was. When Emrut Row joined Holkar's party at Poona in 1802, he surpassed even Holkar himself in the virulence and cruelty with which he ransacked the Paishwa's capital, and persecuted every adherent of the Paishwa's cause. The Paishwa and Chimnajee Appah were at that time upon terms of the most cordial affection with each other, and Chimnajee had accompanied his brother on his flight from Poona to the coast. Upon that occasion Chimnajee Appah certainly resented the treachery and violence of Emrut Row, and although the Paishwa and Chimnajee have been at variance for the last four or five years, they have not been so much so I imagine, as to have induced Chimnajee to feel reconciled to Emrut Row as the enemy of his enemy, or even perhaps to have subdued the resentment which Chimnajee at one time certainly felt against Emrut Row.

It is very unlikely that Chimnajee Appah should have applied to Emrut Row for pecuniary assistance as the means of enabling him to marry again. The allowance of two lacks of rupees a year which the Paishwa makes to Chimnajee Appah, certainly is not so liberal a one as the brother of the reigning Paishwa has a right to expect. But it is large enough I believe, to meet all Chimnajee's reasonable demands. He himself complains more of the manner in which his allowance has been fixed, than of the small amount of it. And in the particular instance which forms the purport of Emrut Row's letter to Mr. Brooke, the Paishwa is himself so desirous to prevail upon Chimnajee to marry again that he has repeatedly offered to furnish him with any sum he may require for the purpose, and I even think that the Paishwa would agree to increase

the amount of Chimnajee's permanent allowance, if he had any reason to hope that such a measure was at all likely to induce Chimnajee to meet his wishes.

I could, perhaps, ascertain whether Chimnajee Appah really ever did send such a message as Emrut Row pretends to have received from him. But there would be considerable delicacy in doing so. And at all events the object is not worth the risk of alarming the Paishwa's jealousy by an apprehension, that I have reason to suspect the existence of a clandestine intercourse between Chimnajee Appah and Emrut Row.

I do not imagine that Emrut Row's writing to Chimnajee Appah would be likely to produce any beneficial effect, either in reconciling Chimnajee Appah to his own situation, or in prevailing upon him to marry again. But I fear that it might be attended with consequences in the Paishwa's mind such as I am sure our Government is very solicitous to avert. The animosity that the Paishwa still harbours and always will harbour against Emrut Row is so violent and rooted, that nothing perhaps would irritate and incense him more than the appearance of a friendly intercourse between Emrut Row and any person connected with himself. Of this Emrut Row must be thoroughly aware. And perhaps it is not doing him a great injustice to suppose that it may be this very consideration which makes him desirous of writing to Chimnajee Appah.

If Chimnajee Appah were now to receive a letter of cordiality and affection from Emrut Row, the Paishwa in the present disposition of his mind, would be very likely to consider it either as proof that a friendly intercourse secretly existed between them already, or as an indication that they were mutually desirous of establishing one now. And even if it should not occur to the Paishwa himself to regard it in that light, the construction would be suggested to him by Maunkeysur. Such a suspicion as this, would undoubtedly produce a very serious impression upon the Paishwa's mind. It would in all probability go a great way towards converting the little family bickerings and jealousies of two brothers who have still, I believe, an affection for each other in their hearts, into all the rancour and animosity of political contention. As long as Maunkeysur continues to stand between the Paishwa and Chimnajee Appah, I firmly believe, their present differences never can be lastingly made up, though if any accident were to happen to him or if any circumstance were to occur to deprive him of the pernicious influence he exercises over the Paishwa's mind, I think that by time and management the Paishwa and Chimnajee might be brought to a cordial reconciliation with each other. But I have a very erroneous opinion of the Paishwa's character, if he is ever prevailed upon to get the better of a real enmity which he has once seriously and deliberately entertained.

For these reasons I would beg leave most respectfully to recommend that Emrut Row should upon no account be permitted to write to Chimnaje Appah.

No. 355—This is a very interesting communication in which, while discussing the Chhatrapati's visit to Jejuri, the real character of Bajirao is clearly exposed. The rivalry of Sadashiv Mankeshwar and Khanderao Raste is also clearly explained.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 30th September 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that Trimbuckjee Denglia, the officer who at the Rajah of Satarah's particular request had been appointed by the Paishwa to command the troops which were to escort the Rajah on his excursion, arrived at Satarah on the 1st instant with near two thousand cavalry and about the same number of infantry and a handsome retinue and suite of tents which had been sent by the Paishwa for the accommodation of the Rajah and his family.

The Rajah marched from Satarah on the 3rd instant. He took with him his two brothers, the elder of them the one that was married in May last and the other a boy of about nine years old, his mother, his own wife, his grandmother, some of the distant relations of the family, who reside with the Rajah in the fort of Satarah, and a few Maunkuries who are attached to the Rajah's establishment and are in constant attendance upon his person.

On the 10th instant the Rajah and his party arrived at Punderpoor. They remained there four days to perform their devotions. On the 14th they marched again and on the 16th arrived at the temple of Shumboo Mahadeo where they halted two days. On the 21st they reached Jejoory, where there is a celebrated temple dedicated to Khundy Row, the tutelar deity of the Holkar family, and a very favourite object of worship among all classes of the Marhattas.

On the 15th instant the Paishwa himself went to Sassoor to perform the ceremonies connected with the anniversary of his father's death, and to wait for the arrival of the Rajah of Satarah. The Minister followed the Paishwa to Sassoor in a few days.

On the 22nd, the day after the Rajah's arrival at Jejoory, which is only ten miles from Sassoor, the Paishwa sent the Minister in great state with a very splendid retinue, composed of the chieftains and troops that had

attended His Highness to Sassoor, to wait upon the Rajah at Jejoory and to announce His Highness's own intention of visting the Rajah on the following morning.

But soon after the Minister and his retinue had left Sassoor, the Paishwa was offended to hear that he had gone in a very rich dress which, it appears, is a breach of the proper etiquette that ought to be observed on such occasions. An inferior ought not to appear in the presence of a superior in a dress of great richness, unless it happens that such a dress has been given to him by that particular superior. The dress the Minister had on was one that had been given to him not by the Rajah, but by the Paishwa himself several months ago when the Minister took leave of him to go to Teymournee. The Paishwa, therefore, ordered his horse immediately and attended by only Ballabah, the Vinchoor Jagheerdar's Dewaun and two horsemen, himself galloped over to Jejoory. He arrived there before the Minister had waited upon the Rajah, and rode directly to the Rajah's house. After paying his respects to the Rajah, he went to the Minister's who not knowing that he had done anything to give the Paishwa offence, pressed His Highness to take some refreshment. But this the Paishwa declined doing; and he called angrily for the list the Minister had made out of the chieftains who were to accompany him on his visit to the Rajah.

To explain the probable reason of the Paishwa's doing this, it is proper that I should mention to Your Lordship, that soon after the death of Khundy Row Rastiah in June last, I took an opportunity of calling the Paishwa's attention to the circumstances and situation of his family. I observed to the Paishwa, that they had done nothing to incur His Highness's displeasure, and that whatever might have been his dissatisfaction against Khundy Row Rastiah himself during the last few years of his life, I hoped His Highness would feel that they had a reasonable right to expect that the faithful and important services he had before rendered to His Highness, would now be remembered in their favour. I suggested to the Paishwa that it would be an act worthy of his clemency to recall his order for the family's leaving His Highness's territories and to grant them his permission to return to the family house in the city. The Paishwa complied very readily with my suggestion and he desired that Gopaul Row, the eldest son of Khundy Row Rastiah, might wait on him at the Durbar, to present his nuzzur and might also attend him with the other chieftains of his rank whenever His Highness had occasion to leave Poona on any excursion. The Paishwa received Gopaul Row Rastiah very kindly, desired him to return with his family to their house in the city, and assured him of his favour and protection. I believe, indeed, that the Paishwa never felt much displeasure against Khundy Row Rastiah himself, nor ever forgot the fidelity with which he had adhered to his cause, or the eminent services he had received

from him in his adversity. But the political and personal enmity between Suddasheo Maunkeysur and Khundy Row Rastiah had reached such a height, that the Paishwa found it absolutely necessary to dismiss one or other of them ; and as he found it more difficult to part with Maunkeysur than with his rival, Khundy Row Rastiah was made the sacrifice. Khundy Row Rastiah's character and talents were in every respect so much superior to those of Maunkeysur and he had done so much more to excite the Paishwa's gratitude and attachment, that it might reasonably have been supposed, that in the necessity of a selection between the two the Paishwa's preference would have fallen upon him. But in this instance as in many others of a similar kind, there was a consideration of a personal and private nature, which contributed more perhaps than anything else to influence the Paishwa's choice. Whatever may have been Maunkeysur's inferiority to Khundy Row Rastiah in all the points of their political rivalry, there was a point of superiority in Maunkeysur's domestic establishment which found no rivalry in that of Khundy Row Rastiah.

Gopaul Row Rastiah had attended the Paishwa to Sassoor and was one of the chieftains that had been sent by His Highness to accompany the Minister to Jejoory. But when the list of the persons who were to attend the Minister on his visit to the Rajah was brought to the Paishwa, he found that Gopaul Row Rastiah's name had been omitted. Knowing Maunkeysur's hatred of the very name of the Rastiah family, he probably expected that this would be the case, and it is not inconsistent with the Paishwa's character to suppose that this alone may have been his motive in asking for the list. He therefore called for a pen and ink and having angrily inserted Gopaul Row Rastiah's name with his own hand, he returned the list to the Minister and immediately rode back to Sassoor as lightly attended as he had left it.

On the 23rd the Rajah of Satarah and his family came to Sassoor where they were received by the Paishwa and splendidly entertained by him on the 24th.

The Rajah I understand, pressed the Paishwa very strongly to be allowed to visit Poona, but the Paishwa politely, though resolutely, declined complying with his wish. The Paishwa always said that he would resist the Rajah's visiting Poona as far as he could with propriety. But I am inclined to think that the reluctance the Paishwa saw I had to visit the Rajah, made him oppose the Rajah's coming here more strenuously than he otherwise would have done. The natives of India never estimate the weight of an objection by that of the reason which is assigned for it. They know that in most instances, the reason given is not the real one upon which the objection rests ; but it is a part of their politeness to receive it as if it were, and to abstain from any farther importunity upon

The Paishwa therefore prevented the Rajah from coming any farther than Sassoor. But as the Rajah had expressed a wish to pay the compliment of presenting dresses to the Paishwa's wives who had not accompanied him to Sassoor, the Paishwa consented to bring with him to Poona the Rajah's youngest brother, his wife, his mother and his grand mother; and it was arranged that the Rajah and the rest of the family should return from Sassoor to Jejoory and wait there until the return of the Rajah's brother and the ladies from Poona.

On the 25th the Paishwa took leave of the Rajah and came back to Poona; but knowing that I should as usual meet him with the Brigade near the city, and being remarkably considerate in his attention to all points of politeness and etiquette, he contrived effectually to obviate the awkwardness of an unexpected meeting between me and the Rajah's brother, and the difficulty of not being himself able to take the precedence in receiving the compliments of our Brigade as he passed it, by leaving the Rajah's brother and the ladies at Sassoor; and he made arrangements for their following him to Poona in the course of the evening.

The Paishwa prepared one of his own palaces for their accommodation and received and treated them with great kindness and attention. He showed them the whole of the city and took them to his favourite gardens in the neighbourhood of it, and they returned to Jejoory the day before yesterday, and rejoined the Rajah very much pleased, I understand, with their visit to Poona and with every part of the Paishwa's conduct to them.

The Rajah and his whole party will leave Jejoory about the 3rd of October and will arrive at Satarah in time to celebrate the festival of the Dussera, which will take place this year on the 7th of October.

No. 356—This is also an important document in which the Peshwa's dealings with Appasaheb Patwardhan, an account of Bajirao's wives and progeny, and the return of the Chhatrapati are the topics dealt with.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

-Poona, 15th October 1810.

My Lord,

A short time ago the Vakeel of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun called upon me and brought me a letter from his master, acknowledging the receipt of mine dated the 5th of September and informing me that he had sent for his Vakeel from Poona in order that he might have an opportunity

of transmitting to me verbally through him a more full and satisfactory answer to the communication I had lately made to him, regarding the Paishwa's complaints against him than could be conveniently written in a letter.

I have the honour to submit to Your Lordship a copy and translation of Appah Sahib's letter to me.

The Vakeel left Poona several days ago in compliance with Appah Sahib's desire and he assured me that he would travel both in going and returning as expeditiously as he could.

I had another long conversation with the Vakeel before he went away. I desired him to deliver a civil complimentary message from me to Appah Sahib; to repeat to him fully everything he had heard from me; to express my anxious hope that the friendly efforts I had made would not be unsuccessful; but at the same time to give Appah Sahib distinctly to understand that his conduct had occasioned me great concern and that the only condition upon which I could consent to exert my good offices in composing the differences between him and the Paishwa, was that of his complying unreservedly with the Paishwa's just demands, and conducting his intercourse with His Highness in such a manner as became the relation in which they respectively stand towards each other.

I have communicated to the Paishwa a copy of Appah Sahib's letter to me and have repeated to His Highness the tenor of the last conversation I had with Appah Sahib's Vakeel.

Appah Sahib's letter to me was written from Tasgaum. He returned there direct from Tooljapoor without writing to the Paishwa or sending him any message, or taking any means in short, to account for his not having complied with the Paishwa's desire that he would return by the way of Poona and attend His Highness at the Dussera.

It was reported to me some time ago, that a Vakeel had been deputed to Mysore, on the part of the Rajah of Colapore, to endeavour to prevail upon Poornia to afford the assistance of the Mysore Government in an attack to be made upon the troops of Appah Dessaye.

I find upon inquiring into the particulars of this report, that the Vakeel is a person of the name of Hunmunt Row; that he was deputed to Seringapatam not from Colapore by the Rajah himself, but from Sangvee by Chintamun Row, in the Rajah's name; and that the attack upon Appah Dessaye in which the Mysore troops were required to co-operate, was to be made jointly by the troops of the Rajah of Colapore and those of Chintamun Row.

The circumstance of this mission indicates a remarkable change in the relative interests and dispositions of the Southern Chieftains towards each other.

Until little more than a year ago Appah Dessaye was upon terms of entire cordiality with Chintamun Row and all the other members of the Putwurdhun family, and on the [next portion missing].

But both his wives and two daughters that he had by one of them, died before he ascended the Musnud. This is the fourth time Waranussee Bye has been pregnant. On all the former occasions she miscarried. His younger wife Radha Bye, the daughter of Hurry Punt Dhumderree, has not yet reached the age of puberty.

The birth of an only child to the Paishwa will be an occasion of great rejoicing at Poona and will make it indispensably necessary to observe some forms, which will be attended with a considerable expense to the Company. Dresses and jewels must be presented by the Resident to the Paishwa for His Highness himself, for the child and for each of His Highness's two wives. If the child should prove a son the expense of the presents cannot, I imagine, at the most moderate computation, fall short of twenty-five thousand rupees. If it should be a daughter, fifteen thousand rupees will probably be sufficient.

The annual festival of the Dussera took place on the 7th instant. It was celebrated by the Paishwa in person on a spacious plain immediately in front of the British Cantonment. His Highness came in great state from the city; and was attended by the Minister, by the Minister's brother, Kishnajee Maunkeysur, the Paishwa's Vakeel at Hyderabad, who has been for some months past on a visit at Poona, Madhoo Row Rastiah, Gunput Row Putwurdhun, Ana Dhumderree, and all the persons of rank now at Poona. I received the Paishwa on the ground accompanied by the gentlemen of the Residency, and the Brigade was drawn out to pay His Highness the usual compliments as he passed.

The Rajah of Satarah and his party remained at Jejoory to celebrate the Dussera. They left Jejoory on the 10th and arrived at Satarah on the 13th instant. Trimbuckjee Denglia who commanded the troops that escorted the Rajah, is expected to return to Poona in two or three days.

No. 357—The birth of a son and heir to the Peshwa on 17th October is announced.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 18th October 1810.

My Lord,

I have great pleasure in acquainting Your Lordship that Her Highness Waranussee Bye, the elder of His Highness the Paishwa's two wives, was

last night safely delivered of a son and heir, and that both the mother and child are said to be doing extremely well.

The Paishwa sent Anund Row and Byajee Naique to me to communicate the intelligence of this happy event and to say that he should fix as early a day as he conveniently could, for inviting me to the palace. In reply I sent a message of congratulation to His Highness and told him that it would give me great pleasure to offer my congratulations in person to him as soon as it might suit his convenience to give me an opportunity of doing so.

I ordered a royal salute from the park, and a feu de joie to be fired by the Brigade at sun-rise this morning. I shall write to Lieut. Colonel Montresor to desire that the same forms may be observed at Seroor tomorrow, and I take the liberty of suggesting that it would be extremely gratifying to the Paishwa, if Your Lordship should think it proper to have a salute fired at Fort William, and to address a letter of congratulation to His Highness upon the occasion.*

In my last address I had the honour to state to Your Lordship that the birth of a son and heir to the Paishwa would unavoidably be attended with a considerable expense to the Company. I lament that the instance is one which will not admit of the delay of a reference to Your Lordship's authority, but I request Your Lordship to be assured that in the presents which it will be necessary for me to make to the Paishwa for His Highness himself, for his two wives, and for the child, I shall be regulated by the utmost degree of economy that is consistent with the dignity of our Government, and with the intimacy of the relation in which we stand towards the Paishwa.

No. 358—Dr. Coats's application is forwarded to the Govt. of Bombay.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 22nd October 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo † on the subject of Doctor Coats's application for an increase of his establishment.

* This son of the Peshwa died on 27 March 1811.

† See No. 372.

I have this day forwarded a copy of your letter and a copy of mine to you, dated the 9th of August, to the Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay. My reason for transmitting Doctor Coats's application in the first instance to Calcutta instead of Bombay was, that although Doctor Coats belongs to the Bombay Establishment, the whole of the allowances of his situation at Poona are paid by the supreme Government and not by the Government of Bombay.

No. 359—The Resident in this long communication explains the inherent strength and the threatening attitude of the Patwardhans and recommends steps to check them in time.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th October 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that Bapjee Pundit, the Vakeel of Appah Saheb Putwurdhun, has returned from Tasgaum to Poona. He called on me the day after his arrival and brought me a letter from Appah Sahib, of which I have the honour to submit a copy and translation to Your Lordship's notice.

Bapjee Pundit told me that he had particularly repeated to Appah Sahib the purport of all the conversations that had passed between us before he left Poona, and had also communicated to him the result of his own observation respecting the displeasure of the Paishwa at the proceedings of the Putwurdhun family in Savanoor. That Appah Sahib had desired him in reply, to express his acknowledgments to me for the friendly part I had taken on the occasion, and to assure me that he should confidently rely on the sincerity of my disposition to watch over his real interests. That the friendship which had many years ago been established between our Government and Purseram Bhow, had given his family a sort of hereditary claim upon our kindness; and that although the Paishwa was his master, it was to us he always looked up for countenance and support. That the observations I had made upon his own proceedings and those of his brother Madhoo Row Dajee during the late operations in Savanoor, were unanswerable and that he did not pretend either to palliate or defend his conduct in any of the instances in which the Paishwa had complained of it. That the districts he had taken possession of belonged unquestionably to the Paishwa and ought immediately to have been delivered up to the officers who were authorised by the Paishwa to receive them. That it was the Paishwa's province

to order and his duty to obey. That it was useless for him to pretend that the steps taken by him had been what they ought to have been ; but that as he had freely acknowledged his errors and was ready to do every thing in his power to correct them, he hoped the Paishwa would be disposed to treat him with moderation, and at any rate that he might rely upon my exerting all my influence to mitigate the Paishwa's displeasure and to restore him to His Highness's confidence and good opinion. That he had sent by his Vakeel written orders for the delivery of all the districts he had taken possession of in the province of Savnoor to the Paishwa's Officers, and had desired him to communicate them to me. That he was sensible he was bound to account to the Paishwa for the amount of the revenues he had collected from them ; but that in adjusting that account he trusted I would prevail upon the Paishwa to make him a liberal allowance for the expenses he had unavoidably incurred in completing the service on which he had been employed by the Paishwa against Abdoolah Khan. That his first wish now was to be reconciled to the Paishwa, and that it was to the exertion of my friendly offices alone that he looked for the attainment of it. The Vakeel said that he had not brought the orders of the surrender of the districts with him to the Residency, but that he would send them to me on the following morning.

The tone and spirit of this message was so much at variance with the pride and arrogance of Appah Sahib's character, and there was something so uncommon in the ostentatious display of candour and fairness in a Marhatta, that I was rather at a loss to know in what manner I ought to consider it. The most probable suspicion seemed to be that Appah Sahib meant in the first instance, at least, to try the effects of submissive conciliatory language, and rather to rely upon the success of his professions than really to take any measures towards affording substantial satisfaction to the Paishwa. At all events there was reason to think that Appah Sahib's real views and intentions would turn out in the end to be very different from those described in his message to me. And therefore although I had occasion to call upon the Paishwa the same afternoon to congratulate him on the birth of his son, I determined not to say any thing to him on the subject of the communication I had received from Appah Sahib until I was better able to judge how far I should be justified in relying upon the sincerity of his declaration.

On the following morning Bapjee Pundit sent me the orders he had brought from Appah Sahib for the surrender of the district in Savnoor. They were five in number. I have the honour to submit copies and translation of them all to Your Lordship's notice, and Your Lordship will be able to judge in reading them how far the terms of them agree with the spirit of Appah Sahib's message to me.

The first order is for the surrender of the fort and district of Misericottah which, Your Lordship will observe, Appah Sahib has the audacity to rest upon the condition of the Paishwa's paying him 4,500 Pagodas with interest, and the amount of all the Sibandy and other charges which may have been really or professedly incurred by him while the fort and district have been in his possession. Appah Sahib's Officer is directed also not to refund the amount of the collections that have been made by him, although the charges of making them are to be defrayed by the Paishwa, but merely to point out to the Paishwa's Officer the amount that may have been collected by him.

This demand of 4,500 Pagodas with interest, is made by Appah Sahib upon the plea that he paid that sum to the Officer who held the fort on the part of the former Sir Soobadar as the condition of its being delivered up to him. But the fact is that the fort was seized by Appah Sahib after the operations against Abdoollah Khan had terminated, and while the officers of Anaba Ratecur were actually in treaty for its being given up to them by the person who then held it on the part of the late Sir Soobadar. As far as I have been able to ascertain, Appah Sahib did not pay anything to the officer from whom he took possession of the fort. And in this particular instance Appah Sahib's conduct was the more unjustifiable from his having taken possession of the place after all hostilities were at an end, and when the settlement of the country properly depended upon the civil officer who had been deputed by the Paishwa for that purpose.

Upon what pretence Appah Sahib requires the Paishwa to pay the amount of the charges that have been incurred during the time the place has been in his hands, while he asserts the rights of retaining the collections that have been made by him, I cannot at all conjecture. But it is evident that he cannot have any just right either to demand the one or to withhold the other.

The second and third orders are for the surrender of the forts and districts of Havnoor and Airnee. In both instances Appah Sahib pretends that only half of the garrison consists of his troops, and the other half of the troops of the late Sir Soobadar. And his order therefore extends only to that portion of the garrison which he pretends, is under the authority of his own officer.

Appah Sahib's object in resorting to this plea evidently is to keep the forts of Havanoor and Airnee really in his own possession, while in appearance they remain in the possession of the late Sir Soobadar. Appah Sahib in all probability supposes that that portion of the two garrisons which, according to his pretext, belongs to the late Sir Soobadar, will of itself be equal to keep possession of both the forts even after they have been evacuated by those troops, which he admits to belong immediately

to himself, and he knows that except the troops which he and the other members of his family are bound to furnish, the Paishwa has not at present any troops in that part of the country whom he could employ in reducing them. So that although Appah Sahib has sent the Paishwa what he chooses to call orders of surrender, he has taken care to frame them both in such a manner as necessarily to render them of no avail to the Paishwa.

It is very probable that a portion of the garrisons of Havnoor and Airnee may, in point of fact, consist of troops who were in the service of the late Sir Soobadar while the charge of the province was in his hands, and who, to answer Appah Sahib's own purposes, may still be designated as his servants. But whether this assertion of Appah Sahib's be true or not, its truth can be but nominal and cannot in any way affect the extent of his real authority over the garrisons. The late Sir Soobadar himself is still in confinement with Appah Dessaye, who secured his person when he obtained possession of the fort of Savanoor, and has declared that he will not release him until the whole of the countries which were under his charge shall have been actually delivered over to the Paishwa's officers. Although the conduct of Appah Dessaye was in most instances very proper while he was acting against the rebels, it may still be doubted whether the motive he avows for holding the late Sir Soobadar in confinement is the real one or not. But at any rate the situation of the Sir Soobadar has deprived him of even the appearance of authority. And all the officers who were employed by him while he continued in power, including Balum Bhut Watwa who exercised the chief command on his part during the operations against Abdoolah Khan, are actually in the possession and under the absolute controul of Appah Sahib and have now in fact, no other person to look up to for the guidance and direction of their conduct. It can scarcely therefore admit of any doubt that an order addressed by Appah Sahib to the garrisons collectively would meet with as ready obedience from that portion of them which consists of troops nominally belonging to the late Sir Soobadar, as from that composed of troops avowedly in his own immediate service.

The fourth and fifth orders for the surrender of the districts of Kaakneelah and Neelpoo are unconditional. Appah Sahib merely directs his officers to deliver them over to the persons who may be sent to take charge of them by Anaba Rahtecur and to demand receipts. Kaakneelah and Neelpoo are merely districts. They have no fortified place in them, at least none of any consequence. And this circumstance may of itself perhaps be sufficient to account for the difference between the terms of these two orders and those of the orders for the surrender of Misericottah, Havnoor and Airnee.

Besides these five districts, a great part of the district of Agree and the whole of the district of Hoobley with the fort were taken possession

of by Appah Sahib during the late service, but Your Lordship will observe that he has not taken any notice of them either in his message to me or in the orders he has sent by his Vakeel. The produce of that part of the district of Agree, which is in Appah Sahib's possession, is estimated at ten thousand rupees a year and there is a fortified post of some strength in it. The revenues of the district of Hoobley are rated at sixty thousand rupees, and the fort which bears the same name, is described as one of the strongest in that part of the country.

After examining Appah Sahib's five orders I sent to his Vakeel to request that he would call upon me. He fixed the following morning but did not come. Upon my sending to him he again fixed the next day and again neglected to come. Day after day he sent word that he should call upon me and day after day he continued to deceive me for upwards of a week, and I did not actually see him until after I sent to him to say that if he expected me to receive him at all, he must come to the Residency absolutely the next morning, for I would not submit to be trifled with any longer.

I pointed out to the Vakeel the glaring improprieties in the orders he had brought and told him that I certainly should not recommend the Paishwa to accept them; but that if he could himself reconcile the Paishwa to the conditions of them, of course, he was at liberty to do so; that I had now done everything I could do with propriety, first, to appease the Paishwa's displeasure and afterwards to prevail upon Appah Sahib to pay that attention to his master's orders to which even he himself unreservedly admitted they were entitled, and that for the present I could not interfere any farther either one way or the other.

The Vakeel said that he had fulfilled his instructions in delivering to me the message and the orders which had been entrusted to him by Appah Sahib, and that it was not in his power to do anything more. And in reply to my enquiries why no notice had been taken by Appah Sahib of the districts of Agree and Hoobley, he said he did not know, but that he would write to Appah Sahib upon the subject.

I have always found that Appah Sahib's Vakeel has no general authority to act in any instance for his master, and that he can be used only as a channel of communication. I therefore thought it proper to decline for the present entering into any farther discussion with him and to confine what I said within the limits described in the preceding paragraph. When I have the honour to receive Your Lordship's commands in reply to my address, dated the 11th of September, I shall be able to determine upon the nature and spirit of the communication it may be proper for me to make to Appah Sahib, either in a letter from myself, or verbally through his Vakeel.

I have not yet heard that the Vakeel has made any communication to the Durbar, nor do I think it likely that he will make any, for Appah Sahib must be thoroughly sensible that it would be by the strong exertion of our influence alone, that the Paishwa could be prevailed upon to accept such orders as he has sent ; unless indeed he has recourse to bribery, in which case it is reasonable to conclude that his success will be commensurate with the liberality of his offers.

The late proceedings of Appah Sahib have deprived the Paishwa of a considerable portion of one of the richest provinces in his dominions, and have already diverted into the hands of the Putwurdhuns almost all the revenues of Savnoor that have been collected since the end of Abdoolah Khan's rebellion. But it is not the Paishwa only whose interests are affected by the late measures of the Putwurdhuns. If Appah Sahib is suffered to persist in the contumacious line of conduct he has adopted and to retain possession of all the countries that are now actually in his hands, he will have made a large stride towards the establishment of a compact, and for all practical purposes an independent principality upon a central point immediately surrounded by our territories and those of the Paishwa, the Nizam, and the Rajah of Mysore, which, some day or other, especially if it should ever become necessary for us to draw a large proportion of our army from the Deccan towards our northern possessions, may become a source of considerable embarrassment to us. The countries which the Putwurdhuns hold in Surinjamee tenure from the Paishwa, are estimated in an account obtained by Colonel Close in 1804, at rupees 21,84,345-6-0 per annum. They still hold also the districts of Adoor, Goontur, Shoegaum and Massoor, and several detached villages, producing an annual revenue of upwards of three lacks of rupees, on the plea of discharging a balance of fifteen lacks of rupees, said to have been spent by Purseram Bhow, during Lord Cornwallis's campaign. And the seven districts of Misericottah, Havnoor, Airnee, Kaakneelah, Neelpoo, Agree and Hoobley, are estimated altogether at four lacks of rupees a year. All these districts are very nearly contiguous to one another. Compared with the territories of most native governments they are rich, populous and fertile. They are strong by nature and have been very much strengthened by art. For their extent they contain an unusually large number of fortified places, some of them described as possessing considerable strength. They are inhabited by a race of people, whose dispositions and modes of life are turbulent, restless and warlike. From the force of long habit, the Putwurdhuns are looked up to in most of the districts around them as the sovereigns of the country, and they certainly have contrived to make themselves popular and to acquire a very extensive influence. The regular establishment of troops that they keep up, is not perhaps large in proportion to the extent of their possessions, but they could at any time collect a sufficient number on the spot, if not to

make them formidable in themselves or even to give them confidence to commit an actual aggression upon the territories of their neighbours, at least to require that a considerable force should be stationed near the frontier to observe their movements. Their conduct towards the Paishwa upon all occasions ever since he has been in alliance with us, has been such as to show that they are as conscious of their own strength, as they are of our forbearance. They know that they have little to apprehend from the unaided efforts of the Paishwa in the present state of his military establishment. The only fears they can have, are of us, and if they find that their late proceedings are allowed to pass by with impunity, it is hardly unreasonable to suppose that their views will extend with their possessions, and they will still endeavour to acquire more by the same means by which they have already acquired so much.

No. 360—The Resident reports to the Governor General that he was marking time before giving a final warning to Appa Saheb.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Purandar, 7th November 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 5th ultimo,* conveying to me the sentiments and commands of the Right Honourable the Governor General, upon the subject of the differences which have for some time past prevailed between His Highness the Paishwa and Appah Sahib Putwurdhun.

The principles laid down in your dispatch appear to be amply sufficient for the regulation of conduct under any state of circumstances that is likely to occur and His Lordship may be assured I shall pay the strictest attention to them. I would have proceeded to act upon them immediately if there had been any strong necessity for my doing so. But having reason to believe that Appah Sahib's Vakeel wrote to him under the impression of considerable alarm in consequence of my having refused to take any part in prevailing upon the Paishwa to accept the five orders of surrender he had brought to Poona, I have determined to wait until I can ascertain what Appah Sahib will do on receiving his Vakeel's last letter before I take any further steps towards him; and, at all events to give him time to act properly if he should now be inclined to do so.

* See Nos. 374 and 382.

Appah Sahib's answer to his Vakeel's letter ought to arrive at Poona in the course of a week or ten days. If it does and proves to be a satisfactory one, the question will have been disposed of in the way of all others that is most desirable. But if either no answer arrives or such a one only as is not amply satisfactory, it is my intention then to recommend the Paishwa to write to Appah Sahib, and to write to him myself at the same time. In both the Paishwa's letter and in mine, Appa Sahib will be formally required to comply with the Paishwa's just demands, which will be specifically enumerated in both our letters. And I shall give Appah Sahib distinctly to understand that if he declines or even hesitates to do so, the Subsidiary Force and a body of the Paishwa's own troops will be immediately put in motion to reduce him to obedience.

Appa Sahib's answer to those letters will at once determine the nature of the measures that it will then be necessary and proper to adopt towards him. His character and disposition as far as I can judge of them, are by no means such as to justify any very favourable expectation of his conduct. But I am in hopes that his fears will be so much alarmed as to induce him to do what is required of him, if not upon the letter his Vakeel has written him already, at least upon those which will be written to him by the Paishwa and me, and that the necessity of adopting any measures of actual coercion may, by that means, be avoided.

As soon as there has been time for Appah Sahib's answer to arrive, I shall have the honour of addressing the Governor General in detail.

No. 361—The incursion of the Pindaries, the mission from the Raja of Kolapur to Mysore, the distribution of sugar in the town on the occasion of the birth of a son to the Peshwa, the Resident's visit to Purandar are some of the topics described in this letter.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 17th November 1810.

My Lord,

A body of Pindarries amounting to about five thousand, said to belong to Kurreem Khan's and Seetoo's Dhurras, has lately made an irruption into the Paishwa's territories. They came from the direction of Boorhanpore, crossed the Poorna at Eidelabad and passing the foot of the hills near Ajunty, penetrated by the Casserbaury Ghaut which is farther to the westward. They then separated into different parties and spread themselves over the surrounding country, where they met with nothing either to repel or resist them. But the main body passed the Godavery at Pooltumba and penetrated with astonishing rapidity as far as

Sangumnair, an open town in the charge of the Vinchoor Jagheerdar, not more than seventy miles from Poona, in a N. E. direction. They plundered the town and then moved with the same rapidity as before, to the N. W. as far as Nassick, but the town being occupied by a small party of the Paishwa's horse, they did not enter it, but moved off as precipitately as they came plundering on every side of them in the direction of Chandore, and retired through one of the ghauts in the Chandore range of hills. They are supposed to have recrossed the Tapy immediately.

A considerable body of Pindarries and about five or six thousand of Meer Khan's and Surreput Ram's troops are reported to have collected between the Nurbudda and the Tapy. The settlement of Holkar's districts in Khandeish is assigned as the professed reason for the advance of Meer Khan's and Surreput Ram's troops so far towards the southward.

When the accounts of the irruption of the Pindarries reached Poona, it was too late to think of taking any steps to defend the country from their excesses. But I pressed the Paishwa and the Minister as I have done over and over again before, to order a sufficient body of troops of their own and of the Jagheerdars whose districts are in that direction, to move towards the N. W. frontier, and to keep them permanently stationed there to defend it. The necessity of this measure was too obvious at the moment for any objection to be made to it, and the Paishwa therefore immediately desired the Minister to detach a body of his own troops under Trimbuckjee Denglia and to order Balabah, the Vinchoor Jagheerdar's Dewaun, Madhoo Row Rastiah, and the head of the Poorundurree family, all of whose districts have been plundered by the Pindarries, to send forward as many of their troops as they could collect. But although those orders were given a fortnight ago the only apparent step that has yet been taken towards fulfilling them on the part either of the Minister or of the Jagheerdars, is the pitching three or four small tents outside the city.

The Paishwa himself and especially the Minister, seem to be quite indifferent to the state of those districts which, being granted out in Surrinjamee or Jagheer, produce no immediate revenue in money to the prince. For their own personal safety, and for the protection of the Government against all serious aggression, they repose in the most indolent security upon us. And as to the Jagheerdars themselves, so obstinately blind are they to their own most essential interests, and so great is their insensibility to dangers which do not immediately stare them in the face, that I am persuaded they would at any time rather allow their country to be plundered of a lac of rupees, than lay out ten thousand to defend it against the plunderers. Notwithstanding the importance of the Paishwa's districts in Khandeish and the degree in

which their local situation exposed them to the incursions of the Pindarries, and notwithstanding the urgency with which the Paishwa has constantly been pressed by the Resident to maintain a force in them adequate to their defence, I really believe that at this time a thousand horse, and perhaps two thousand foot, which were generally employed against the Bheels, are the utmost extent of the troops of every description that either the Paishwa or his Jagheerdars have in his portion of Khandeish.

I understand by a letter which I have lately received from Mr. Cole, that the object of the mission on the part of the Rajah of Kolapore to Mysore, which was mentioned by me in the 7th and six following paragraphs of my address to Your Lordship, dated the 15th of October, was to obtain the cooperation not of the Mysore, but of the Company's Government; and that Hunmunt Row finding nothing could be accomplished towards the object of his mission at Mysore, had proceeded to Madras and had again passed Mysore in the latter end of October on his return from Madras towards Kolapore.

Chintamun Row lately went from Sangvee with about a thousand horse, to a place called Inchulcaroonjee, about twenty miles from Sangvee, and rather less from Kolapore, with the intention of meeting the Rajah. But Appah Dessaye hearing of his design and knowing that the chief object of the projected arrangements between the Rajah and Chintamun Row was to attack him, moved immediately with a respectable force from Nipannee to Hoopree and threw himself between Chintamun Row and Kolapore. Chintamun Row remained several days at Inchulcaroonjee, but finding that Appah Dessaye was resolved to prevent his advancing any farther, he retired to Sangvee, and Appah Dessaye also has since returned to his usual place of residence at Nipaunee.

Since I last had the honour to address Your Lordship, His Highness the Paishwa has given his son the name of Vahmun Row, the name taken by Vishnoo in his fifth incarnation of the dwarf. The Marhattas, even the highest classes of them, are quite superstitious as the natives of the other parts of India in their method of fixing the names of their children. On the eighteenth day after the birth of the child, which was pronounced by the astrologers to be the most auspicious that occurred, a number of small papers on each of which was written the name of a Hindoo deity, were thrown promiscuously in front of the idols, before which the Paishwa generally performs his devotions, and a child was desired to select one from among them. The child selected the paper on which Vahmun Row was written and that name therefore was immediately fixed on for the young prince.

The money given away in charity and presents by the Paishwa on this occasion amounts, I understand, to between seven and eight lacs of rupees; and two thousand five hundred maunds of sugar have been distributed

to all the inhabitants of Poona and the different people who came in from the neighbouring country, poor as well as rich. The Minister's nephew and adopted son, Ana Dhumderree, Madhoo Row Rastiah and a few other persons selected by the Paishwa went through the city in different directions, with elephants laden with sugar, and at every house that they passed, however obscure or miserable it might be, left a pound of sugar in the Paishwa's name and half a pound in the Minister's. All persons of distinction had sugar sent to them in quantities proportioned to their rank. On the day I called upon the Paishwa to congratulate him, he insisted upon having two trays of sugar immediately set before me in his presence, although the proper time for observing that form had not yet arrived in order, as he said, that I might be the first person to whom the compliment was paid. And he afterwards sent Krishnajeel Maunkeysur and the Minister sent his own adopted son to the Residency, with trays of sugar from each of them at the time the general distribution was going on in the city.

The Paishwa has not yet fixed a day for receiving the presents that are to be made to him. I find upon collecting the different articles of jewellery and cloths which will be necessary, that in addition to a few of those already in store, which are of a description fit to be used upon such an occasion, the actual expense in money of the presents for the Paishwa himself, his two wives and the young prince, will hardly exceed eighteen thousand rupees.

When Krishnajeel Maunkeysur and the Minister's adopted son came to the Residency, it was necessary for me to make presents to them. I gave the former a Jeezha, a surpeechee, a string of pearls, a pair of shawls and a set of cloths; and the latter a surpeechee, a pair of shawls and a set of cloths. But all these articles, jewels as well as cloths, I took out of the public stores.

I lately made an excursion for a few days in the country immediately round Poona and was received and treated everywhere with the greatest respect and attention. Among other places I went to Poorunder which is considered, I believe, especially by the natives themselves to be the strongest hill fort in this part of the country, and notwithstanding the dislike they generally have of showing the inside of their forts to us, I was admitted by the Paishwa's particular order into the innermost part of Poorunder, and shown over all the works. When I left the fort, the officer in charge of it presented me with a pair of shawls and a dress, and each of the gentlemen who accompanied me with a set of cloths.

The Paishwa complained to me lately that his brother Chinnajeel Appah had gone on a religious excursion to Dowree and Neemgaum, two small places on the banks of the Beemah river, without paying him the proper compliment of giving him any previous notice whatever of

his intention. Chimnajee Appah returned to Poona after being absent a few days. It is by occasional marks of disrespect and inattention of this kind, which whenever they occur on Chimnajee Appah's part, are studiously aggravated by the Minister that the disagreement between the Paishwa and his brother is irritated and kept up. And it happens most unfortunately that the instances, however trifling in themselves, constitute together one of the occasions of all others, in which although it is very easy for an enemy to do a great deal of harm, it is very difficult for a friend to do any good.

No. 362—Another strong warning both from the Peshwa and from the Resident is administered to Appasaheb Patwardhan.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 28th November 1810.

I have already had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's commands through the Chief Secretary, on the subject of the differences between His Highness the Paishwa and Appah Sahib Putwurdhun, and to acquaint Your Lordship, that having reason to believe that Appah Sahib's Vakeel had written to him under the impression of considerable alarm in consequence of my having refused to take any part in prevailing upon the Paishwa to accept the five orders of surrender he had brought to Poona, I had determined to wait until I could ascertain what Appah Sahib's conduct would be on receiving his Vakeels's last letter, before I suggested the adoption of any farther measures towards him.

In a few days I understood from the Vakeel that he had received an answer to his letter, which stated that Appah Sahib was then very much indisposed, but that when he got better and was capable of attending to business, he would take the necessary steps for having the Paishwa's districts delivered over to the officers who had been authorised to receive them. Except this account received from Appah Sahib himself, I have not heard any report of his illness. But I have heard that he has of late been particularly active in enforcing the collection of as much money as can be extorted from the inhabitants of the districts the Paishwa demands from him, and I think it most likely therefore that the story of his illness is entirely a false one, and has been fabricated merely that he may gain time to ascertain to what length the Paishwa is prepared to go in the prosecution of his demands, and how far it is likely he will be supported by us, and at all events that he may make sure of drawing as much money from the districts as he can while they still remain in his

possession. But even if Appah Sahib really was ill, it could hardly have been more difficult for him to direct his officers to deliver over the districts in their hands than it was for him to send an answer to his Vakeel's letter.

I therefore determined to proceed immediately to carry the principle of Your Lordship's commands into effect. I requested the Paishwa to fix a day for my having the honour of waiting upon him, and His Highness having appointed the 18th instant, I called upon him at the palace in the afternoon and found him attended as usual by the Minister and the Minister's Dewaun.

I told His Highness, that in compliance with his desire I had submitted to Your Lordship a particular statement of all the complaints he had made of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun's and Madhoo Row Dajee's late conduct in Savanoor, and that I had now had the honour to receive a communication of Your Lordship's sentiments and commands in reply to my dispatch. That Your Lordship had expressed your hope that Appah Sahib might still be recalled to a proper sense of his duty without the painful necessity of having recourse to coercive measures, but had authorized me in the event of Appah Sahib's unfortunately persisting in his contumacious line of conduct, to acquaint His Highness that if he found it absolutely necessary to send a force to the southward for the purpose of reducing Appah Sahib to obedience, the Subsidiary Force would be prepared according to the provisions of the treaty to march with His Highness's own troops and co-operate with them, in the active prosecution of the service on which they were to be employed.

But I told the Paishwa at the same time, that for similar reasons to those which had all along made me desirous that the measures of His Highness's Government towards Appah Sahib should be as lenient and moderate as they could be with propriety, I was now solicitous that before the actual adoption of coercive means, one more effort should be made to open Appah Sahib's eyes to the duty he owed to the Paishwa, and to the predicament in which he would place himself by obstinately continuing to violate it, and that I therefore recommended that letters should be written to Appah Sahib both by the Paishwa himself and by me, enumerating the just demands His Highness had against him, requiring him formally to comply with them, without reservation or delay, and acquainting him distinctly that if he either refused or even hesitated to do so, a body of the Paishwa's own troops supported by the Subsidiary Force would immediately be put in motion against him to compel him to do that by force of arms, which an opportunity was still left him of doing quietly if he chose it. These letters I was in hopes, would produce every good effect that could be desired, but even if they did not, it would be satisfactory to His Highness to reflect that he had done everything in

his power to avert an extremity, and that the consequences to Appah Sahib whatever they might be, had been brought upon himself exclusively by his own obstinacy and blindness.

The Paishwa said that when he had originally desired me to write to Your Lordship upon this subject he felt assured that Your Lordship would in your wisdom take that view of it, which was best calculated to promote and confirm the real interests of his Government. That the purport of Your Lordship's answer as I had communicated it to him was just such as he could have expected and desired ; that I might safely assure Your Lordship, that he had no desire to avail himself of the services of the Subsidiary Force until the previous measure suggested by me, had been tried and had failed. That he approved entirely of my recommendation that letters such as I had described, should be written by both of us as a final warning to Appah Sahib, and that if I would prepare a draft of my letter in such terms as I thought most advisable and would send it to him, he would have his letter prepared to correspond with it.

I accordingly sketched a letter from myself to Appah Sahib and sent it to the Paishwa, and I have now the honour to submit to Your Lordship's notice an English and a Marhatta copy of my letter to Appah Sahib, and a copy and translation of the Paishwa's in the shape in which they have been finally adopted.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that in addition to the surrender of the districts and places Appah Sahib has lately taken possession of in Savnoor and Darwar, the Paishwa's demands upon him are confined to the rendering an account of the unauthorised collections he has made from the Savanoor districts while they have been in his possession, and the restitution of the lands still held by him on the pretext of discharging the amount said to have been expended by Purseram Bhow in the operations against Tippoo.

The Paishwa's claim to the collections which Appah Sahib has made from the Savnoor districts while he has kept unauthorized possession of them, stands upon exactly the same ground of right as his claim to the restoration of the districts themselves. Though if Appah Sahib had consented to deliver up the districts within any moderate period, it might perhaps have been advisable as a measure of expediency to prevail upon the Paishwa to accept them without running the risk of keeping up the difference with Appah Sahib and prolonging a system of altercation and complaint merely for the sake of recovering the comparatively small amount of the collections that had been made. But Appah Sahib has persisted in retaining the districts for so unreasonable a length of time, he has already drawn by the most oppressive means such large collections from them, and the desire of still continuing to reap the benefit of the

same extortions he has hitherto practised is so evidently one of his chief motives for declining to give up the districts themselves, that I thought it right Appah Sahib should be required to render an account of his collections, not only to satisfy the Paishwa's unquestionable right but also to destroy the inducement Appah Sahib has to persist in keeping possession of the districts merely for the temporary benefit of the revenue he derives from them.

If no other ground of complaint had existed against Appah Sahib than his still keeping unauthorised possession of the lands, which have been in the hands of his family for so many years without any other sanction than a tacit one, upon the plea of discharging the balance of Purseram Bhow's military charges, there certainly would have been no good reason for agitating that question at this, rather than at any other time. Nor if it had stood alone, would it probably have occurred to the Paishwa to take any notice of it. But the Paishwa's right appearing to be unquestionable and having been very strongly urged by him during the discussions which have lately taken place, I thought it both reasonable and expedient to concur in his availing himself of the present opportunity to assert it. When Appah Sahib finds the measures to which the Paishwa is prepared to have recourse against him if necessary, and the heavy penalty he will incur by persisting in his disobedience to the Paishwa's orders, it is not probable that he will make any greater difficulty at surrendering these districts, than at surrendering those which he has lately seized, feeling as he must, that he has no more right to the one than he has to the other. But the right of Appah Sahib to the districts actually in his possession, having been now reviewed and the surrender of certain of them having been demanded from him, it might appear like adding some weight to the tacit sanction by which he has hitherto held certain others, if they were to be overlooked in the demand of restitution and allowed to continue unquestioned and undisturbed in his possession.

The suggestion in my letter that if Appah Sahib pretends that any sums are still due to him from the Government, he may send an account of them to Poona by the same officer who is to be deputed to settle the account of the recent collections in Savnoor and Darwar, was made chiefly with the view of defeating any plea he might have been disposed to set up on that score, as a pretext for evading or delaying compliance with the Paishwa's requisition. He must be so well aware that the result of that account would be against him, that he will most likely be glad to avoid an examination of any of the particulars of it. If he does. I shall recommend the Paishwa, on his part, to receive the districts without going into any inquiry to ascertain either the extent of the just demand Purseram Bhow might have had upon the Government, or how much may have been collected from the districts since the amount of that demand was completely satisfied.

When I sent the draft of my letter to the Paishwa, the Minister suggested some slight verbal alterations in it which I readily consented to make. But at the same time he proposed that in the 7th paragraph of the English copy I should tell Appah Sahib that he was required to send to Poona the amount of the collections made by him in the Savnoor districts, instead of desiring him to send an officer here merely to adjust the account of them; and that the passages "What has passed, has passed", in the beginning of the 10th and "if you do this, every thing that has lately happened may be overlooked", in the 12th paragraph, should be omitted altogether.

I told the Minister in reply to his proposal, that Appah Sahib was unquestionably bound to pay the Paishwa the amount of the unauthorized collections made by him in the Savnoor districts, and that one of the principal objects of the present letters was to oblige him to do so, but that it was evidently necessary that the amount should be ascertained before it could be paid; and that therefore it would be quite useless to desire Appah Sahib to send the balance of the collections to Poona before the account of them had been examined, unless indeed the Minister was prepared to abide by Appah Sahib's own statement and to accept any sum he might choose to send as a final and complete satisfaction of the Paishwa's demand. That to this the Minister in all probability would not consent, but that whether he would or not he must recollect that he had no more right to impose his statement absolutely upon Appah Sahib than Appah Sahib had to impose his upon the Minister, and that therefore the only way of doing justice to both parties was to require Appah Sahib first to render an account and afterwards to pay the balance of it.

As to the two omissions the Minister wished me to make, the passages in themselves are hardly of any consequence, and in preparing the letter originally it would have signified very little whether they were made use of or not. But it was evident by what fell from the Minister that his reason for desiring them to be omitted was that he thought they went to assure Appah Sahib that if he did what he was now called upon to do, the Paishwa would be satisfied and to shut the door against any additional demands, which, when these were complied with, the Minister probably thought, he would have a convenient opportunity of bringing forward under the authority of our sanction and support.

I therefore told the Minister very plainly that I would not upon any account, consent to expunge the passages from my letter. If the Paishwa really had any just demands against Appah Sahib, besides those mentioned in my letter, this I said was the proper time to advance them. I was ready to hear anything the Minister had to say upon the subject, and if he could satisfy me of the fairness of any further demands, to

include them at once in my letter and put them upon exactly the same footing with those I had already inserted; but although so much discussion had lately taken place regarding the Paishwa's claims upon Appah Sahib, none had ever been mentioned to me beyond those which had actually been taken up and none such, I believed therefore, had any real existence. That it had been distinctly understood between the Paishwa and me all along that the present measures were directed to satisfaction, not to revenge; that Appah Sahib was to be called upon to do what he was fairly bound to do, and that if he did so no farther steps were to be taken against him; that the whole spirit of my letter went to assure Appah Sahib of this and that I could not therefore consent to omit two particular passages which happened to express it more plainly and distinctly than any others; that it would be imposing upon Appah Sahib if I did, and that I felt hurt the Minister should, for a moment, have suspected I was capable of forfeiting my character for fair and upright dealing, by lending my name to so mean and paltry a deception; that there was as little wisdom, too, as honesty in his proposal, for if Appah Sahib once saw that his complying with the Paishwa's present demands would leave him in just as bad a condition as his resisting them, (and it could hardly be supposed that Appah Sahib would be blind to what was obvious to every body else), how could it possibly be expected that he would do what the fair avowed object of the present letters was to prevail upon him to do; that my letter therefore must either go as it was, or not at all.

The Minister finding that I had seen through the flimsy veil with which he had attempted to cover his proposal, immediately withdrew it and consented that my letter should stand as I had drafted it.

My letter was prepared and sent to the Durbar on the day after my audience of the Paishwa, but the Paishwa's own letter was not ready to be dispatched before the 28th instant. This delay proceeded partly from the tediousness with which business of every kind is always transacted at a Mahratta Durbar, and partly from the Minister's having originally drafted the Paishwa's letter in terms such as I could by no means consent to. He forced into it many points which were quite foreign to the subject and departed altogether from that tone in which it was agreed, between the Paishwa and me, that our letter should be written, and it evidently appeared to be his object to frame the Paishwa's letter in such a manner as to deter Appah Sahib, if possible, from complying with the terms of it and to reduce him to the extremity of having the Paishwa's troops and the Subsidiary Force sent against him.

It would be an abuse of Your Lordship's time to trouble you with a detail of all the frivolous arguments advanced by the Minister, and all the vexatious altercations that took place between us before the Paishwa's

letter was brought to the state in which it now appears. Even as it is the letter is in some respects different from what I could have wished it to be. But the object of altering it still more is not worth the delay it would occasion, and in the present instance the defects of the Paishwa's letter are of less consequence, for it is by the menace of our troops that Appah Sahib is likely to be intimidated, and to my letter that he will look for the indications of what he is to do. Without them all the troops the Paishwa could put in motion and all the letters he could write would be equally unavailing.

Both the Paishwa's letter and mine were dispatched by a pair of camel hircarrahs and would probably reach Tasgaum, the place of Appah Sahib's residence, in the course of three or four days.

It would be desirable I think, with the view of increasing the Paishwa's disposable force at Poona, as well as of giving him an immediate check upon the conduct of the Putwurdhuns, that one of the members of the family should be constantly stationed at the capital according to the old practice of the Mahratta Government with a party of their Surinjamee horse. And this appears to have been Colonel Close's opinion. But I have not included this among the requisitions now made on Appah Sahib, partly because I was apprehensive he might consider it as a measure intended to facilitate the accomplishment of the design he may reasonably suppose the Minister has, to get the family into his power, and perhaps eventually to deprive them of all their possessions, and partly because I thought that the object though certainly a desirable one, is not sufficiently so to make it worth while to run the risk of being obliged, in the event of Appah Sahib's hesitating to comply with it to send the Subsidiary Force against him merely for the attainment of it alone. But if by resisting the demands that have been actually advanced, Appah Sahib should make coercive measures necessary, or if any other favourable opportunity should occur to allow of the point being carried without difficulty or hazard, I shall then certainly not neglect to suggest it to the Paishwa's attention.

Neither the Paishwa nor the Minister has renewed, during our late discussions, the project of resuming the Surinjamee lands of the Putwurdhun family, nor do I think it likely that they will do so now. The Minister, I dare say, would be very glad to propose it if he thought he could do so with success, but he must be sensible that it is a project which I would resist as long as I possibly could do so with propriety. I doubt whether the Paishwa ever deliberately entertained such a design himself, but even if he did, the time for bringing it forward has gone by and he is now fairly pledged if Appah Sahib complies with his present demands, to suspend all further measures of severity against him, and to consider and treat him again as he did before the rebellion in Savnoor broke out. If Appah Sahib indeed should contumaciously persist in

his defiance of the Paishwa's legitimate authority and place himself in a state of open avowed rebellion, it will then become a question how far it may be consistent with the interests and dignity of the Paishwa to suffer him to retain the extensive possessions he now holds, and to continue in the exercise of the important duties which are annexed to them. But even in such an extremity as that, I should still, I confess, be disposed to think it would be desirable if anything could be found in the circumstances of the moment to admit of it, that the question should be considered as one rather of expediency, than of strict retributive justice. It is of considerable importance to us from the local situation of the Paishwa's southern territories, that the persons to whom they are entrusted should have the power as well as the disposition to maintain them in tranquillity, and if the Putwurdhuns are brought to that state of obedience and subjection in which they ought to stand and their power is once reduced within its proper limits, that desirable object is more likely, I think to be accomplished by them than by any new authority the Paishwa could substitute in their stead. I am aware that their conduct will always be liable to a certain degree of suspicion, and that the only satisfactory means of insuring their doing right may be to deprive them of the means of doing wrong. But the same, I fear, may be said with equal truth of almost every other person under the Paishwa's Government. There are very few who would be able to manage the southern countries so well as the Putwurdhuns manage them, and there is hardly any body who, if they had the same opportunities, would not be just as likely to abuse their authority as the Putwurdhuns are. The Vinchoor Jagheerदार and Anaba Rahtecur are perhaps the only persons in whose hands such a charge would be entirely safe and they are competent to take care of.

As soon as the Paishwa's letter was ready, I sent for Appah Sahib's Vakeel to the Residency. I shewed him a copy of my letter, and a copy of the Paishwa's, and went over the same ground of discussion with him that I had so often gone over before. The Vakeel repeated what he had said on former occasions, that there could be no doubt of the justice of the Paishwa's demands and added, he had been assured by Appah Sahib that if it had not been for this illness, he would before now have done everything the Paishwa required of him. I told the Vakeel the plea of illness could be nothing but an evasion, that he must see I myself was very unwell, but that I did not make that a reason for neglecting to do my duty. The Vakeel said that he should of course write to his master as he had always done whenever I had sent for him, but that my letter and the Paishwa's were so clear and explicit, that it could not be necessary for him to add anything in the way of detail or explanation, and that he sincerely hoped Appah Sahib would now be wise enough to comply with the demands which had been made upon him. I said I hoped so too that Appah Sahib would consult his own interests, in not provoking the

adoption of those measures which were now hanging over him, for that he might depend upon it, if our troops were compelled to move against him, the vigour and decision with which they would act would keep pace with the temper and moderation which had marked my conduct in every stage of the late discussions.' The Vakeel said very little. He spoke entirely I observed, of what he thought Appah Sahib ought to do, not of what he thought he would do, and I rather collected from his manner that he had doubts whether Appah Sahib would not still persist in his defiance of the Paishwa's authority.

I have not thought it necessary to incur any expense yet in putting the Subsidiary Force into a condition to take the field. But I have kept Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor acquainted privately with everything that is going on, and if it should eventually become necessary to put the force in motion, I have no doubt that its equipments will be prepared in a very few days.

Accounts have been received at Poona that Ramchunder Anund Row, the late Sir Soobadar of Savnoor, died lately in the custody of Appah Dessaye at Manowley.

No. 363—The Resident communicates a detailed plan of military operations to be started against Appa Sahib Putwurdhun to bring him to obedience.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 11th December 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship copies and translations of the letters which His Highness the Paishwa and I have received from Appah Sahib Putwurdhun in answer to our letters to him dated the 28th of November, of which copies and translations were submitted to Your Lordship in my last address.

These answers Your Lordship will observe are not in any respect more satisfactory than those which I received to my former communications to Appah Sahib. Notwithstanding the penalty he was distinctly told he would incur by persisting in his disobedience of the Paishwa's orders, he has not complied with them in any single instance. He still has recourse to mere promises and evasions about the districts in Savnoor; and with respect to Adoor and the other places which he holds under the pretext of discharging the sum due to Purseram Bhow, he asserts very explicitly that they were assigned to him by the Paishwa and he does not even profess that it is his intention to relinquish them. The account

of the collections he has made in the Savnoor districts he says, he will send by an officer. The promise itself, I have no doubt, he never means to perform, but it is important as it implies an acknowledgment that the collections have been made by him. Of the declaration that the Subsidiary Force and a body of the Paishwa's own troops, would be sent to coerce him, if he persisted in his defiance of the Paishwa's authority, he takes no farther notice than to say, that as he is not estranged from the feet of the Paishwa or from the friendship of the Company, there was no occasion for writing it.

Appah Sahib continues to profess that it is his intention to have the Savnoor districts delivered over to the Paishwa's Officers, and though he still pretends that they are not under his authority, he entirely changes the ground of procrastination he took before, and does not make any reference either to his late plea of illness or to the former orders of surrender he sent by his Vakeel to Poona. He says now that as soon as he heard of the death of the late Sir Soobadar, he deputed persons to take possessions of the forts and districts in Savnoor, and to make them over to the Paishwa's officers. But this plea is, if possible, more feeble than those which he advanced before. It is quite absurd for him to pretend that the death of an individual dismissed from his office, divested of even the semblance of authority, and actually in confinement in the hands of one of the Paishwa's servants, could have added anything to the facility of recovering the places of which the Paishwa demands possession. The fact of the revenues having been collected by Appah Sahib's officers is a proof beyond all contradiction that the districts have for all essential purposes been subject to his authority, and Appah Sahib not only has not attempted to deny that fact, but has even virtually admitted it. In enumerating the places he promises to make over to the Paishwa's officers, Appah Sahib now adds Agree to the five others, for which he formerly pretended to give orders of surrender, but he still takes no notice of Hoobley, one of the most important of all the seven that are in his hands. Appah Sahib cannot but be sensible that it must become necessary for him to give up all these districts by and by, but he is endeavouring by evasion to make the period as distant as possible, and the interval he is employing very profitably in pressing his forced collections to a most exorbitant extent and enriching himself at the expense of the permanent prosperity of the country. The injury it has already sustained from his extortions has been very great, and I am afraid that even if it is not altogether irreparable, it will be a long time before the effects of it are done away. The ordinary system of the Marhattas even under its most favourable form, is pernicious enough when it is administered by those whose interest is only temporary, and if aggravated by the license and severity of extortion, it becomes altogether intolerable. The Paishwa's officer on the spot does not appear to have heard that any steps really have been taken by Appah Sahib for delivering over the districts to him.

In addition to Appah Sahib's declaration that the places he pretends to hold in satisfaction of a debt were actually assigned to him by the Paishwa, Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that in his letter to me he asserts that upon their being resumed from him some years ago by the officer of a former Sir Soobadar, they were restored to him upon an application which was made to the Paishwa by General Wellesley and Colonel Close.

In point of fact Appah Sahib appears to be correct in this assertion, but the circumstances under which the application was made by General Wellesley and complied with by the Paishwa, were of a nature exclusively connected with the policy of a peculiar nature, and did not in any way go to strengthen the right by which Appah Sahib held the districts: The correspondence of General Wellesley of the early part of 1803, is not upon the records here, but the following account has been given me of the circumstances to which Appah Sahib alludes. When the Paishwa had returned from Bassein to Poona, and General Wellesley had marched to the northward against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, one of the first acts of the Paishwa's authority was to resume possession of these very districts. Appah Sahib immediately communicated the circumstance to General Wellesley, who fearing that it might give rise to serious dissensions in the southern countries, and perhaps change the neutrality of the Putwurdhuns at a very critical moment into active opposition, desired Colonel Close to point out to the Paishwa the impolicy of taking such a step just at that time and to recommend him strongly to give up the districts again for the present and to defer the agitation of any question of that kind until a more favourable opportunity should occur. In compliance with this advice, the Paishwa did recall his officers from the districts, which reverted immediately to the possession of Appah Sahib. But the Paishwa certainly never would have consented to do so if he had thought that he was sanctioning or recognising Appah Sahib's right in any degree whatever, or that he was in fact doing any thing more than deferring the enforcement of his demand to a more convenient opportunity.

The records of the Residency during the time at which the transaction took place are very defective, but they still contain a good deal of correspondence respecting the Putwurdhuns during 1804, in no part of which can I discover any thing like evidence, either of any portion of Purseram Bhow's claim being supposed even at that time to be unpaid, or of the districts Appah Sahib now claims, having ever been assigned to him by the Paishwa's authority. On the contrary every thing that occurs tells decidedly against Appah Sahib. General Wellesley appears to have engaged during the war merely, "that the Putwurdhuns should not be attacked, as long as they were the faithful servants of the Paishwa", and he always discouraged the plans of revenge which the Paishwa

meditated against them. But after peace had been concluded and an attempt was made to settle the differences between the Paishwa and the Putwurdhuns through our mediation, the General says in his instructions to Mr. Strachey, * * * * concerning the negotiations he was asked to open with Appah Sahib. "These are the circumstances in particular which Appah Saheb now puts forward viz., to hold the Savnoor country till its revenues will have discharged a debt pretended to be due to Purseram Bhow for expenses incurred at Seringapatam. You will answer to this claim that the debt must have been discharged long ago, but that at all events supposing it is not, he cannot be permitted to allot to its payment the revenue of Surinjamee lands, which every body knows are universally applied to the payment of military service actually rendered." On another occasion too, still speaking of a settlement between the Paishwa and the Southern Chieftains the General says in a letter to Colonel Close, dated the 1st July 1804, "In case the conversation which I have above detailed, should lead to an arrangement with Bala Sahib" (Putwurdhun) "or the other Southern Chiefs, it will be necessary to ascertain exactly the amount of the Surinjamee enam or Jagheer possessions to which each chief has a right from former grants, and to insist that each shall absolutely regard all other lands, of which he may have possession, as belonging to the Paishwa, for which he may produce sunnuds." In a paper which must have been delivered by Appah Sahib to Mr. Strachey some time in the month of August 1804, the 17th article states, "some of the Mahals in Savnoor are assigned to me for the liquidation of a debt, let them remain to me." *But it does not appear by any part of Mr. Strachey's correspondence, which is recorded here, that Appah Sahib ever exhibited any Sunnuds, or advanced any evidence of any kind whatever, to prove either that those districts had been assigned to him by the Paishwa, or that the amount of the debt he claimed had not since been discharged. He appears to have rested the demand of retaining the districts exclusively upon his own assertion which, if he had had any instrument to show, or any evidence of any kind to adduce in support of it, it certainly is reasonable to suppose he would not have done. He had held the districts for many years and seems to have desired that long possession should be converted into indefeasible right.

The real history both of the debt, and of the districts, according to the best information I can get appears to be this. On the conclusion of the war against Tippoo a settlement of accounts took place between Purseram Bhow and Nana Furnavese, by the result of which nineteen lacs of rupees were admitted to be due to Purseram Bhow. Of this five lacs were paid at the time. As a set off against the remaining fourteen, Purseram Bhow had possession for a year of the whole forty lacs of country, ceded by Tippoo to the Paishwa at the peace of 1792, under the plea of establishing

* See No. 120 above.

the Paishwa's authority in it and he applied whatever may have been collected to his own use. He held the same country during the second year as a renter, and a considerable portion of his rent for that year is still unpaid. In the third year, a part of the country was assigned to Purseram Bhow as an increase of his Surinjamee and he was directed to make over the rest of it to the Paishwa's ordinary officers. The greater part of it he did make over, but Adoor and the other places, now demanded by the Paishwa from Appah Sahib, he retained in his hands under the pretext that some portion of the fourteen lacks was still unpaid, and with the exception of the few months during which Purseram Bhow was in confinement on the present Paishwa's ascending the Musnud and the temporary resumption of them by the Paishwa in 1803, they have continued in the possession of the Putwurdhuns ever since. Neither the present Paishwa nor the Minister, were in a situation to have any personal knowledge of the transactions between Purseram Bhow and Nana Furnavese at the time they occurred, but they both affirm very confidently that they never heard any assignment of these districts had been made. So tenacious indeed were they of appearing to countenance Appah Sahib's claim by anything like an admission, that it had ever stood upon a just ground that it was not without considerable difficulty I prevailed upon them to mark the districts distinctly in the Paishwa's late letter to Appah Sahib by saying "they were those, which he had retained under the pretext of discharging a debt said to be due to him by the Sirkar." The officers in both the Furnavees and Chitnavees departments, to which transactions of this kind properly belong, are the same now that were in office at that time, and they declare that they neither remember any specific order of assignment being granted to Purseram Bhow for these districts, nor can discover any entry of such a transaction although a search has now been made by them in their respective records at my particular desire. At any rate even if the districts ever were assigned under the Paishwa's authority to Purseram Bhow, there can be no doubt but that the amount of the debt must have been discharged over and over again. These districts are rated in the Sirkar books at three lacks and nine thousand rupees a year, though it is probable that they may not now produce much more than half that sum.

Chintoo Punt Daismookh, the present head of the Furnaveese Department, told me, when I desired him to search the records of his office the other day, that he had heard from a relation of his own who is employed in keeping accounts in Appah Sahib's service, that Appah Sahib had added to the demand he pretends still to have against the Government, the amount of the expenses incurred by Purseram Bhow in effecting the revolution in '96, by which the present Paishwa was set aside and confined, and his brother Chimnajee Appah forcibly placed upon the Musnud in his stead. But there is something so glaringly

audacious in the character of his demand, that I certainly should have been very unwilling to believe it if it had not been for another very similar circumstance which has just now occurred and which will serve to give Your Lordship an insight into the peculiar insolence of Appah Sahib's disposition, and the present insufferable temper of his mind towards the Paishwa. Your Lordship will observe, that Appah Sahib tells both the Paishwa and me in his answer to our letters that he means to send a Vakeel to Poona, besides the one that will be sent with the accounts of the collections in Savnoor. That Vakeel has arrived within a few miles of Poona and I am assured by authority to which I am disposed to give credit, that he proves to be a servant of Purseram Bhow's, named Balajee Punt Shastraboddy, the very same person, who was employed by Purseram Bhow in securing the present Paishwa's person in Scindiah's camp, when it had been resolved to set him aside and who, in the execution of that duty, presumed actually to strike the Paishwa and push him with his own hands into the small tent in which he was to be confined. I hope the Paishwa will have dignity enough not to show in any other way that he recollects this circumstance, but it can hardly be expected that he will admit the Vakeel to his presence. If he does not, I certainly shall refuse, by seeing him myself, to give the least countenance to a measure which cannot but have been intended as a gross, wanton, and unmanly insult to the Paishwa's person.

It is not very easy to conjecture what Appah Sahib's real intentions may now be. But notwithstanding the infatuation which has hitherto been apparent in his conduct, I cannot yet think he will be mad enough to expose himself to the extremity of being attacked by us. He has probably been encouraged to persevere in his resistance, by a notion that the declaration of sending troops against him was used merely to intimidate him and will not be carried into effect. In this expectation, however, he will certainly find himself disappointed. The Paishwa having promised in his last letter that he would allow Appah Sahib twenty days to comply with his orders, it is reasonable that he should have the full benefit of that period. But if by the expiration of that time, he does not give some unequivocal conclusive proof of his intention to do every thing he has been directed to do, immediate steps will be taken for putting the troops in active motion against him.

There will be very little delay in preparing the Subsidiary Force to march, and I hope that on the Paishwa's part there will be as little as it would be reasonable to expect from a native government. The Paishwa has very few troops immediately at Poona; and at this season of the year, it would by no means be prudent to allow him to draw any from the northward. But Appah Dessaye who is already at Nipaunee on the southern line with a very respectable corps of his own, will be directed to join Lieut. Colonel Montresor on his march, and Goklah's party too

which is near Gokauk also to the southward but beyond Appah Sahib's possessions, will be placed at the Colonel's requisition. The present strength of Appah Dessaye's Corps is about 2,500 horse, 1,500 foot, and 10 guns. Goklah has hardly more, I suspect, than 1,000 horse, 1,000 foot and 4 guns. But both their parties, especially Appah Dessaye's who has lately been obliged to keep himself prepared for an attack from the Rajah of Kolapore and Chintamun Row, are superior to most others in the Paishwa's service, and they have also the peculiar advantage of having served before with our army and of being in some degree acquainted therefore with our manners and customs and with our method of conducting military operations.

Lieut. Colonel Montresor will of course have the general command over the Paishwa's troops serving with him, as well as over our own. But it will be necessary that the Paishwa should depute some officer of his own to communicate immediately with the Colonel, to receive his orders and to execute a local control over the resources of the country. In the first instance I shall recommend Anaba Rahtecur to the Paishwa for that duty. He is a man of very respectable character and conduct, well versed in business, and is also Sir Soobadar of a large portion of the Paishwa's country in the very direction in which the troops will be employed. But he is so useful to the Paishwa in different capacities at Poona that it is very likely he may object to part with him. In that case I shall take care that the selection of an officer to go in his stead falls upon a person as well qualified for the duty as can be found.

The manner in which it may be most advisable to conduct the operations against Appah Sahib and the extent to which it may be right to carry them, must depend of course upon the measures pursued by Appah Sahib himself. It is not unlikely that when he hears the Subsidary Force has actually marched from Poona and finds that he has reckoned too confidently upon his security, he will immediately endeavour to save himself by complying with the Paishwa's orders. If he does or even if he offers no resistance when the troops have entered his country, I shall desire Colonel Montresor merely to establish the authority of the Paishwa's officers in the districts claimed by him, and to require Appah Sahib either to come himself to Poona, or to send one of his brothers with a body of the Surinjamee Horse, and also to depute an officer to adjust the account of the unauthorized collections in Savnoor. In any other event our proceedings must necessarily be regulated by circumstances as they arise. But although I shall desire Lieut. Colonel Montresor to act vigorously and decidedly against Appah Sahib in the event of his making any show of resistance and to convince him that our troops have not moved to be trifled with, I shall still endeavour as far as possible to keep in mind the desirable object of being ultimately able to restore Appah Sahib to the original possessions of the family.

In the present condition of affairs I see no reason to apprehend that Appah Sahib will be joined by any of the principal southern chieftains, even by his own relation Chintamun Row of Sanglee, tho' they are none of them entitled to much dependence. It is probable that he may be assisted by his two cousins, Narrian Row of Merritch, and Trimbuck Row Ragonauth of Kooroondwaur, but their power and resources are comparatively small. In order, however, to prevent any alarm which might otherwise be excited by the movement of the Subsidiary Force and to convince the different chieftains that no designs of aggression are meditated against them, I shall write to them all myself and recommend the Paishwa to do the same informing them of the real object with which the troops have been detached, and assuring them, that as long as they continue steadfast in their fidelity to the Paishwa, they will have nothing to apprehend either from the Paishwa or from us. Madhoo Row Rastiah who is one of the principal southern chieftains is himself at Poona and appears just now to be upon terms of cordiality and confidence with the Government. He has very lately at the Paishwa's requisition consented to surrender the strong fort of Badaumee and the town of Baugulcottah, the districts of which he had rented for some years, an instance of obedience by no means common among the Paishwa's military servants. His son Bulwunt Row is stationed with a body of his Surinjamee troops in the neighbourhood of Baugulcottah, about sixty miles to the s. e. of Merritch, and I shall recommend the Paishwa to desire Madhoo Row Rastiah to transmit orders to him to comply with any requisitions Lieut. Colonel Montresor may eventually find it necessary to send him.

The number of horse that the Surinjamee lands held by the whole of the Putwurdhun family collectively are calculated to support, is now rated in the Sirkar books at 5,700. Of this number 2,100 are allotted to Appah Sahib, 1,568 to Chintamun Row, 1,282 to Narrain Row, and 750 to Trimbuck Row Ragonauth. They have no allowances for infantry from the Sirkar. Such as they do maintain is at their own exclusive expense to garrison their forts and discharge the ordinary duties of Sibandy. None of the Surinjamee chiefs keep up the full amount of the troops for which their lands are granted; nor considering the low rate at which the calculation for them is made, would it be reasonable to expect that they should. The ordinary force of Appah Sahib, Narrain Row, and Trimbuck Row altogether does not perhaps exceed 1,000 horse and 500 foot. If the designs Appah Sahib now meditates should be such as to induce him to increase his force, and if his two cousins should join him, they may probably be able to assemble among them from six to seven thousand horse, and perhaps about two thousand infantry, the latter especially of a very inferior description. I do not think they could collect more within the time that is likely to elapse before the Subsidiary Force and the Paishwa's troops arrive in their country. But I have

not yet heard that any of them have begun to take any measures at all for increasing their force; nor indeed have I seen anything hitherto to indicate that the notion of resistance has ever entered into their contemplation. Merritch, which is the stronger of all the forts in the hands of the Putwurdhuns belongs to Narrain Row. Appah Sahib has only two forts, that appear to be at all respectable Koosegul, which is said to have a double ditch and a glacis, and Jumkhundy which is described to be tolerably a good mud fort.

From the time at which it originally appeared to be probable that hostilities might take place near the frontier of the territories of fort St. George and Mysore, I have made a point of keeping Sir George Barlow acquainted privately with every thing that has been going on; and have prepared him for the necessity of taking measures of precaution to repel any incursions which may be attempted into our districts, by the numerous freebooters who infest both the Paishwa's and the Nizam's countries in the neighbourhood of the probable scene of operations. A few days ago I had the honour to submit to Your Lordship privately through the Chief Secretary an extract from a private letter which I had written to Sir George Barlow on the subject. A copy of this dispatch I shall transmit officially to the Government of Fort St. George. I should imagine that a Corps consisting perhaps of five Companies of Europeans, two Battalions of Native Infantry, and a Regiment of Cavalry, with a couple of heavy guns, advanced from Belhary to the neighbourhood of Beejanuggur, would be in a very convenient position both to protect the line of country from Moodgul to Harponelly and even to attack Appah Sahib's possessions from the s. e. if necessary, and that a Battalion of Native Infantry advanced from Canara towards Bednore, would be amply sufficient to cover both Mysore and the low country in its rear.

I shall suggest to the officer in charge of the Residency at Hyderabad the expediency of recommending the Ministers of His Highness the Nizam to assemble as many troops as they can in the Doab, in order to protect the s. w. frontier of His Highness's frontiers and to keep in check the numerous freebooters that swarm among the dependants of every petty Zemindar in that quarter. I am afraid that the best force the Nizam could at any time collect in the Doab, would be far from respectable either in the number or description of the troops; but on such an occasion as this it is desirable that his Government should at least assume an appearance of concert.

I have sent a confidential agent to the southward with orders to remain in Appah Sahib's country and eventually to transmit intelligence of his movements and preparations as well to the Officer in command of the corps which may be advanced in our own territory, as to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor and me.

I shall immediately make the Bombay Government acquainted with the probability of the Subsidiary Force being required to move very shortly, and shall request that they will have the goodness to take steps for providing a sum of not less than two lacs of rupees, for the Deputy Paymaster of the force to take with him in advance.

Since the foregoing part of this dispatch was written, a letter has been received from Suddasheo Mahadeo, the officer in Savnoor saying that Appah Sahib had sent an officer to him proposing to give up Misericottah, Havnoor, Airnee and Tilevulle (Neelpoo) to the Paishwa, on condition that Kaakneelah, Agree and Hoobley, the three remaining places of the seven lately taken possession of by him, should be allowed to continue in his hands. I have recommended the Minister to desire Suddasheo Mahadeo in answer to his letter to receive any places that may be surrendered to him absolutely by Appah Sahib ; but upon no account whatever to enter into any terms or conditions with Appah Sahib by which he would be confirmed in the possession of the places he has seized.

No. 364—The Resident explains why he consented to give the Peshwa the aid of the Subsidiary Force without previous sanction from the G. G.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—N. B. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE.

Poona, December 16th, 1810.

My dear Sir,

I have received your dispatch of the 28th ultimo, by which I am extremely concerned to find, that I appear to have so much misconceived the principle of your instructions to me of the 5th of October.

I shall have the honour of acknowledging your dispatch officially in a day or two. I am very much in hopes that the measures detailed in my dispatches subsequent to my short letter to you of the 7th of November, will have appeared in some of the most essential points, to be sufficiently consonant with the general spirit of your instructions of the 28th of November. There are yet some points, however, in which I am apprehensive, I may still appear to have acted otherwise than Lord Minto would have wished, and I am anxious therefore to avail myself of the freedom of a private letter to discuss them more at length than I could under an official form. I wish also that as little delay as possible should take place in Lord Minto's being made acquainted with the degree in

which the course of proceeding described in my last address, will be affected by the tenor of these instructions.

Although the Paishwa has never made a formal demand for the cooperation of the Subsidiary Force, he has done all along what amounted to exactly the same thing. The whole tenor of his original communications to me and of all the discussions that have since taken place between us regarding Appah Sahib Putwurdhun, have been obviously directed, on the Paishwa's part, to obtain the assistance of our troops and were always clearly understood by me in that sense. The granting or withholding it, depends of course upon the view taken by our Government of the emergency of the case. But the Paishwa is sensible and has always professed to consider that in an extremity he would be absolutely entitled to the aid of the Subsidiary Force, and he has hitherto consented to pursue the moderate course suggested to him by me only under the evident assurance, that if that should fail of success, we should be prepared to support him in asserting his just demands by coercive means. If I had allowed him to discover that I waited for a formal requisition, he would immediately have made it in specific terms, and I should have lost a great deal of the advantage I had in being able to influence and direct his previous measures of letting him see that I entered fairly into his views as far as they were just and politic, and that, if the moderate demands concerted between us should ultimately fail, I was prepared in the last instance to give him the support that would then become necessary to enforce them. Lord Minto will observe by a reference to my correspondence that I have not consented to grant the Paishwa the aid of our troops, until after a discussion of upwards of six months and until after every expedient of argument or persuasion had been tried and had failed.

It is distinctly stated in the 4th paragraph of your instructions of the 5th of October that in either of two cases, that of Appah Sahib's persisting in his contumacy or that of his directly opposing the forces of the State, but especially in the latter, the Paishwa is entitled to demand the co-operation of the Subsidiary Force. There can be no question, I think, but that Appah Sahib's repeated refusal to attend to either the Paishwa's just demands or my earnest recommendations, clearly constituted the former of these cases. The only point then to be determined therefore was whether we should grant him the aid of the Subsidiary Force at once or whether we should wait for the actual occurrence of the second case before we granted it. I confess it has evidently appeared to me from the first that there were only two courses which could be taken with safety ; either that of prevailing upon the Paishwa to submit quietly as a matter of prudence to Appah Sahib's encroachments, or that of giving him at once—

[Further portion missing]

No. 365—The Resident assures the Governor General that he has not acted against the latter's instructions.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Poona, 17th December 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 28th ultimo.

I am extremely concerned to find that I appear to have misconceived the principle of your instructions of the 5th of October,* and to have granted the Paishwa the aid of the Subsidiary Force more readily than the Governor General thinks I ought to have done. I trust, however, that my late dispatches will have clearly shown that after the failure of every attempt made by the Paishwa and by me to prevail upon Appah Sahib Putwurdhun to restore the districts he has seized, no alternative was left but that of the Paishwa's abandoning his claims altogether and submitting to the encroachments of Appah Sahib, or enforcing his just demands by measures of actual coercion: and I hope that the arguments used in my private letter to you of the 16th instant, will have satisfied His Lordship that coercion having become necessary it would have been extremely dangerous to allow the Paishwa to try the strength of his own troops against Appah Sahib, without the co-operation of the Subsidiary Force. It is therefore my intention not to withdraw the assurance I have already given the Paishwa, that the Subsidiary Force will be prepared to march with his troops for the purpose of reducing Appah Saheb to obedience.

Although I stated in my last address only generally that I saw no reason to apprehend Appah Sahib would be joined by any of the principal chieftains, I request the Governor General to be assured that I had not omitted to ascertain all the most essential points enumerated at the conclusion of the 2nd paragraph of your dispatch of the 28th ultimo, by the most satisfactory means by which such points are capable of being ascertained. I had consulted the Paishwa particularly respecting the conduct he had reason to think, would be observed by his different chieftains, and the nature and extent of the resistance he expected from Appah Sahib, and I found the Paishwa's opinions concurred entirely with the information I obtained from other quarters, and with the result of my own personal observation. At the same time I am aware that the Marhatta chiefs

* See No. 374.

are never deserving of implicit confidence. Every body who is conversant with their character must be sensible that the best that can ever be said of them is, that there is every appearance of their being well disposed and that the circumstances of the time are such as to make it most probable that they will continue so. And this can never be said with greater confidence than at present. No enterprize ought however, in any instance, to be undertaken against a single Marhatta chieftain but with means adequate to subdue a combination, if it should be formed. The surest way of preventing a combination is to show we are prepared for it.

There is every reason, I think, to expect that Appah Sahib will of himself surrender the Paishwa's districts as soon as he hears the troops have actually marched from Poona, or at any rate, that he will allow undisturbed possession to be taken of them as soon as the troops have entered his country, and not the least reason that I can see to apprehend, that even if he is mad enough to attempt resistance, he will be able to assemble such a force as would make him in any respect formidable. The largest and the best equipped parties of troops among the Southern Chieftains are those of Appah Dessaye and Goklah, of whose fidelity and co-operation when our troops are acting with the Paishwa's, I have not a doubt in my own mind. And the three strongest forts in the southern countries, Darwar, Belgaum and Badaumee, are in the Paishwa's own possession.

The Subsidiary Force will probably commence its march unless intermediate circumstances should occur to make it unnecessary, about the 26th or 27th instant.

No. 366—Appasaheb Patwardhan yields all the points demanded by the Peshwa.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 18th December 1810.

My dear Sir,

Appah Sahib's Vakeel having waited till the expiration of the twenty days allowed by the Paishwa's letter to his master, and finding that the troops are actually prepared to move to enforce the Paishwa's claims, has just delivered to me a written engagement to produce unconditional orders of surrender for all the fourteen districts and places claimed by the Paishwa from Appah Sahib in ten days from today, and the Sir Soobadar's Chief Officer's receipt acknowledging that they have all been actually delivered

over to him in twenty days more, and also to render an account of all the unauthorized collections that have been made by Appah Sahib in the Savnoor districts, in consequence of which, I have promised to prevail upon the Paishwa to suspend the march of the troops.

Appah Sahib's Vakeel assures me that he has authority to enter into this engagement on the part of his master and I think he would not have entered into it, if he had not.

It is particularly gratifying to me, especially under your instructions of the 28th of November, to have gained so fair a prospect of obtaining satisfaction for the Paishwa's just demands on Appah Sahib, without having even incurred the expense of equipping the force for the field. But what has been accomplished has been by fear alone. I have therefore told the Vakeel, that he will be held strictly to the terms of his engagement, that if they are not complied with by his master, the troops will be put in motion immediately upon the expiration of the time that has been allowed him; and that although I shall recommend the Paishwa to wait ten days longer, I shall advise him by no means to relax in his preparations. Appah Sahib evidently thought that the menace of sending troops against him was a mere bugbear and has waited to the very last to see if we were really in earnest or not. He must not therefore be suffered to doubt our readiness to coerce him, if he should still be foolish enough to make it necessary.

I shall have the honour of addressing the Governor General, as soon as the ten days allowed for the delivery of the orders of surrender have expired.

No. 367—The Resident offers the Governor General's congratulations and presents to the Peshwa on the birth of a son and heir to him.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 23rd December 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th ultimo in reply to my address, announcing the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Paishwa.

The Governor General's letter of congratulation fortunately arrived before the day appointed by the Paishwa to receive the presents that were to be made to him on the occasion and I was therefore enabled to accompany the delivery of the presents with a very flattering mark of the

personal interest the Governor General takes in the happiness and prosperity of His Highness's family and Government.

On the day fixed by the Paishwa for the delivery of the letter and the presents to him, he received me and the gentlemen of the Residency in full Durbar at the old palace. A Marhatta translation which I had had made of the Governor General's letter, was first read to the Paishwa and the presents for His Highness himself, his two wives, and the young Prince Vahmun Row, were then brought in and placed before the Musnud. I accompanied the delivery of both the letter and the presents with suitable expressions of congratulation on the part of the Governour General, and with assurances of the cordiality with which the British Government participated in an event so much calculated to gratify the personal feelings of His Highness and advance the prosperity and happiness of his country.

The Paishwa seemed to be particularly gratified by the compliments which were paid him, especially by the Governour General's letter, and he desired me to assure His Lordship that every mark of attention which came to him from the British Government, comes to him with double pleasure, that the satisfaction it was natural for him to feel on the present occasion was enhanced by his seeing how cordially the Governor General entered into it; and that he could never cease to remember that the power which he had now so fair a hope of bequeathing to a son of his own, had been protected and secured to him by the happy consequences of his alliance with the British Government.

The Paishwa put the string of pearls I presented to him, round his neck immediately he received it, and then continued in conversation with me for about an hour in the public Durbar, after which he retired attended by the Minister with me and the gentlemen of the Residency into an adjoining room where Lord Wellesley's and Colonel Close's pictures are hung up. He then put on the turban and jewels, and the Doputta and after talking with me for some time with great freedom and good humour he rose, and I took my leave of him and withdrew.

The presents made to the Paishwa for himself, consisted of

A Surputty

A Jeegha

A string of pearls

A pair of diamond Dustbunds

A pair of diamond and pearl Pouncees

A pearl Toorah

An embroidered turban and Doputta

Two pieces of gold Jamawar, and

A piece of Kum-Khaub

Those for His Highness's two wives, consisted of

Two gold sarees and Chohlees
Two diamond Ruppas, and
Two diamond and pearl Tunmunnies

Those for the young prince, consisted of

A Tass Coortah
An embroidered cap
A diamond and pearl Teeka
A diamond and pearl Haar, and
A pair of diamond Putlies.

Of these, five articles worth about 2,750 rupees were taken out of the public Toshuckhana. The remainder were purchased. The cost with the addition of the customary presents to the Paishwa's servants is 20,050 rupees, which sum I shall charge in my accounts for the present month.

I shall forward the Paishwa's answer to the Governor General's letter, to the Persian department as soon as I received it from the Durbar.

No. 368—This is an important and judicious summing up of the beneficent results of the coercive measures adopted by the Resident against Appasaheb Patwardhan and of the improvements he suggests for the military organisation of the Peshwa being put on a sound basis.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 27th December 1810.

My Lord,

I have already had the honour to acquaint Your Lordship privately through the Chief Secretary, that Appah Sahib's Vakeel having waited till the expiration of the twenty days allowed his master by the Paishwa's letter, and finding that the troops were actually prepared to move to enforce the Paishwa's demands, had delivered to me a written engagement to produce orders of surrender for the fourteen districts and places claimed by the Paishwa, in the space of ten days, and the receipts of the Sir Soobadar's Chief Officer, acknowledging that they had all been actually delivered over to him in twenty days more, and also to render an account of the unauthorised collections made by Appah Sahib in the Savanoor districts, in consequence of which I had consented to prevail upon the Paishwa to suspend the march of the troops from Poona.

I have now the satisfaction to inform Your Lordship, that Appah Sahib's Vakeel has actually delivered at Poona unconditionally orders of surrender from his master for all the fourteen places claimed by the Paishwa, including as well those which have so long been held by Appah Sahib's family under the pretext of discharging Purseram Bhow's balance, as those which were lately seized by him during Abdoollah Khan's rebellion; and that Appah Sahib has instructed his Vakeel to assure the Paishwa that he will have the accounts of the collections made by him in the Savnoor districts prepared immediately and send them as soon as they are ready by an officer of his own to Poona.

Letters have also been received by the Sir Soobadar from his Chief Officer at Savnoor, which state that Appah Sahib without waiting for the orders of surrender he has sent to Poona being formally issued by the Paishwa, has already delivered over to him the districts and forts of Savnoor, Airnee, Kaakneelah, and Neelpoo, and has taken other parties of the Sir Soobadar's troops from Savnoor, to receive possession of the other places in the neighbourhood.

The Paishwa consented very readily to take the orders of surrender and to accept Appah Sahib's submission. He appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the success of the measures that have been taken to assert his rights and vindicate his authority; and neither he nor the Minister has lately shown the slightest disposition either to pursue any designs of revenge against Appah Sahib, or to advance any demands upon him beyond those which have been already made.

The orders of surrender have been given by the Paishwa to the Sir Soobadar and I have recommended that they should be sent to the Chief Officer at Savanoor with instructions to carry them into effect and receive charge of the districts and forts in the ordinary manner, without applying to any of the neighbouring chieftains for troops to strengthen his own parties. There can hardly be any doubt, I hope, but that all the places will be quietly surrendered upon Appah Sahib's orders, but if an unusually large party of troops were employed to take possession of them, there might be some hazard of quarrels happening among the troops themselves, and of some violence being committed on either one side or the other, which is very desirable to avoid.

The person I sent some time ago to the southward to procure intelligence, writes to me from Tasgaum that none of the Putwurdhuns have increased their ordinary force or taken any steps towards preparing for resistance. He says that Appah Sahib and his two brothers, Hurry Punt and Madhoo Row Dajee, now mutually reproach each other with the folly and independence of their late conduct, and that Appah Sahib is reported to have written to Your Lordship appealing against the late measures that have been pursued towards him.

It is particularly gratifying to me to have gained so fair a prospect of obtaining satisfaction of the Paishwa's just demands upon Appah Sahib, not only without resorting to the extremity of coercive measures, but even without incurring the expense of equipping the Subsidiary Force to take the field. But Appah Sahib's concessions have been extorted from him by fear alone. I made no sort of overture to him after I received his last letter and at first I appeared rather to repel than encourage his overtures to me. He evidently thought that the menace of sending troops against him was meant merely to intimidate him and he waited to the very last moment to see if it would be fulfilled or not. It was necessary therefore to show him that we were resolute and prepared. As long as there was any hope that coercive measures might not be adopted or that the Paishwa might not be supported by us, Appah Sahib obstinately withheld every appearance of submission, and it was not until hostilities seemed to be inevitable and until he found there was no refuge or security but in obedience, that he consented to comply with the Paishwa's demands. The least symptom of hesitation therefore on our part, the slightest relaxation in the firm decided tone I had assumed, would have retarded, if not defeated, our success or at any rate would have reduced us to the necessity of attaining it by the adoption of those extreme measures, which a show of determination in the first instance has now enabled us to avoid. All argument, all persuasion, all remonstrance would have been thrown away and I am satisfied that any thing short of the absolute certainty that our troops would immediately move against him, would have encouraged Appah Sahib to persevere in his defiance of the Paishwa's authority, and would, in all probability, have induced him to resist any body of the Paishwa's troops, which might have been sent alone to reduce him to obedience. When Appah Sahib's Vakeel brought me the engagement to produce the orders of surrender in ten days, and I had allowed myself to be prevailed upon to advise the Paishwa to accept it, I still told him that he would be held strictly to the terms of his agreement, that if they were not complied with by his master, the troops would march immediately upon the expiration of the time allowed him, and that although I should recommend the Paishwa to wait ten days longer, I should nevertheless urge him by no means to relax in his preparations; the consequence of which was that Appah Sahib prepared and dispatched the orders of surrender on the very day he received his Vakeel's letter and that they arrived at Poona two days within the time agreed upon.

The accomplishment of the Paishwa's demands upon Appah Sahib is in itself an object of some consideration, but its chief importance consists

in the consequences that will result from it in the strength it will give to the Paishwa's real authority, and in the salutary example it holds out to all the refractory chieftains of his Government. The present is the first instance in which the Paishwa has been able to exact satisfaction of his just demands and the first proof his chieftains have seen, that we are prepared to assist his power with our own and to support him decidedly against the insolence and contumacy of his subjects. A general impunity would have encouraged them in their disobedience; for they cannot be expected to see there is a crime where they do not see there is a penalty. Our moderation also has been shown as clearly as our strength. The Paishwa's demands have been confined by us within the strict limits of justice, and although we have supported him with our power, we have not gratified him in his revenge. The principal chieftains have received a practical assurance that none of them who continue faithful, will be disturbed in any of their established rights, and that protection will always be given them in return for their obedience; and they have seen that even Appah Sahib has been allowed on his submission to retain all the ancient possessions of his family, and has been deprived of those only which he had usurped without even a colour or pretext of justice. The Paishwa's chieftains are by no means so ignorant as they were of the leading principles of our conduct. They have now, I believe, as much confidence in our moderation as they have dread of our power, as nothing perhaps would be so likely, in any case, to prevent a hostile combination among them as their seeing that the Paishwa was guided by our advice, at the same time that he was assisted by our troops.

But the effect our late measures have produced upon the different chieftains will appear most satisfactorily from the conduct they have themselves pursued. They have all been eager in their professions of fidelity to the Paishwa, and of their readiness to act in obedience to his orders and they have all conveyed assurances to me that they should in every case, be guided implicitly by my advice. Chintamun Row, the cousin of Appah Sahib, although he has long been upon bad terms with him, wrote to his Vakeel at Poona to say, that the interest he took in the general welfare and prosperity of the family made him anxious to do every thing he could to save Appah Sahib from the ruin to which he was obstinately advancing. He desired his Vakeels to exert all the influence they could in prevailing upon the Vakeels of Appah Sahib to conduct their discussions at Poona in a proper and respectful manner, and in persuading the Paishwa and me to accept Appah Sahib's submission. He said that he was doing every thing in his power to open Appah Sahib's eyes and to convince him of the necessity of complying with the Paishwa's demands, and that he had given him distinctly to understand that if he was mad enough to think of resistance and expected any support from him, he would find himself egregiously mistaken, for that although he

should be very glad to contribute to save Appah Sahib before it was too late it could never be expected that he should do anything to involve himself in his ruin. Appah Dessaye on hearing of the preparations that were going on at Poona, wrote immediately to say that his force was completely equipped for service and ready to move at a moment's warning, and that he waited only for the Paishwa's orders to know in what manner he was to employ it. At the same time he actually sent to his Vakeel here orders of surrender for some districts to a small amount which he has held for some time without authority, and instructed him to hint the circumstance slightly to me and to deliver the orders to the Paishwa if he had the smallest reason to expect they would be called for. Your Lordship is already aware that Bapoojee Goklah has retained possession of all the Pritty Niddy's Surinjamee lands ever since he defeated the Pritty Niddy, and seized his person in the beginning of 1806. As soon as he saw a probability of the Paishwa's attacking Appah Sahib, he moved from the neighbourhood of Gokauk to the northward towards Merritch and referred to the Paishwah for orders. He also contrived to have an intimation indirectly conveyed to me, that if it was intended to resume all the lands held by the Paishwa's chieftains without authority, he trusted that he might be allowed to surrender those in his possession and to settle his accounts amicably with the Government, without being exposed to the discredit of being threatened with coercive measures.

I have not felt myself authorised to take any steps towards availing myself of this favourable disposition of the Southern Chieftains without Your Lordship's knowledge and permission. But I confess I cannot help thinking that it points out a safe and easy method of reducing their power within its proper limits, and effecting a most essential improvement in the Paishwa's military establishment. If all the lands held by the Southern Chieftains beyond those to which they have a right under their Surinjamee sunnuds, were gradually resumed, if they were each of them required to keep a party of their troops (perhaps one third) under the command of one of the members of the family, stationed either at Poona or to northward of it, and if the Paishwa were prevailed upon to appropriate the revenues of the resumed districts to the maintenance of a respectable body of horse in his own immediate pay, all which I think might now be accomplished without either hazard or embarrassment, the Paishwa's domestic authority would at once be placed in the best condition of which it is susceptible, the very weakness of his Government would be converted into its strength, and he would be raised to a situation to co-operate actively with us, according to the true spirit of the alliance, instead of being unable even to protect his own frontier against the irruptions of banditti, and obliged to look up to us for support against the insolence and contumacy of his own subjects.

No. 369—Mount Stuart Elphinstone's appointment to the Residency of Poona and Mr. Russell's transfer to Hyderabad are herein announced.
FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,
TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 30th December 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 12th of October,* announcing the appointment of the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone to be Resident at the Court of His Highness the Paishwa.

In obedience to the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor General I shall deliver over charge of the Residency to Mr. Elphinstone on his arrival at Poona, and shall proceed to Hyderabad to take charge of the Residency there, after remaining a few days with Mr. Elphinstone to communicate to him such local information upon various points as it may be useful and convenient to him to possess.†

I am extremely anxious to have an opportunity of seeing the real state of Berar and of meeting Rajah Govind Bukhsh without the necessity of calling him away from his station to Hyderabad, and it is at present therefore my intention to travel by the route of Jaulna and Khair. But if Mooneer-ool-Moolk should renew his intrigues, or if any other circumstance should occur to require my early presence at Hyderabad, I shall proceed there immediately by Dawk.

In the event of my being able to travel by the way of Jaulna, Noor-ool-Omrah will join me in Berar and accompany me to Hyderabad.

No. 370—Sir James Mackintosh's visit to Poona on the way to Ellora is herein communicated. This is probably his second visit. The first visit is mentioned in Nos. 131 and 132 above.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. CHIEF SECRETARY EDMONSTONE.

Poona, 6th January 1811.

Sir,

In the beginning of last month the Honourable Sir James Mackintosh, His Majesty's Recorder at Bombay, arrived at Poona on his way to visit Aurungabad, Dowlutabad, and the excavations at Ellora, and was received at the Residency with the honours due to his station.

His Highness the Paishwa on hearing of the object of Sir James Mackintosh's journey ordered a party of an hundred horse to escort him on the road, and appointed an officer to attend him, and to provide for his being received and treated with proper respect throughout His Highness's territories.

* Mr. Elphinstone took charge of the Poona Residency from Mr. Russell on 28 February 1811.

† See No. 376 below.

No. 371—The Governor General approves the Resident's reply to the Peshwa's application concerning his brother Chimnaji Appa.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, the 25th September 1810.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo and to inform you that His Lordship in Council entirely approves the judicious tenor of your reply to His Highness the Peshwa's application as described in that dispatch, and the principle which you have laid down for your guidance with respect to Chimnaje's Appah.

No. 372—The Resident is informed that the question of Dr. Coats' allowances *etc.* may be referred to the Government of Bombay.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE, CHIEF SECRETARY,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 25th September 1810.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, reporting on the progress of vaccination in His Highness the Peshwa's dominions, and suggesting an augmentation of the allowances of Doctor Coats, the Superintendent of Vaccine Inoculation.

The Governor General in Council observes that Doctor Coats being in his professional capacity immediately subordinate to the authority of the Government of Bombay, his case is more properly cognizable by that Government. In the event however of a similar application being made by Doctor Coats to the local authority at Bombay and of the Honorable the Governor in Council referring the question to this Government, His Lordship in Council will be prepared to offer his opinion upon it.

No. 373—The Governor General offers his final instructions as to the procedure to be adopted in case of a doubt arising out of conflicting orders from the military and civil authorities of the various presidencies. The elaborate explanation discloses how minute attention was paid to prevent irregularities in public business.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 5th October 1810.

Sir,

I have received and submitted to the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, your dispatches enclosing copies of your correspondence with the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force of Poona on the subjects of his application for leave of absence from his station, and of the channel through which official addresses from the Commanding Officer to the civil authorities at the several Presidencies ought to be conveyed ; and I am directed to communicate to you the following observations in reply.

While the Governor General in Council cannot but view with great concern the occurrence of any degree of disagreement between persons holding high and confidential offices under Government, more especially in situations so related as those of the Resident and Commanding Officer of the British forces stationed at a foreign court, in which perfect cordiality and concert are so essential to the interests of the public service, his Lordship in Council has the satisfaction to reflect that his regret on the present occasion is not augmented by the necessity of conveying to either party his sentiments on the subject in the language of censure and reproach, and that in expressing his concurrence in the view which you have taken of the forms required by the nature of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor's situation, he is enabled to acquit that officer of any intentional departure from them.

It is evident that Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor was not sufficiently aware of the supreme Government's reservations of an exclusive authority over the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force on all points unconnected with the interior organization of the corps under his command ; a reservation which rendered an application for leave of absence to the commander-in-chief of the forces on the establishment of Bombay, irregular.

You have justly observed that the Governor General in Council alone can be competent to decide whether the aspect of public affairs and the views of the Government regarding the eventual employment of the force,

are such as to admit of the commanding officers leaving it without the hazard of inconvenience to the service ; because the active employment of the force depends upon political events and transactions not even limited to their connection with the State of Poona, which by the constitution of the British Government in India are placed exclusively under the official cognizance of the Governor General in Council. The force of this consideration is indeed at this moment practically demonstrated by the report contained in your dispatch dated the 11th ultimo,* to which you will receive a separate reply of this date ; for with reference to the tenor of that reply it is obvious that if the leave of absence granted to the commanding officer by the general orders of the Government of Bombay of the 25th of August had taken effect, that officer might have been absent from his station at a time when the active employment of the force was impending.

These remarks are stated for the express purpose of being communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor in order that he may be apprized, not only of the extent of the controlling authority with respect to the command of the Subsidiary Force reserved by the Supreme Government, but also of the reasonableness and necessity of that reservation.

Although Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor has erred in considering it within the competence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Government of Bombay to grant him leave of absence, he acted with prudence and propriety in resolving not to avail himself of the permission thus obtained without ascertaining from you that his absence would not be detrimental to the public interests.

If the exigency of his private affairs had not admitted of a reference to Fort William, and Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor had therefore, in the first instance, ascertained from you as the representative of the British Government at the court of Poona, that his absence would be unproductive of injury to the public service, it might then have been expedient for him to determine by a reference to the chief military authority at Bombay that no obstacles of a military nature, connected either with the state of the force or with any projected internal arrangements, opposed his departure. But Lieutenant Colonel Montresor erroneously inverted this order of proceeding, by referring the question of his departure as connected with political as well as military considerations, in the first instance to the military authority of the Government of Bombay.

As you will be informed by my separate dispatch above referred to, that the Governor General in Council considers the Peshwa entitled by treaty to require the employment of the Subsidiary Force, if necessary, to control the contumacy of Appah Sahib Putwurdhun, the compatibility of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor's absence with the exigency of the public

*See No. 352.

service must depend upon the state of affairs at Poona at the period of your receipt of this dispatch, and according to your sense of that exigency you are authorized to acquiesce in his departure or to represent to him the expediency of remaining at his station.

I have already intimated to you in general terms the Governor General in Council's concurrence in your opinion regarding the regular forms of Official communication between the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force and the several Presidencies; and Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor will of course be readily disposed to observe them according to usage founded on considerations of public convenience and on the relative situation of the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary Force.

The Governor General in Council is confident that both you and Lieutenant Colonel Montresor are duly sensible of the importance of cordiality and harmony between the civil and military British authorities at the court of Poona, and that your zeal for the interests of the public service will effectually supercede the impression of a temporary difference of opinion on points of public duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor's letter to my address of the 1st ultimo enclosed in your dispatch of the 2nd is under consideration and will hereafter be replied to.

You will be pleased to communicate this dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor; a copy of such part of it as relates to that officer's application for leave of absence will be transmitted for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor will be pleased to receive the communication of the present dispatch as a reply to his letter to my address of the 12th ultimo, enclosed in yours of the 13th, conveying the regular application for permission to proceed to Fort St. George.

No. 374—The Governor General lays down lines for the use of the Poona Subsidiary Force in coercing the rebellious chiefs subordinate to the Peshwa, particularly the recalcitrant Patwardhan Sardars.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 5th October 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch relating to the conduct of Appah Sahib towards the Paishwah and the detail of circumstances which have produced and perpetuated the disagreement between His Highness and the Putwurdhun family.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is extremely concerned at the existence of a state of affairs which is calculated to produce

disorders of the most serious nature within the dominions of His Highness the Peishwah. The demands of the Peishwah on Appah Sahib appear to be incontrovertibly just, and His Lordship in Council highly approves the endeavours which you have employed, to induce the latter to observe a course of conduct more consistent with the obligations of his duty to the former.

If Appah Sahib shall unfortunately persist in his contumacy, no alternative seems left but to employ the means of coercion. But if this extremity should become unavoidable, His Lordship in Council is disposed to think that considered as a question of policy and prudence, without reference to the demerits and deserts of Appah Sahib, which would unquestionably warrant the utmost degree of severity, it would be advisable, under a Government so unconsolidated and ill-constituted as that of the Peishwah, in the first instance to limit the object of coercive measures to the recovery of the districts and places in Savenore, which Appah Sahib has refused to surrender, or at the utmost to extend it to the repayment of the sums which he has unjustly appropriated from the collections of those districts, and to the restitution of the lands mortgaged for the repayment of the charges of Purseram Bhow's campaign. The more limited the demands, the more easily may they be enforced, and the Peishwa's moderation and forbearance may be expected to suppress those efforts of resistance on the part of the Putwurdhun family, and possibly of combination with other feudal chiefs against the Peishwa's authority, which a predetermination to resume the Serinjaumee lands of the family might excite. At the same time the Governor General in Council is aware, that if by a direct opposition to the forces of the state employed in the exaction of these just demands, Appah Sahib shall place himself in a state of open rebellion, the maintenance of the Peishwa's legitimate dominion and the support of his dignity may render extreme measures indispensable.

In either case, however, but especially in the latter the Peishwah is entitled by the provisions of the treaty of Bassein, to demand the cooperation of the Subsidiary Force; a position, which judging from a passage in the 12th paragraph of your dispatch, you appear to think questionable. It is expressly stated in the 9th article of that treaty that the Subsidiary Force may be employed in the overawing and chastisement of rebels or excitors of disturbance of His Highness's dominions and due correction of his subjects and dependants who may withhold payment of the Sircar's just claims. The conduct of Appah Sahib is certainly comprehended in this description, but it may justly be maintained that the aid of the Subsidiary Force can alone be demanded in cases of exigency as well as of importance, that is to say, in cases in which the

military force of the state is evidently inadequate to the execution of the service. In such event indeed (the justice of the Peishwa's cause being presupposed) the British Government is deeply interested in supporting and assisting the exertion of His Highness's military power. It is not however the wish of Government that the aid of the Subsidiary Force should be offered, or even granted if demanded, on the present occasion excepting under the circumstances above supposed.

His Lordship in Council trusts that the preceding suggestions and remarks involve principles sufficiently definite to form a rule for the guidance of your conduct under any form that the present unhappy dispute may assume. You will of course continue to exert your endeavours, on the one hand to persuade Appah Sahib to yield to the just and reasonable demands of the Peishwah, and on the other, to restrain the resentment and the measures of His Highness within the bounds of policy and prudence.

No. 375—The Governor General consents to the Resident's proposal to abstain from visiting the Raja of Satara if he came to Poona.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—H. RUSSELL.

Fort William, 5th October 1810.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 1st September, on the subject of the Rajah of Satarah's proposed excursion to Sasoor and the probability of his prevailing on His Highness the Peshwa to allow him to visit Poonah, and stating the reasons which have influenced your determination in that event not to visit the Rajah.

The events of past years have produced so material a change in many of the primitive relations of the powers of India, that their respective political rights and privileges have of necessity fallen into discredit or been virtually annulled. His Lordship in Council therefore conceives that even a strict observance of the mere outward forms of respect which might have been considered due to the Rajah of Satarah, would not involve a positive acknowledgment on our part of the existence of his supremacy.

His Lordship in Council therefore is not altogether satisfied of the solidity of the political reason which you have assigned for not visiting the Rajah, but the considerations of the expense which would attend it amply justifies your determination, which accordingly His Lordship in Council entirely approves.

No. 376—The Governor General appoints Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Poona Residency. [See No. 369 in this connect.on.]

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE MOUNTSTAURT ELPHINSTONE.

Fort William, 12th October 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint you to the situation of Resident at the court of His Highness the Peshwa in the room of Colonel Barry Close who has resigned that situation. Your appointment is to take effect from the first of next month.

The Right Honourable the Governor General will address a letter on the subject of your appointment to His Highness the Peshwa which, with the usual credentials, will be delivered to you by the Persian Secretary before your departure from the Presidency.

No. 376A—

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 12th October 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to be Resident at the court of His Highness the Peshwa and to desire that you will deliver over charge of the Residency to that gentleman on his arrival at Poona.

The necessary letter to His Highness the Peshwa intimating the appointment of Mr. Elphinstone will be delivered to that gentleman.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to desire that you will as early as practicable, after you shall be relieved from the charge of the Residency at Poona, proceed to Hyderabad and take charge of the Residency at that place.

The necessary letter to His Highness the Nizam and his Minister intimating your appointment to be Resident at his Court will be forwarded with the usual credentials to the Acting Resident and be retained by him until your arrival at Hyderabad.

No. 377—The Peshwa offers thanks to the Bombay Government for their congratulations on the birth of a son.

FROM—HENRY RUSSELL,

TO—Mr. WARDEN, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Poona, 26th October 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

I have communicated to His Highness the Paishwah that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council had been pleased to order a salute to be fired at Bombay and to desire me to offer the congratulations of the Government to His Highness on the happy event of the birth of a son and heir.

The Paishwah appeared to be extremely gratified by this flattering mark of attention and he desired me to express his acknowledgments to the Honourable the Governor in Council, and to assure him that the friendly interest which the British Government always took in everything relating to his prosperity and happiness, was one of the most grateful source of pleasure to his mind.

No. 378—The Governor General approves the Resident's having directed a salute and a feu-de-joie to be fired by the Brigade at Poona on account of the birth of a son to the Peshwa.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 10th November 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated respectively the 15th and 18th ultimo.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council derives great satisfaction from the event of the birth of a son and heir to his Highness the Peishwah; a letter of congratulation on the part of the Governor General will be immediately prepared and transmitted to you from the Persian Department, and you will be pleased to accompany the delivery of it with suitable expressions of congratulation in the name of the British Government.

His Lordship in Council has not judged it proper to adopt your suggestions relative to a salute from the guns of Fort William, that compliment being unusual on occasions of this nature with reference to the customs of

* See Nos. 356 and 357.

the British Government both in Europe and in India. It will not, however, of course be necessary to convey to the Peishwah any explanation on this subject unless it should be demanded.

At the same time the Governor General in Council entirely approves your having directed a salute and feu-de-joie to be fired by the Brigade at Poona and the same forms to be observed at Seroor.

The Governor General in Council is aware of the necessity of presents on this occasion on the part of this Government, and will direct the expense which you may incur for that purpose and which his Lordship in Council is satisfied that you will have limited in the utmost practicable degree, to be passed in your accounts.

The remaining subjects of your dispatch of the 15th ultimo do not appear to require any particular instructions. His Lordship in Council however observes with concern the relaxation of the bond of union among the southern Jaggeerdars and between His Highness the Peishwah and them, of which the instances have been reported in your present and former dispatches.

No. 379—The Governor General approving the sentiments expressed by the Resident on the question of not permitting Amritrao to write to his brother Chimnaji, asks the Resident to inform the Peshwa of the admonition that had been conveyed to Amritrao against holding any communication with his brother.

FROM—SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 10th November 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23rd of September* in reply to the reference which was made in my letter of the 25th of August for your opinion, on the question of the expediency of complying with the request of Amrut Row to be permitted to write to his brother Chimnajee-Appah, and to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of my letter to the Agent at Benares of this day's date, from which you will observe that the Governor General in Council concurs entirely in the sentiments which you have expressed upon that subject.

The principal object of His Lordship in Council in making this communication to you is that in the event of Amrut Row's disregarding the admonition which Mr. Brooke has been directed to convey to him on the subject of his desire to write to his younger brother Chimnajee, you may

* See No. 354.

be prepared to state to His Highness the Paishwa that Amrut Row has acted not only without the concurrence of the British Government, but in direct opposition to its declared wishes and advice.

Copy of the letter enclosed with the above.

FROM—THE PERSIAN SECRETARY,

TO—W. A. BROOKE.

Fort William, 10th November 1810.

Sir,

A reference having been made to the Acting Resident at Poona for his opinion on the question of the expediency of complying with the request of Amrut Row to be permitted to write to his brother Chimnajee Appah, which was communicated in your dispatch of the 21st of April last, I am now directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the Acting Resident's reply, and to inform you that for the reasons stated by that officer, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council does not deem it proper that Amrut Row should address any letter to his brother Chimnajee Appah.

You will therefore inform Amrut Row, that as it is not considered advisable for him to write to Chimnajee Appah, you cannot become the channel of transmitting any letter from him to his brother. You will discourage by such arguments as Mr. Russell's dispatch will suggest to you, any intention on the part of Amrut Row to write to his brother on any pretence whatever; and with regard to the particular motive for addressing his brother on the present occasion, you will intimate to him that the Paishwa is equally anxious as himself, to prevail upon Chimnajee Appah to marry again, and that His Highness has actually offered to supply him with any sum of money which he may require for that purpose, so that Chimnajee can command the means whenever he may possess the inclination to marry.

No. 380—The Governor General offers his congratulations to the Peshwa on a son and heir having been born to him.

FROM—THE PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 14th November 1810.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General to transmit to you the enclosed letter from His Lordship to His Highness the Paishwa, conveying to His Highness the expression of His Lordship's

cordial congratulations on the occasion of a son and heir having been born to His Highness, as announced in your dispatch to the Chief Secretary of the 18th ultimo, together with a Persian copy of it for your information ; and to desire that you will be pleased to accompany the delivery of the original with a communication in the spirit of its contents.

No. 381—The Governor General intimates to the Resident the desirability of obtaining Appasahib's acknowledgment in writing as a document of unquestionable authenticity proving his own admission of the justice of the Peshwa's demands.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 23rd November 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 28th ultimo* in continuation of your reports on the subject of the contumacious conduct of Appa Sahib Putwardhan, and to state to you the following observations on the subject of it.

Whatever may be the real intentions of Appa Sahib, much advantage may be considered to have been gained by the candid acknowledgments which he conveyed to you through the channel of his Vakeel. Adverting however to the habitual insincerity of the Marhattah character, the Governor General in Council think it would be very desirable to obtain those acknowledgments from the Vakeel in writing as a document of unquestionable authenticity to be eventually referred to as a testimony of Appa Sahib's own confession of the justice of the Peishwah's demands, and of the equity of the measures which it may be necessary for His Highness to adopt for the purpose of enforcing them.

With regard to the five orders delivered by the Vakeel, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that notwithstanding the reservations which they appear to involve and the probability of their being insufficient to restore to the entire authority of the Peishwa's officers, the districts which they profess to surrender, it would have been advisable to try the effect of them, declining however an acquiescence in the unreasonable demand of 4,500 Pagodas said to have been paid to the officer who held the fort of Misericottah on the part of the former Sir Soobah and of the amount of sibundy and other charges, unless perhaps as a set off against the amount of collections.

This opinion is founded on the supposition that the acceptance of the orders in question might at least have secured a partial satisfaction of the

Peishwa's demands and would have deprived Appah Sahib of the plausible (though really unfounded) plea of a rejection of his offers of submission and his acts of obedience ; a plea to which he may possibly resort in justification of further measures of contumacy ; while the acceptance of these orders with the modification above suggested, would not have imposed on the Peishwa the necessity of considering them as an acquittal of this branch of his demands, unless they should have proved effectual and an intimation to this effect might properly have accompanied the acceptance of them. At the same time with means of judging of this question less ample and effectual than you derive from your local situation, His Lordship in council has stated these sentiments conjecturally rather than conclusively, and readily admits that circumstances may have existed to render this course of proceeding both useless and inexpedient.

No. 382—In this important communication, the Governor General further elaborates the policy to be followed in lending the use of the Subsidiary Force to the Peshwa for curbing his Jagirdars, and asks the Resident to take every precaution to prevent the British power being involved in hostilities with the united power of the Southern Chiefs.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 28th November 1810.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 7th instant in reply to the instructions of Government contained in mine of the 5th ultimo, stating your intention in the event of Appah Sahib's declining or hesitating to comply with the demands to be made upon him jointly by yourself and the Peshwa, to give Appah Saheb distinctly to understand that the Subsidiary Force and the body of the Peshwa's own troops will be immediately put in motion to reduce him to obedience.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observes that in explaining the right of the Peishwa to claim the aid of the Subsidiary Force, as applied to the case of Appah Sahib, it was not in his contemplation in the present stage of the transaction to propose the actual employment of that force, and His Lordship in Council is disposed to think that this course of proceeding exceeds the obligation of the case as established by treaty. It would perhaps have been advantageous as well as more regular, if you had withheld this gratuitous declaration of a resolution to employ the Subsidiary Force to reduce Appa Saheb to obedience and awaited a formal requisition on the part of the Peishwa founded on the stipulations of the ~~treaty~~ of Bassein. Previously also to a compliance with such a requisition,

it would have been advisable to be satisfied of the absolute necessity of employing the British troops in the execution of the projected service, to ascertain the extent of the military force of the state applicable to it and the partizans among the feudatory chiefs or Jaggeerdars of whose aid or attachment the Peishwa is assured, to learn the nature and extent of the opposition to be expected on the part of Appah Sahib, and whether or not he is likely to be supported by any of the other Serinjammy chiefs, and what might be the general feeling of the country with regard to the undertaking and to fix the precise limits of the objects to be accomplished.

If called upon by the Peishwa to afford our active aid in supporting his authority over a powerful and refractory subject, we have a right to be satisfied on all these points, some of which might affect the prudence or the period of the undertaking, or at least serve to regulate our own requisition with respect to the means and measures to be adopted on the part of the Peishwa, so as not to leave upon us the burden and the odium of an enterprize in which we ought to act not as principals but auxiliaries, according to the true meaning and intent of the treaty.

It is not perhaps too late to pursue this more regular course of proceeding in all its most essential points, by representing to the Peishwa that we are disposed to afford him the aid of the Subsidiary Force, if he should consider the troops in the immediate pay of the Government and those of the Serinjammy chiefs on whose fidelity he can depend, to be inadequate to the duty of enforcing a compliance with his just demands upon Appah Sahib, provided, however, that His Highness employ the utmost exertions of his military power in the execution of the service and by determining all the preliminary points above described.

Adverting to the power and independent spirit of the feudatory chiefs of the Peishwa's Government, to their general acknowledged insubordination, and to the solicitude which the Peishwa is known to entertain and has frequently expressed in his communications to this Government by himself and through the Resident, to obtain the aid of our power for the purpose of subjecting them to his authority, it is not beyond the bounds of probability to suppose that these chiefs apprehending that such may be, the object of the present undertaking, may be disposed on a principle of self-defence to combine with Appah Saheb in resisting the allied forces unless satisfied that no such project is in agitation and that it is not even the intention of the Peishwa to deprive Appah Saheb of his Serinjammy lands, but merely to enforce a compliance with demands, of which Appa Sahib himself has not denied the justice. It is therefore of importance that the real objects of the measures should be publicly made

known and that those objects should not exceed the satisfaction of the claims so incontrovertibly established against Appah Sahib, and it will be proper to inform the Peishwa that for those purposes alone the Subsidiary Force will be permitted to cooperate with the troops of the state. At the same time His Lordship in Council is aware that if Appah Sahib shall array his force in opposition to the allied troops and thus place himself in a state of open rebellion, justice and policy may indispensably require measures of greater severity than mere enforcing a satisfaction of the Peishwa's present demands; but this point can alone be determined by the actual course of events.

You will infer from the tenor of these instructions that the Governor General in Council is anxious to avoid, if possible, consistently with the obligations of public faith and with the manifest exigency of our own interests as involved in the stability of the Peishwa's authority, the necessity of employing the Subsidiary Force against any of the Southern Jaggerdars, and if the employment of it be unavoidable on the present occasion, to limit the sphere of its operations as much as may be practicable without compromising the legitimate right, and indefeasible claims of the State of Poona, but more especially His Lordship in council is solicitous that every precaution should be used to prevent our becoming involved in hostilities with the united power of the Southern Jageerdars.

No. 383—Mr. Elphinstone is allowed to purchase articles of furniture required by him from the fixed allowance assigned to the Resident.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—THE HONOURABLE Mr. ELPHINSTONE.

*Council Chamber, Fort William,
28th December 1810.*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant transmitting in conformity to the orders of the 30th November, a list of articles required for furniture, etc., for the Residency at Poona.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the articles which you have specified should be provided by the Resident from the fixed allowance assigned for table attendants, camp equipage, etc., and therefore cannot sanction the purchase of them as an extra charge, but an order on the treasury for Sicca Rupees 7,000, will be issued in your favor in order to enable you to procure the articles in question before your departure from this Presidency, which sum is to be accounted for in the fixed allowance of 5,193 rupees per mensem, granted to Residents for the charges of table attendants and camp equipage.

No. 384—The departure of the Peshwa for Guhagar and the surrender of the Karnatak districts by Appasaheb Patwardhan to the Peshwa's officers are reported in this letter.

FROM—H. RUSSELL,

TO—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Poona, 2nd January 1811.

The Paishwa left Poona on the 2nd instant,* on an excursion through the Kokun, to a favourite place of his, called Gohagurh on the seaside, about ninety miles from Poona, where he intends building a house. His Highness talked of being absent from Poona about a fortnight or three weeks, but he assured me he would return sooner if any thing should occur to make me think his presence here necessary.

Since the date of my last address to Your Lordship, the Paishwa's Officers have been engaged in receiving charge of the districts and places from Appha Sahib Putwurdhun. I have now the satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordship, that they have all been absolutely and unconditionally surrendered by Appah Sahib; and that the Paishwa's Officers are in entire possession of all the districts as well those near Savanoor, as those in the direction of the Toombuddra, which were held by the Putwurdhuns on the plea of discharging Purseram Bhou's balance, and of all the forts also except Hoobley which after Appah Sahib's troops and property had been removed from it, was seized by a person who was formerly in the service of the Sir Soobadar, and who, as not unfrequently happens in this part of the country, now holds the place for himself and refuses to give it up either to the Paishwa or Appah Sahib. But the whole of the district of Hoobley is occupied by the Paishwa's officers, and as Appah Sahib has sent a party of his own against the rebel, I hope that the fort also will soon be in their possession. No opposition or delay has been practised by Appah Sahib's officers in any one instance, nor has there been the least difficulty in recovering any of the places out of their hands.

No. 385—The Governor General's approval is communicated to the Resident for the expense and proceedings adopted by the latter in offering the Government's congratulations to the Peshwa on the birth of a son.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William 15th January 1811.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23rd ultimo reporting what passed at a visit which you paid to His Highness the

* From his itinerary printed by Wad, the Peshwa is known to have left Poona on 2nd January 1811 for Guhagar and returned on 27th of the same month.

Peshwa for the purpose of delivering the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's congratulatory letter and the customary presents, on the occasion of the birth of a son and heir to His Highness, and to inform you that the charges incurred by you on that account have received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and that your proceedings as described in the dispatch above acknowledged, have met with his entire approbation.

No. 386—The Governor General is not prepared to acquiesce in the Resident's suggestion to take advantage of the success of the measures adopted in the case of Appasaheb for reducing the power of the other chieftains.

FROM—N. B. EDMONSTONE,

TO—HENRY RUSSELL.

Fort William, 9th February 1811.

Sir,

Your reports dated the 30th of November and 11th of December of the progress of measures and proceedings relative to Appa Saheb Putwurdhun were duly received; but the observations contained in my letter of the 28th of November being applicable generally to the course of measures which you pursued, a specific reply to those reports became unnecessary. Your letter to my address of the 17th of December in answer to mine of the 28th of November was also duly received, and I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 27th of December reporting the successful result of the measures pursued by you with respect to Appah Sahib.

The course of events having demonstrated that although you had proceeded in the more regular and systematic form described in my letter above mentioned, the result would still have been the same, that is to say, the menace of employing the Subsidiary Force to compel Appa Sahib's submission to the just demands of the Peishwa would have been ultimately necessary. Your misconception of the principle of the instructions of Government communicated in my letter of the 5th of October,* became of no importance.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received with the highest satisfaction the information contained in your last mentioned dispatch, and directs me to observe that although the considerations stated in my letter of the 28th of November might, under the view which this Government was enabled to take of circumstances placed so far beyond the reach of its immediate cognizance, have suggested

* See No. 374 above.

a more cautious and gradual course of proceedings, yet that the result has shewn it to have been unnecessary, and that you are entitled to the credit of much energy and ability in the conduct of the negotiations and to the praise which is ever willingly and seldom undeservedly bestowed on exertions attended with complete success in conjunctures of a delicate, arduous and responsible nature.

The effects which the late measures have produced on the disposition of the Southern Chieftains is also highly satisfactory to the Governor General in Council, who is not, however, prepared immediately to acquiesce in your suggestion regarding the expediency of taking advantage of it for the purpose of reducing their power within its proper limits in the manner described in the last paragraph of your dispatch of the 27th of December, or even of resuming the lands which any of them may at present unjustly hold.

In the first place Government would desire previously to possess full information regarding the situation and circumstances of each of those chieftains and the nature and extent of the arrangements involved in the projected scheme, and secondly His Lordship in Council entertains considerable doubt whether these measures could at present be prosecuted consistently with a strict adherence to the faith of the declaration lately promulgated in the name of the Peishwa and of the British Government, that their views were limited to the recovery of the just demands of the former against Appa Sahib. The purpose of this declaration was to remove from the minds of the other chiefs all apprehensions, that the measures pursued with regard to Appa Saheb were but a prelude to the reduction of their power, and thereby leave them without a motive to make the cause of Appa Saheb their own. If, therefore, those measures were to be followed up by extending the demands and requisitions of the Peishwah to the other chiefs, it might perhaps with justice be observed that while the allied Governments apprehended the combination of the power of the Southern Chiefs, they carefully disavowed any intention of disturbing the actual possessions of those chiefs with the exception of those of Appa Sahib; but when it was found that the latter had been induced by the mere menace of coercion to yield to the Peishwa's legitimate demands, His Highness and the British Government anticipating the same success from demands upon the other chiefs supported by the same means, had resolved to attempt it in direct opposition to their previous formal declarations.

The Governor General in Council by no means disputes the important advantages of the arrangement which you propose to be undertaken, but for the reasons above stated considers it in some degree a point of public faith that any proceedings directed to the accomplishment of that arrangement should be entirely unconnected with the measures lately pursued with regard to Appa Sahib, which they would not be if undertaken at the present time and as a sequel to the latter.

If the Peishwa has any further just demands upon any others of the Southern Chieftains, or if he deems it necessary to propose arrangements for the more effectual establishment of his legitimate authority over them, and requires the support of the British power in recovering the same or accomplishing the other, it must remain with him to state specifically his claims and his views ; and if after due investigation they shall appear to be just as well as of a nature to entitle His Highness under the provisions of treaty to the aid of the British Government, the time and the mode of enforcing them will properly become the subject of consultation between the two States.

It is not, however, the wish of Government that it should be suggested to the Peishwa to bring forward any demands or to propose any arrangements of the nature above described, as the enforcement of them, notwithstanding the recent example of success in the case of Appa Sahib, might eventually lead to operations, which at a time when Government is engaged in another military undertaking of great magnitude and importance, would be peculiarly inconvenient. But with reference to the future possible expediency of aiding the Peishwa in the complete recovery of his rights and authority, I am directed to desire a report both upon the details of the Peishwa's yet remaining claims to lands unjustly held by the Southern Chieftains, as well as on the Serinjamee lands of which you have suggested the resumption and on the situation and circumstances of the chieftains by whom they are held, together with all other points of information obviously necessary to enable Government to form a judgment of the propriety, justice and practicability of their resumption.

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